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THE HISTORICAL AREA

CANADA.

STATISTICAL

ABSTRACT AND RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

1886.

SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE.

1000

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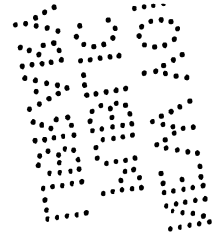

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INTRODUCTION.

Considerable alterations and improvements in the Statistical Abstract have been made in this the second annual issue. All the leading tables relating to Canada have been retained and brought down to the close of either the financial or calendar year, 1886, and a large number of new tables added in every chapter.

The whole of the explanatory matter has been carefully revised, rewritten and enlarged. Two new chapters have been added, viz., on Constitution and Government and on Education, while the chapters on Inland Revenue, Militia and Banking, more especially, have been considerably enlarged. Special attention also has been given in chapters IV and IX to the Reciprocity and Washington Treaties, the questions pertaining to them being of particular interest at the present time.

Appendix A will be found to contain the tariff on which the duties for 1886 were collected, and Appendix B the new resolutions as adopted by Parliament during the last Session.

The chapters on Railways and the Fisheries have not been treated as fully as was intended, the fisheries' figures not being available until the 4th of June, and the Railway Statistics not being complete at the time of going to press, owing to the inexcusable delay on the part of some compan-

ies in making returns. As these returns are ordered
statute there should be greater punctuality.

Free use has been made of the Statistical Abstracts c
piled by Mr. Giffen, Secretary of the Imperial Board
Trade, of the Victorian Year Book, by Mr. H. H. Hay
and of the Statesmen's Year Book. Numerous ot
works have been referred to, all of which it is believed h
been duly acknowledged.

As the liability to error, among such a mass of figu
always exists, it is again requested that any mistakes
such exist, when detected, may be reported to this offic

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
July, 1887.

Year.	Population on 4th April.			Immigration.	Revenue.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
					$
1868					13,687,928
1869					14,379,174
1870					15,512,225
1871	*3,485,761	1,764,311	1,721,450		19,335,560
1872					20,714,813
1873				50,050	20,813,469
1874				39,373	24,205,092
1875				27,382	24,648,715
1876				25,633	22,587,587
1877				27,082	22,059,274
1878				29,807	22,375,011
1879				40,492	22,517,382
1880				38,505	23,307,406
1881	*4,324,810	2,188,778	2,136,032	47,991	29,635,297
1882				112,458	33,383,455
1883				133,624	35,794,649
1884				103,824	31,861,961
1885				79,169	32,797,001
1886				69,152	33,177,040

* Census. † Including post cards. ‡ Three months, to 30th June.

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CANADA.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD.

1887.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Union and Confederation.

1. In the year 1840 the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under the name of the Province of Canada; called respectively, Canada West and Canada East. Twenty-seven years later, viz., in 1867, the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing for the consolidation of the whole of British North America into one political confederation, under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

Addition of the North-West Territories.

2. The Dominion, as at first constituted, was composed of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, (originally Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By the Rupert's Land Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, 31st July, 1868, provision was made for the acquisition by Canada of the whole of the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir George Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall went to England to arrange the terms of the transfer with the Company, which were finally settled on 29th March, 1869. On the 19th November, 1869, the deed of surrender from the Company to Her Majesty was signed, by which it was provided that in consideration of the surrender the Company should receive the sum of £300,000 from the Dominion of Canada, that it should retain all its trading posts and privileges, as well as certain quantities of land around the trading posts, amounting altogether to 45,160 acres, and that at any time during fifty years from the date of the surrender it should be entitled to claim one-

entieth of all land in each district or township, within fertile belt, set out for settlement during that period. e fertile belt was defined to be bounded on the south by United States boundary, on the west by the Rocky untains, on the north by the North Branch of the Sas- chewan, and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of Woods and the waters connecting them. By an Imperial der in Council, dated the 23rd June, 1870, to take effect the 15th July following, the North-West Territories re added to the Dominion. By an Act of the Canadian liament, 33 Vic., Chap. 3, passed on the 12th May, 1870, vision was made for the erection of the Province of nitoba out of part of the new territory, and for its admis- n into the Confederation simultaneously with the acqui- on of the North-West Territories, both of which events k place acccordingly on the 15th July, 1870.

By an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 16th May, 1, passed upon Addresses from the Canadian Parliament the British Columbia Legislature, that Province was nitted into the Confederation from the 20th July, 1871.

the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Origin of "Canada."

8. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Area.

9. Canada has an area of about 3,470,257 square miles, or including its water surface, 3,610,000 square miles, and is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from north to south.

The great lakes.

10. Among its principal physical features are its inland lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea:—

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	420	160	32,000	630
Huron—with Georgian Bay	280	190	24,000	578
St. Clair	26	25	320	570
Erie	240	80	10,000	565
Ontario	180	65	7,300	232
Michigan	320	80	25,600	578

Lake Michigan.

11. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

Lakes.

12. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from

e head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance 2 384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake uron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie anal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. air River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the etroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the iagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are e renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two kes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the elland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of ke Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet this system.

13. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of e Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing d Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, seph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec are Lake Temis-mingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, ake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in e Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear (10,000 uare miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca

the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

15. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. These are all in The Territories and Manitoba. In Ontario and Quebec the chief river is the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia, the Peace River which rises in that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

Inlets.

16. The coast line of Canada is very much broken and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long, and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Islands.

17. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver, which contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and Queen Charlotte Island; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name, Cape Breton,

hich is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being sepa-
ted from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti,
the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little is known of the in-
rior of this Island, but the Dominion Government have
nportant signal and wrecking stations on its shores. A
eat network of islands extends along the entire north
ast of Canada, but their limits have not been well defined.
hey are known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

18. Canada has been described as "a land of huge lakes
nd broad rivers, of vast grass covered plains and dense
rests, of rich mineral wealth and great agricultural capa-
lities." Its eastern and western portions are still very
tensively wooded, and timber in various forms is one of
e principal exports of the country. In the centre of the
ominion is a vast tract of prairie land, covered with soil of
eat richness, and admirably adapted for the raising of
reals and roots of all kinds, while for grazing purposes it
unsurpassed, the pasturage being excellent and almost
nlimited; and also a vast area of forest land.

Dominion. The following figures give the mean summer and annual temperatures at the principal cities in the Dominion, the figures in most cases being founded on the observations of ten years:—

Cities.	Mean Temperature.	
	Summer.	Year.
Charlottetown	62·2	40·7
Fredericton	62·1	39·7
St. John	58·4	40·3
Halifax	61·5	42·5
Quebec	62·3	38·6
Montreal	65·5	42·1
Ottawa	65·2	40·5
Toronto	65·1	44·5
Hamilton	68·2	47·0
Winnipeg	60·8	32·9
Regina	56·5	27·6
Victoria	56·6	47·4

Minerals, gold.

20. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province, since its admission into Confederation, to 30th June, 1886, has reached the large sum of $14,589,356.

Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces.

Iron.

21. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the ovinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; the

n of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the rket nearly double the price of English iron.

22. Large fields of coal have been found in various parts, rticularly in Nova Scotia, where coal mining is one of the ncipal industries, in the North-West Territories, and in ncouver Island, where the coal is superior to any on the cific Coast, and notwithstanding the United States duty, mmands the highest price in the market at San Francisco. ver mines have been extensively worked in Ontario, that Silver Islet, Thunder Bay, being the richest yet discov-d on the continent. Copper has been mined to a con-erable extent in Ontario and Quebec. The recent dis-very of copper ore at Sudbury, in Ontario, is said to be the gest known deposit in the world. Phosphate of lime is nd in large deposits in the Ottawa Valley; the demand this for agricultural purposes is steadily increasing, the orts for the last three years having been 21,471 tons, 984 tons, and 25,974 tons respectively.

23. Marbles, building stone, granite, &c., are widely dis-

tains; and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Manufacturing Industries.

25. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Discovery of Canada.

26. According to what may be rather called tradition than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions as early as the tenth century by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores, is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland, and as Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499, Cabot is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Principal events.

27. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the lowing are some of the principal events of importance in history of this country:—

4. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.
   The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
5. July. Second visit of Cartier.
   August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
0. Third visit of Cartier.
2-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cape Rouge.
3. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
3. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
5. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
8. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
3. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
5. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
0. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
9. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirk. 117 persons wintered there.
2. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1749. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.

1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.

June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."

General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette*.*

In this year Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for the simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

1770. Prince Edward Island made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which Gen. Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

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* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, as the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, and the St. Croix River.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000, (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new province of New Brunswick, population, 11,457.

About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists as they were called, that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara) under Lieut. Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

1812. November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

Battle of Chateauguay—Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent Union of the Provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people, and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec, 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin at Newmarket.

1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz, three pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

53. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being sixty-five from each Province.

January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

. Abolition of Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.

. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is sixty feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost up to 30th June, 1885, of $4,360,873.

Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in consequence of notice

1869. October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, appointed Lieutenant Governor. Red River rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West, commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire, killed 38, wounded 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 140 killed.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

28. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is similar principle to that of the United Kingdom.

29. By the British North America Act, the Executive overnment and authority of and over Canada, as well as e command in chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and all Naval and Military Forces of and in Canada, were clared to be vested in the Queen.

30. The Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and e House of Commons. The Queen is represented by the overnor General, who is assisted by a Privy Council, to hich belong all those who are or have been advisers of the own, the acting portion of the Council, however, consists ly of the Ministry of the day.

31. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen, and

or takes advantage of any insolvent law, or is attainted of treason or convicted of felony. The Speaker, who must be a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General, and fifteen members, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each Senator receives $1,000 per annum as an indemnity. The number of Senators cannot exceed 78, until the admission of Newfoundland, when it may be increased to 82. There are at present 78 members, representing the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4. Bills of all kinds, except money bills, can be originated in the Senate. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons.

33. The members of the House of Commons must also be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are elected by the people for five years, unless the House is sooner dissolved, under a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion. The Speaker is elected by the members themselves, twenty of whom (including the Speaker) constitute a quorum. Members are paid at the rate of $10 a day, if the session is less than thirty days, and $1,000 for the session, if over thirty days. All bills for appropriating any part of the Public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by message of the Governor-General. The House shall be called together from time to time by the Governor General in the name of the Queen, under the Great Seal of Canada, but there must be a session of Parliament once at least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

Number of members.

34. The orginal number of members was 181, but in accordance with the provisions of the British North America described below, and in consequence of the admission

new Provinces, this number has been increased to 211, stributed among the several Provinces as follows: Ontario, ; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; anitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; and Prince Edward Island, By legislation during the session of 1886 the representa- n of the North-West Territories by four members was ovided for, and the Act came into effect on the 18th Feb- ary, 1887, thereby raising the number of members to 215. section 51 of the British North America Act it was pro- ded that the number of representatives for Quebec should ways be 65, and that the other Provinces should be repre- nted in such proportion to their population, as ascertained each decennial census, as the number 65 would bear to e population of Quebec so ascertained.

35. The following table gives the proportionate represent- on of each Province according to the Re-distribution Act 1882:—

Ontario	One member to	20,908	of the population.
Quebec	"	20,904	"
Nova Scotia	"	20,979	"
New Brunswick	"	20,977	"

time being. At the present time one member of the Cabinet holds his seat without a portfolio.

Departments.

37. The following are the several Departments, viz. :— Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Department of the Secretary of State.

Concurrence.

38. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate, and House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law.

Authority of Parliament.

39. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :—

Public Debt.	Currency and Coinage.
Trade and Commerce.	Banking.
Taxation.	Savings Banks.
Borrowing Money on public credit.	Weights and Measures.
Postal Service.	Bills of Exchange.
Census and Statistics.	Interest.
Militia and Defence.	Legal Tender.
Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
	Penitentiaries.

Qualifications for voters.

40. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Dominion Parliament, are as follow :—A vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of $300, in towns of $200, or elsewhere of $150, or of the yearly value wherever situate of not less than $2 per month, or $6 per quarter, or $12 half-yearly, or $20 per annum, or who is a resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than $300 per annum, or is the son of a farmer, or any other owner of

l property which is of sufficient value to qualify both
ner and son, or is a fisherman and owner of real property,
ich with boats, nets and fishing tackle amounts to $150
ual value. Voting is by ballot.

1. The following persons are disqualified for voting at
ctions for the Dominion Parliament :—The Chief Justice
l Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices and
lges of the Superior Courts, and the Judges of all other
urts in the Dominion, Revising Officers, Returning Officers
l Election Clerks, all Counsel, Agents, Attorneys and
rks of Candidates who have been or may be paid for their
vices, and certain Indians.

2. Writs for new elections are dated and made returnable
the Governor General shall determine, and the date of
nination, which shall be named in the writ, is also fixed
him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ
Returning Officer shall post up at each polling place in
district a proclamation setting forth the dates of the
ys for nomination and polling, which is everywhere on
day (except in the Territories, Algoma, and Chicoutimi

Provincial Legislatures.

45. The Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry; in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant Governor. The following are the numbers of the Members of the Provincial Legislatures:—

Legislatures.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	13	30
Nova Scotia	17	38
New Brunswick	17	41
Quebec	24	65
Ontario	.....	90
Manitoba	.....	35
British Columbia	.....	25

The North West Territories.

46. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant Governor and a Council partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the Dominion.

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

47. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate upon such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, management and sale of provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

48. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Pro-ncial Assemblies are determined by the several Legisla-es and vary accordingly.

49. The following is a complete list of all the Governors neral and Governors of the several Provinces previous to ir entering into the Confederation, together with the es of appointment :—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.	1765. Gen. James Murray.
. Marquis de la Roche.	1766 and 1785. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
. Samuel de Champlain.	1773. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.	1797. Major General Prescott.
. Chevalier de Montmagny.	1808. Sir James Craig.
and 1657. Chevalier d'Ailleboust de Coulonge.	1811. Sir George Prevost.
. Jean de Lauzon.	1813. Sir Gordon Drummond.
. Charles de Lauson Charny.	1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.	1818. Duke of Richmond.
. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.	1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.	1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
. Alex. de Proville Tracy.	1828. Sir James Kempt.
Chevalier de Courcelles.	1830. Lord Aylmer.
	1835. Lord Gosford.
	1838. Earl of Durham.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

35. M. Manival.
37. M. de Villebon.
10. M. de Brouillon.
38. M. de Subercase.
.0. Baron St. Castine.
.0. Colonel Vetch.
.4. Francis Nicholson.
19. Richard Philips.
25. Lawrence Armstrong.
10. Paul Mascarene.

AT HALIFAX.

19. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
32. V. Hopson.
34. C. Lawrence.
36. A. Moulton.
10. J. Belcher.
14. M. Wilmot.
1783. P. Fanning.
1791. R. Bulkeley.
1792. J. Wentworth.
1808. Sir G. Prevost.
1811. Sir J. Sherbrooke.
1811. Gen. Darroch.
1816. Gen. Smyth.
1819. Earl of Dalhousie.
1820. Sir J. Kempt.
1826. M. Wallace.
1836. Sir C. Campbell.
1840. Lord Falkland.
1846. Sir J. Harvey.
1852. Sir G. L. Marchant.
1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
1864. Sir Rich. G. MacDonnell.
1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

36. Guy Carleton.
37. E. Winslow.
38. Lt. Col. Johnston.
39. General M. Hunter.
11. General W. Balfour.
12. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.
13. Ward Chipman.
14. J. M. Bliss.
15. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866. Major-Gen. Hastings Doyle (acting).

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

10. Walter Paterson.
16. Lt. Gen. Edmund Fanning.
15. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
13. Chas. Douglas Smith.
12. Colonel John Ready.
11. Sir Aretes W. Young.
16. Sir John Harvey.
17. Sir Chas. A. Fitzroy.
1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1859. George Dundas.
1868. Sir R. Hodgson.
1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

Governors General since Confederation.

50. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

CHAPTER I.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date Assum of Of
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867..	July 1,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868..	Feb. 2,
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G	May 22, 1872..	June 25,
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P. C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878..	Nov. 25,
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c	Aug. 18, 1883..	Oct. 23,

51. The next tables give the names of the present m bers of the Dominion Government; and the dates of opening and closing of each Session composing the diffe Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, OTTAWA.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867	May 22, 1868	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	
	4th	" 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	
2nd Parliament	†1st	March 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	
3rd Parliament	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	
	3rd	" 10, 1876	" 12, 1876	
	4th	" 8, 1877	" 28, 1877	
	5th	" 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	" 12, 1880	" 7, 1880	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	
	3rd	" 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	

* Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.

† Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

Duration of Parliament.

52. It will be seen that there have been five complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks, the longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days, and the next longest was in 1867–68, viz., 16 weeks, 4 days. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Cabinet Ministers.

53. The next table gives the names of the holders of the different Cabinet offices since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries, and with

e exception of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 78, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the hole period.

54. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the inister of Public Works ; the new Department assuming clusive control of Railways and Canals, and in the same ssion the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
emiers	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
nisters of Justice and Attorneys-General...	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphone Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June 8, 1877
	" James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May 20, 1881
	" John Sparrow David Thompson.....	Sept. 25, 1885
nisters of Militia and		

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

ortfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
of Agricul-		
.....	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
	" L. Letellier de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885
of Finance....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
	" Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
	" Sir Chas. Tupper	Jan. 27, 1887
of Inland Re-		
.....	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor	March 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
	" L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikins	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
of Interior.....	Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell	July 1, 1873
	" David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson	Oct. 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
of Railways		
anals.....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" John Henry Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
ters-General...	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	July 1, 1873
	" Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon	Oct. 9, 1875
	" Sir H. L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	May 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan	Jan. 27, 1877

CHAPTER I.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
esidents of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
ceivers-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	" 8, 1878
cretaries of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
cretaries of State for Canada	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins.....	Dec. 9, 1869
	" David Christie.....	Nov. 7, 1873

UTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
ario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
ec.	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
a Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
ce Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
sh Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
itoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

CHAPTER I.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
esidents of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
ceivers-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	" 8, 1878
cretaries of State for he Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
ıtario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
ıebec.	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
ova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
ew Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
rince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
ritish Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
anitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
e Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

CHAPTER I.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
esidents of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
ceivers-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	" 8, 1878
cretaries of State for he Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
cretaries of State for Canada	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.....	July 1, 1867

[EUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
ntario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
uebec.	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt	Jan. 31, 1868
	" Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
ova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
ew Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A Wilmot, D.C.L	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
rince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
ritish Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
anitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
he Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

CHAPTER I.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
sidents of Council.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
ceivers-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	" 8, 1878
retaries of State for he Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
retaries of State for Canada	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin.....	July 1, 1867

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
New Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
British Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

Attorney-General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee.
" Public Works	" C. F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	Feb. 25, 1871
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	Dec. 23, 1874
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd	" 8, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 25, 187
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880.	Feb. 1, 1883
	2nd	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd	" 12, 1882.	" 10, 1882.	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	Nov. 15, 188
	2nd	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. L. F. R. MASSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1887.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. H. Mercier.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" Pierre Garneau.
Treasurer	" Jos. Shehyn.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works	" Jas. McShane.
Provincial Secretary	" C. A. E. Gagnon.
Solicitor-General	" — Duhamel.
Member without office	" D. A. Ross.
" "	" A. Turcotte.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867	Feb. 24, 1868	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869	April 5, 1869	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869	Feb. 1, 1870	
	4th	" 3, 1870	Dec. 24, 1870	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871	Dec. 23, 1871	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	" 7, 1872	" 24, 1872	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873	Jan. 28, 1874	
	4th	" 3, 1874	Feb. 23, 1875	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 5, 1875	Dec. 24, 1875	Mar. 22, 1878.
	2nd	" 11, 1876	" 28, 1876	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877	Mar. 9, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	June 5, 1878	July 20, 1878	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	" 19, 1879	Oct. 31, 1879	
	3rd	May 28, 1880	July 24, 1880	
	4th	April 28, 1881	June 30, 1881	
5th Legislature	1st	Mar. 9, 1882	May 27, 1882	Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883	Mar. 30, 1883	
	3rd	Mar. 28, 1884	June 10, 1884	
	4th	" 5, 1885	May 9, 1885	
	5th	April 8, 1886	June 21, 1886	

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without Office	" Thomas Johnson.
" "	" Angus Macgillivray.
" "	" Daniel McNeil.

Three vacancies.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon.	A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	"	David McLellan.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works	"	P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General	"	James Mitchell.
Solicitor-General	"	R. J. Ritchie.
Members without Office	"	A. Harrison.
" "	"	Gaius S. Turner.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	Feb. 13, 1868	Mar. 23, 1868	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1869	April 21, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1870	" 7, 1870	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 16, 1871	Feb. 22, 1871	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871	May 17, 1871	
	3rd	Feb. 29, 1872	April 11, 1872	
	4th	" 27, 1873	" 14, 1873	
	5th	" 12, 1874	" 8, 1874	
3rd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 18, 1875	April 10, 1875	May 14, 1878.
	2nd	" 17, 1876	" 13, 1876	
	3rd	" 8, 1877	Mar. 16, 1877	
	4th	Aug. 28, 1877	Sept. 5, 1877	
	5th	Feb. 26, 1878	April 18, 1878	
4th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 27, 1879	April 15, 1879	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 9, 1880	" 23, 1880	
	3rd	Feb. 8, 1881	Mar. 25, 1881	
	4th	" 16, 1882	April 6, 1882	
5th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 22, 1883	Mar. 3, 1883	April 2, 1886.
	2nd	April 12, 1883	May 3, 1883	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1884	April 1, 1884	
	4th	" 26, 1885	" 6, 1885	
	5th	" 25, 1886	" 2, 1886	

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COX AIKINS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

mier and President of Council	Hon. J. Norquay.
orney-General	" C. E. Hamilton.
ister of Public Works	" D. H. Wilson.
vincial Secretary	" C. P. Brown.
ister of Agriculture	" D. H. Harrison.
vincial Treasurer	" A. A. C. LaRivière.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
Legislature	1st	Mar. 15, 1871..	May 3, 1871..	
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872	Feb. 21, 1872	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. C. F. CORNWALL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

Premier, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and President of the Council ..... Hon. Wm. Smithe.
Attorney-General ..... " A. E. B. Davie.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Finance and Agriculture ..... " John Robson.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Feb. 15, 1872	April 11, 1872	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872	Feb. 21, 1873	
	3rd	" 18, 1873	Mar. 2, 1874	
	4th	Mar. 1, 1875	April 22, 1875	
2nd Legislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876	May 19, 1876	April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877	April 18, 1877	
	3rd	" 7, 1878	" 10, 1878	
3rd Legislature	1st	July 29, 1878	Sept. 2, 1878	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879	April 29, 1879	
	3rd	April 5, 1880	May 8, 1880	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881	Mar. 25, 1881	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882	April 21, 1882	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883	May 12, 1883	June 3, 1886.
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883	Feb. 18 1884	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885	Mar. 9, 1885	
	4th	" 25, 1886	April 6, 1886	

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

President and Attorney-General	Hon.	W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works		Vacant.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands	"	Donald Ferguson
Member without office	"	Samuel Prowse.
"	"	John Lefurgey.
"	"	A. J. Macdonald
"	"	Neil McLeod.
"	"	J. O. Arsenault.
"		Vacant.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

1887.

Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, *ex-officio*.
Lt.-Col. J. Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G., *ex-officio*.
Chas. B. Roulean, *ex-officio*.

Nominated Members.

Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine,	Hayter Reid.
Paschal Breland,	

Elected Members.

Owen E. Hughes,	Jas. Hamilton Ross,
R. H. C. Wilson,	John D. Turriff,
Chas. Marshallsay,	J. D. Lauder,
Robt. Crawford,	H. S. Cayley,
William Dell Perley,	Spencer A. Bedford,
David F. Jelly,	Viscount Boyle,
John Secord,	Samuel Cunningham.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	May 11, 1880.
Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B.	May 30, 1883.

High Commissioner in London.

In order that there might be an official resident in London, to watch over Canadian interests, the above office was created, by an Act passed 43 Vic., c. 11, intituled: "An Act to provide for the appointment of a representative agent for Canada in the United Kingdom."

57. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, les, and dates of assumption of office.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1887.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
eat Britain and reland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"	.....	Empress of India	1877
ganistan	Abdurrahman Khan.	.....	Ameer of Afganistan.....	1880
stro Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.....	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	" "	.....	King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
gium	Leopold II.....	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
azil	Dom Pedro II.....	1825	Emperor of Brazil.....	1831
lgaria	.....	.....	Prince.....	
ina	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China.....	1875
nmark	Christian IX.....	1818	King of Denmark	1863
ypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha.	1853	Khedive of Egypt.....	1879
ance	François Paul Jules Grévy	1813	President of the French Republic.	1879

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1887—*Con.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of office.
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pashi	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II.	1844	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States.	1885
Zanzibar	Sayyid Burghash bin Saeed.		Sultan of Zanzibar	1870

Oldest, youngest and longest reigning sovereigns.

58. It will be noticed that the Emperor of Brazil has reigned longer than any other Monarch, having succeeded to the throne in 1831, at the age of six years. Queen Victoira comes next, succeeding in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. The German Emperor is the oldest Sovereign, and the only one born in the last century. The King of Spain is probably the youngest Sovereign in the world. He succeeded to the throne on his birth, and is not yet one year old.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—POPULATION.

59. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four Provinces of tario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The ovince of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confedera- n in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871.

60. The total population of the four Provinces was found be 3,485,761, viz., males 1,764,311 and females 1,721,450, excess of males of 42,861.

61. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an indepen- nt Province, was taken in the same year, giving a pulation of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was en in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be

viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories, of which the population was found to be 4,324,810, viz., males 2,188,778 and females 2,136,032, being an excess of males of 52,747.

Population, 1871 and 1881.

65. The following table is a comparative statement of the populations in 1871 and 1881 respectively, showing the numerical and centesimal increase in each Province and in the Dominion :—

POPULATION—1871 AND 1881.

Province.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	94,021	54,728	54,163	108,891
Nova Scotia	193,792	194,008	387,800	220,538	220,034	440,572
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	285,594	164,119	157,114	321,233
Quebec	596,041	595,475	1,191,516	678,109	690,918	1,359,027
Ontario	828,590	792,261	1,620,851	976,461	946,767	1,923,228
Manitoba	9,837	9,158	18,995	37,207	28,747	65,954
British Columbia	20,905	15,342	36,247	29,503	19,956	49,459
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Total	1,842,174	1,792,850	3,635,024	2,188,778	2,136,032	4,324,810

Province.	Increase or Decrease.					
	Numerical.			Centesimal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	7,607	7,263	14,870	16·1	15·4	15·8
Nova Scotia	26,746	26,026	52,772	13·7	13·4	13·6
New Brunswick	18,231	17,408	35,639	12·4	12·4	12·4
Quebec	82,068	85,443	167,511	13·7	14·3	14·0
Ontario	147,871	154,506	302,377	17·8	19·5	18·6
Manitoba	27,370	19,589	46,959	278·2	213·9	247·2
British Columbia	8,598	4,614	13,212	41·1	30·0	36·4
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	346,604	343,182	689,786	18·81	19·1	18·97

66. The excess of males over females in 1881 was merically larger than in 1871, but the proportion of nales per 100 males was almost the same, being 97·32 in 71, and 97·59 in 1881. In 1871 males predominated in ery Province except Nova Scotia, where there was a jority of females of 216 ; in 1881 this was reversed, but nales were found in an excess of 2,809 in Quebec and 220 the Territories.

67. Among the older Provinces, the largest percentages increase were in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, that Ontario, 18·6 per cent., being the highest. In British lumbia, however, the increase was 36·4 per cent., while Manitoba it was no less than 247·2 per cent.

68. The following table gives the population of the several ectoral Districts in the Dominion, according to the census 1881 and the Re-distribution Act of 1882 :—

Electoral Districts.	Population.	Electoral Districts.	Population.

Electoral Districts.	Population.	Electoral Districts.	Population.
QUEBEC.		QUEBEC—*Concluded.*	
37. Bonaventure	18,908	89. L'Assomption	15,282
38. Gaspé	25,001	90. Montcalm	12,966
39. Rimouski	33,791	91. Montreal, Centre	25,078
40. Témiscouata	25,484	92. Montreal, East	67,506
41. Kamouraska	22,181	93. Montreal, West	48,163
42. L'Islet	14,917	94. Hochelaga	40,079
43. Lévis	27,980	95. Jacques Cartier	12,345
44. Bellechasse	16,914	96. Laval	9,462
45. Montmagny	16,422	97. Terrebonne	22,969
46. Dorchester	18,710	98. Deux Montagnes	15,894
47. Beauce	32,020	99. Argenteuil	14,947
48. Lotbinière	20,857	100. Ottawa	49,432
49. Mégantic	19,056	101. Pontiac	19,939
50. Nicolet	26,611		
51. Drummond and Arthabaska	37,360	Total, Quebec	1,359,027
52. Richmond and Wolfe	26,339	ONTARIO.	
53. Compton	19,581		
54. Sherbrooke	12,221	102. Glengarry	22,221
55. Stanstead	15,556	103. Cornwall and Stormont	23,198
56. Yamaska	17,091	104. Dundas	20,598
57. Bagot	21,199	105. Prescott	22,857
58. Shefford	23,223	106. Russell	25,082
59. Brome	15,827	107. Ottawa City	27,412
60. Richelieu	20,218	108. Grenville, South	13,526
61. St. Hyacinthe	20,631	109. Leeds & Grenville, North.	12,423
62. Rouville	18,547	110. Carleton	18,777
63. Iberville	14,459	111. Brockville	15,107
64. Missisquoi	17,784	112. Leeds, South	22,206
65. Verchères	12,449	113. Lanark, South	17,945
66. Chambly	10,858	114. Lanark, North	19,855
67. St. Jean	12,265	115 Renfrew, South	19,160
68. Laprairie	11,436	116 Renfrew, North	20,965
69. Napierville	10,511	117. Frontenac	14,993
70. Chateauguay	14,393	118. Kingston City	14,091
71. Huntingdon	15,495	119. Lennox	16,314
72. Beauharnois	16,005	120. Addington	23,470
73. Soulanges	10,220	121. Prince Edward	21,044
74. Vaudreuil	11,485	122. Hastings, East	17,313
75. Chicoutimi and Saguenay	32,409	123. Hastings, West	17,400
76. Charlevoix	17,901	124. Hastings, North	20,479
77. Montmorency	12,322	125. Northumberland, East	22,991
78. Quebec, East	31,900	126. Northumberland, West	16,984
79. Quebec, Centre	17,898	127. Peterborough, East	20,402
80. Quebec, West	12,648	128. Peterborough, West	13,310
81. Quebec, County	20,278	129. Durham, East	18,710
82. Portneuf	25,175	130. Durham, West	17,555
83. Champlain	26,818	131. Victoria, South	20,813
84. Trois Rivières	9,296	132. Victoria, North	16,661
85. St. Maurice	12,986	133. Muskoka and Parry Sound	17,636
86. Maskinongé	17,493	134. Ontario, South	20,244
87. Berthier	21,838	135. Ontario, North	21,281
88. Joliette	21,988	136. Ontario, West	20,189

Electoral Districts.	Population.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*	
Toronto, Centre	22,983
Toronto, East	24,867
Toronto, West	38,565
York, East	22,853
York, West	18,884
York, North	21,730
Simcoe, South	22,721
Simcoe, North	26,120
Simcoe, East	27,185
Peel	16,387
Cardwell	16,770
Welland	26,152
Lincoln and Niagara	23,300
Monck	15,940
Haldimand	17,660
Wentworth, South	15,539
Wentworth, North	15,998
Hamilton City	35,961
Halton	21,919
Wellington, South	25,400
Wellington, Centre	26,816
Wellington, North	26,024
Grey, South	25,703
Grey, East	25,334
Grey, North	23,334
Norfolk, South	19,019
Norfolk, North	20,933
178. Perth, North	26,538
179. Huron, South	21,991
180. Huron, East	21,720
181. Huron, West	23,512
182. Bruce, North	18,645
183. Bruce, East	22,355
184. Bruce, West	24,218
185. Bothwell	22,477
186. Lambton, East	21,725
187. Lambton, West	20,891
188. Kent	29,194
189. Essex, South	21,303
190. Essex, North	25,659
191. Algoma	20,320
Total, Ontario	1,923,228
MANITOBA.	
192. Selkirk	6,648
193. Provencher	14,726
194. Lisgar	11,679
195. Marquette	8,464
196. Winnipeg	7,985
197. Extension	16,452

69. The following table gives the numbers of the principal religious denominations in each Province in 1881 :— Religions, 1881.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

Religion.	Province.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	The Territories.
Roman Catholic	47,115	117,487	109,091	1,170,718	320,839	12,246	10,043	4,443
Methodist	13,485	50,811	34,514	39,221	591,503	9,470	3,516	461
Presbyterian	33,835	112,488	42,888	50,287	417,749	14,292	4,095	531
Church of England	7,192	60,255	46,768	68,797	366,539	14,297	7,804	3,166
Baptist	6,236	83,761	81,092	8,853	106,680	9,449	434	20
Lutheran	4	5,639	324	1,003	37,901	984	491	4
Congregational	20	3,506	1,372	5,244	16,340	343	75	.....
Disciples	594	1,826	1,476	121	16,051	102	23	.....
Brethren	17	218	164	682	7,714	29	7	.....
Adventists	13	1,536	738	4,210	696	8	10	.....
Quakers	5	77	21	86	6,307	43	13	1
Protestants	15	15	50	2,432	2,978	45	292	692
Universalists	78	673	375	2,021	1,333	8	29	.....
Pagan	.....	.....	2	6	1,499	2,173	437	361
No Religion	14	121	114	432	1,756	16	180	1
Reformed Episcopal	13	99	478	423	989	1	593	.....
Jewish	.....	19	55	989	1,193	33	104	.....
Unitarian	16	68	140	610	1,213	20	54	5
Other Denominations	139	355	311	234	10,983	68	2,128	1
Not given	109	1,618	1,260	2,608	12,965	2,327	19,131	46,760

70. Roman Catholics, it will be seen, were in a majority in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and, exclusive of Indians, in the Territories. Methodists were most numerous in Ontario, and Church of England and Presbyterians in Manitoba. The total increase among the four principal denominations in the period between 1871 and 1881 (exclusive of British Columbia and the Territories, for which particulars of religions in 1871 are not available), was as follows : Methodists, 24·30 per cent.; Presbyterians, 16·56 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 15.57 per cent., and Church of England, 11·89 per cent. Just one-half of the Proportions of different sects.

tal number of Jews in the Dominion were to be found the Province of Ontario.

71. The following table gives the birth-places of the habitants of each Province in 1881 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

Birthplace.	Province							
	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	The Territories.
E. Island	95,234	1,639	2,719	586	686	154	23	6
va Scotia	2,507	405,687	6,160	813	3,706	820	379	16
w Brunswick	1,346	4,482	277,643	1,272	2,801	341	374	6
ebec	177	441	3,127	1,269,075	50,407	4,085	396	101
tario	105	333	310	10,397	1,435,647	19,125	1,572	517
nitoba	.....	.....	1	33	62	18,020	24	1,450
tish Columbia	.....	6	3	19	42	25	32,175	5
e Territories	.....	1	2	48	158	6,442	14	51,785
gland and Wales	1,728	4,813	4,174	12,909	139,031	3,457	3,294	98
tland	3,425	10,851	4,168	10,237	82,173	2,868	1,204	136
land	2,915	5,600	16,355	27,379	130,094	1,836	1,285	62
ited States	609	3,004	5,108	19,415	45,454	1,752	2,295	116
rmany	14	254	203	1,023	23,270	220	344	.....
ier British Pos-								

Natives of Ontario and Quebec in other Provinces.

73. The largest number of resident natives were found in the Province of Quebec, yet, at the same time, a greater number of natives of that Province were residing in other parts of Canada than were the natives of any other of the Provinces, the total number being 58,734. The natives of Ontario were found in the next largest number outside of their own Province, viz., 32,359. These positions may be altered when the next census is taken, as there has been a very steady movement from Ontario into Manitoba and the North-West Territories since 1881.

Natives of Great Britain and United States

74. The natives of England and Wales, of Ireland, and of the United States, were most numerous in Ontario and Quebec, and those of Scotland in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Summary of birthplaces.

75. From the following summary it will be seen that 85·91 per cent. of the whole population were born in the Dominion, and that 96·96 per cent. were born under the British flag:—

SUMMARY.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE—1881.

Birthplaces.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the population of the Dominion.	Birthplaces.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the population of the Dominion.
Canada	3,715,492	85·91	Sweden, Norway and Denmark	2,076	·04
British Isles	470,092	10·91	Italy	777	·01
United States	77,733	1·74	At Sea	380	.....
Germany	25,328	·62	Spain and Portugal	215	.....
Other British Possessions	8,143	·18	Other Countries	7,455	·17
Russia and Poland	6,376	·14	Not given	6,334	·14
France	4,289	·10			

Summary of origins.

76. The following is a summary of the origins of the people in 1881:

Origins.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the population of the Dominion.	Origins.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the population of the Dominion.
French	1,298,929	30·04	Scandinavian	4,214	·09
Irish	957,403	22·18	Italians	1,849	·04
English	881,301	20·35	Russian and Polish	1,227	·02
Scotch	699,863	16·23	Spanish and Portuguese	1,172	·02
German	254,319	5·88	Icelandic	1,009	·02
Indian	108,547	2·50	Jewish	667	·01
Dutch	30,412	·70	Various other origins	2,780	·06
African	21,394	·49	Not given	40,806	.94
Welsh	9,947	.23			
Swiss	4,588	.10			
Chinese	4,383	.10			

Origins, 1881.

77. And the next table gives the principal origins of the people in the several Provinces in the same year:—

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

Origin.	Province.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	The Territories.
French	10,751	40,141	56,635	1,075,130	102,743	9,949	916	2,896
Irish	25,415	66,067	101,284	123,479	627,262	10,173	3,172	281
English	21,404	130,225	93,387	81,515	535,835	11,857	7,297	1,374
Scotch	48,933	146,027	49,829	54,923	378,536	16,506	3,892	1,317
German	1,076	39,904	6,310	7,633	188,394	8,652	858	21
Indian	281	2,125	1,401	7,515	15,325	6,767	25,661	49,472
Dutch	292	2,197	4,373	776	22,163	152	94	11
African	155	7,062	1,638	141	12,097	25	274	2
Welsh	161	1,158	1,174	351	6,397	102	299	1
Swiss	1	1,860	41	254	2,382	10	46	.....
Chinese	.....	.....	.....	7	22	4	4,350	.....
Scandinavian	38	556	932	648	1,521	250	236	33
Italian	21	153	59	745	687	41	143	.....
Russian and Polish	12	30	26	300	787	24	48	.....
Spanish & Portuguese	1	350	203	175	285	14	144	.....
Icelandic	.....	179	.....	.....	57	773	.....	.....
Jewish	.....	32	22	330	254	18	11	.....
Various other origins	40	165	94	730	1,213	6	342	190
Not given	307	2,341	3,525	4,105	27,268	630	1,682	948

78. From the first of the foregoing tables it will be seen that 58·69 per cent. of the inhabitants of Canada came originally from the United Kingdom, and 30·04 per cent. from France, so that those countries have furnished 88·73 per cent. of the population. The second table gives the origins of the people in each Province in 1881, and from it it will be found that, as was to be expected, French were the most numerous in Quebec, and formed 79 per cent. of the population of that Province, while those that came originally from the United Kingdom formed the same proportion of the inhabitants of Ontario. Those of Scotch origin were in the greatest numbers in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and those of Irish origin in Ontario. Proportions of different origins.

79. The following table gives the ages of the male population of the several Provinces when the census was taken in 1881:— Ages of males, 1881.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

MALES.

Ages.	Province.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Under 5 years...	7,428	29,298	22,288	104,477	128,204	4,928	2,501	898
5 to 10 " ...	7,136	28,639	21,257	92,234	124,531	4,079	2,545	795
10 to 15 " ...	6,840	27,186	20,201	79,701	118,821	3,669	2,034	702
15 to 20 " ...	6,254	24,124	18,828	72,415	110,183	3,246	1,746	521
20 to 25 " ...	5,377	20,501	15,343	64,493	98,482	4,697	2,074	667
25 to 30 " ...	4,173	15,864	11,910	50,256	75,485	4,524	2,696	631
30 to 35 " ...	3,184	12,806	9,675	40,711	58,692	3,003	2,448	532
35 to 40 " ...	2,806	12,111	8,505	35,549	51,176	2,103	2,413	366
40 to 45 " ...	2,357	10,450	7,653	28,187	44,831	1,622	2,387	320
45 to 50 " ...	2,144	9,155	6,580	25,492	40,193	1,196	1,818	206
50 to 55 " ...	1,550	7,229	5,556	21,168	33,894	942	1,543	164
55 to 60 " ...	1,469	5,671	4,174	17,921	26,535	587	927	95
60 to 65 " ...	1,449	6,099	4,324	14,840	24,076	456	681	81
65 to 70 " ...	978	4,222	3,005	11,460	16,295	245	299	40
70 to 75 " ...	654	3,054	2,162	8,606	11,317	148	189	28
75 to 80 " ...	475	2,082	1,265	5,535	6,845	67	74	18
80 to 85 " ...	281	1,187	799	3,019	3,862	44	47	12
85 to 90 " ...	107	459	287	1,205	1,253	22	5	6
90 and over.....	50	187	122	467	569	8	7	6
Not given.....	17	214	185	373	1,217	1,821	3,969	22,925
Total	54,729	220,538	164,119	678,109	976,461	37,207	29,503	28,113

80. In all the Provinces, with the exception of British olumbia, the largest number of males were under five ears of age. In British Columbia, however, the largest umber were found in the period from 25 to 30. Manitoba ıd the largest proportion from 20 to 30, viz., 24·24 per nt. of her population. Those under 20 years of age were ost numerous in Quebec, the Provinces standing in this spect in the following order :—

Quebec	51·44 per cent.	Ontario.....	49·33 per cent.
P. E. Island.....	50·53 "	Manitoba.....	42·79 "
New Brunswick....	50·31 "	British Columbia.	29·91 "
Nova Scotia.....	49·53 "		

81. The next table gives the ages of the female popula- on in 1881 :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

FEMALES.

AGES.	PROVINCE.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	The Territories.

82. Manitoba had the largest proportion of females under 20 years of age, the Provinces standing in the following order :— Proportions of females under 20.

Manitoba	51·50 per cent.	P. E. Island.....	49·50 per cent.
Quebec.....	50·56 "	Nova Scotia.....	48·01 "
New Brunswick.....	49·78 "	British Columbia	39·23 "
Ontario	49·72 "		

83. In proportion to their respective populations, females between the ages of 15 and 45 were most numerous in the several Provinces in this order: Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec. Females at reproductive ages.

84. The following is a classified summary of the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881 :— Occupations, 1881.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881.

Occupations.	Province.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
Employés of general Government...	60	518	316	1023	2428	67	61	46
" of municipal Government, including policemen.....	21	138	182	531	866	27	35	271
Militia officials	1	17	2	52	47	4	.....	.....
Clergymen, and all ministering to religion.....	143	694	550	6286	3877	151	111	147
Lawyers, judges, law court officers, students, &c.	134	495	408	2872	3298	91	90	2
Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	130	629	476	1975	4344	88	103	12
Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits.....	7	30	28	170	359	2	5	.....
Architects, surveyors and professional men, &c.	167	602	575	2227	3551	194	143	10
Teachers.....	543	2391	1715	5275	9022	147	116	23
Musicians.....	2	21	22	171	245	3	15	.....
Merchants	271	1816	1252	5782	7725	277	148	38
Commercial employés	461	2572	2358	11736	14653	419	270	126
Auctioneers, brokers, &c.	41	202	145	964	3455	149	41	6
Bankers and money brokers.....	32	86	64	150	891	22	12	.....
Railway, telegraph and express employés	160	961	865	1916	6585	121	99	8
Messengers and porters	4	116	40	245	917	33	20	1

CHAPTER II.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Provinces.							
	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	The Territories.
nufacturers	10	134	138	667	1422	7	12	.....
ctory operatives	20	232	257	2230	3108	.....	1	.....
rsons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands	31	1063	1787	5214	3990	119	324	42
tisans and mechanics	1857	8065	5094	22399	36950	1133	818	102
rsons engaged in navigation, hip and boat building, &c.	1053	9659	3472	5504	4249	47	403	63
shermen	791	13631	1844	3935	766	44	1850	44
rsons engaged in books	126	382	334	1595	3839	80	50	2
" musical instruments, engraving, &c.	1	29	18	209	426	.....	.....	.....
" watches, jewellery, &c.	26	171	103	577	1258	21	25	3
" carriages, harness and implements	281	728	479	2632	6062	96	41	4
" houses, buildings and building material	263	899	692	3569	9228	207	134	10
" furniture and decorating	104	213	221	1551	3056	40	26	1
" food	302	1175	918	6392	11048	193	225	16
" drinks and stimulants, in-								

whole of the rest of the Dominion, while the number of those ministering to health in Ontario exceeded the total number similarly engaged in all the other Provinces by 981. Those engaged in navigation and ship and boat building were most numerous in Nova Scotia and Quebec, more persons being engaged under this head in Nova Scotia than in any other Province. The total number of fishermen was 22,905, of whom 13,631 or 59 per cent. were in Nova Scotia. This number probably represents those only engaged in fishing and in no other occupation, as the number of persons who earn at least part of their livelihood in connection with the fisheries is more than double these figures. The percentage of teachers was higher in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, than in either Ontario or Quebec. The number of pensioners by no means represents the total number living in the Dominion, but only those who had no other occupation or means of livelihood. Except in British Columbia, those engaged in agricultural pursuits formed the largest proportion of the population in each Province, the numbers per every 1,000 inhabitants being as follow :—

Manitoba.....	205·7 per cent.	Quebec.....	148·6 per cent.
P. E. Island.....	188·5 "	Nova Scotia.....	144·5 "
New Brunswick...	170·0 "	British Columbia.	52·9 "
Ontario	158·4 "	The Territories...	18·6 "

Agricultural capital in Canada and other countries.

86. According to a table in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics (page 5), in which, under the head of agriculture, are included tillage, pasture and forestry, Canada stands seventh among the countries of the world, both with regard to the amount of agricultural capital, and of agricultural income, per head of population.

Males at "the soldiers age."

87. Males between the ages of 18 and 45 are generally the first called upon, when needed by a country for the purposes of war, and the period between those ages has therefore been called "the soldier's age."

CHAPTER II.

88. By the provisions of the Militia and Defence Act, 31 ictoria, Chapter 40, the period during which men in nada are liable to be called on for service, extends from to 60. The first call would probably comprise those ly between 18 and 30, and the following table shows at in 1881 Canada could have raised an army of 503,877 ales of that period. Manitoba could have furnished the ghest proportion of such males per 10,000 of both sexes ving, British Columbia the next highest, and Ontario the ird. In proportion to their population, the numbers in uebec and Nova Scotia were small.

ALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (18 TO 30 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
ince Edward Island	12,788	1,174
va Scotia	48,545	1,102
w Brunswick	36,962	1,156
ebec	152,406	1,125
tario	231,710	1,205

for by the very large number of children in that Province, more than half of the male population being 19 and under.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (18 TO 45 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island	20,881	1,918
Nova Scotia	83,352	1,892
New Brunswick	62,292	1,939
Quebec	253,643	1,866
Ontario	382,582	1,988
Manitoba	18,374	2,785
British Columbia	14,669	2,965
The Territories	4,986	883
Canada	840,779	1,944

Males at ages 18 to 60.

90. If still further forces were required, and a call made on those at ages between 45 and 60, the number would have been increased by 229,485, as shown by the next table. The total number of men, therefore, in Canada in 1881, liable to be called on for active service, was 1,070,264, subject of course to reductions for those physically incapacitated and specially exempt.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (45 TO 60 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—1881.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island	5,479	503
Nova Scotia	23,550	534
New Brunswick	17,386	541
Quebec	68,303	502
Ontario	106,871	555
Manitoba	2,873	435
British Columbia	4,542	918
The Territories	481	85
Canada	229,485	530

CHAPTER II.

ANIMALS AND A

Provinces.	Working Animals.				
	Horses.	Colts and Fillies.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	H C
1871.					
Ontario	368,585	120,416	47,941	638,759	7
Quebec	196,339	57,038	48,348	406,542	3
New Brunswick	36,322	8,464	11,132	83,220	
Nova Scotia	41,925	7,654	32,214	122,688	1
Totals	643,171	193,572	139,635	1,251,209	1,2
1881.					
Prince Edward Island	25,182	6,153	84	45,895	
Nova Scotia	46,044	11,123	33,275	137,639	1

PRODUCTS—1871 AND 1881.

Stock.		Animals Killed or Sold, and Products.				
Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle killed or sold.	Sheep killed or sold.	Swine killed or sold.	Pounds of Wool.	Pounds of Honey.
1,514,914	874,664	277,986	853,618	777,131	6,411,305	1,239,612
1,007,800	371,452	155,373	464,119	325,609	2,763,304	648,310
234,418	65,805	31,551	100,062	60,569	716,168	90,004
398,377	54,162	42,815	139,631	52,788	1,132,703	21,374
3,155,509	1,336,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480	1,999,300
166,496	40,181	15,200	58,872	26,836	522,083	14,945
377,801	47,256	63,389	151,245	56,259	1,142,440	24,500
221,163	53,087	35,414	88,743	59,904	760,531	78,203
889,833	329,199	160,207	436,336	333,159	2,730,546	559,024
1,359,178	700,922	363,043	718,972	796,548	6,013,216	1,197,628
6,073	17,358	4,936	1,382	18,674	16,452	1,080
27,788	16,841	13,696	10,683	10,411	85,148	365
346	2,775	1,796	232	712	320	....
3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736	1,875,745

CHAPTER II.

FIELD PRODUCTS-

Provinces.	Wheat.		
	Acres.	Spring Wheat.	Winter Whea
1871.			
tario	1,365,872	7,891,989	6,341,400
ebec	242,726	2,035,921	23,155
w Brunswick	18,884	203,592	1,319
va Scotia	19,299	224,410	3,087
Totals	1,646,781	10,355,912	6,367,961
1881.			
nce Edward Island	41,942	546,872	114
va Scotia	41,855	522,602	6,649
w Brunswick	40,336	517,997	3,959
ebec	223,176	1,999,815	19,189
tario	1,930,123	7,213,024	20,193,067
nitoba	51,293	1,029,378	4,295
tish Columbia	7,952	153,485	20,168
Territories	5,678	119,644	11
Totals	2,342,355	12,102,817	20,247,452

	Bushels	Potatoes.

1879 AND 1881.

Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Peas and Beans.	Bushels of Buckwheat.
9,461,233	22,138,958	547,609	7,761,470	585 158
1,668,208	15,116,262	458,970	2,284,635	1,675,078
70,547	3,044,134	23,792	45,056	1,231,091
296,050	2,190,099	33,987	35,203	234,157
11,496,038	42,489,453	1,064,358	10,126,364	3,726,484
119,368	3,538,219	307	3,169	90,458
228,748	1,873,113	47,567	37,220	339,718
84,183	3,297,534	18,268	43,121	1,587,223
1,751,539	19,300,205	430,242	4,170,456	2,041,670
14,279,841	40,209,929	1,598,871	9,434,872	841,649
253,604	1,270,268	1,203	8,991	320
79,140	253,911	482	50,512	59
48,445	59,952	240	1,291	50
16,844,868	70,493,131	2,097,180	13,749,662	4,901,147

Bushels of Turnips.	Bushels of other Roots.	Hay Crop.		Bushels of Grass and Clover Seed.
		Acres.	Tons.	
22,455,543	2,706,903	1,690,508	1,804,476	189,716
812,073	597,160	1,211,953	1,225,649	142,535
603,721	98,358	334,997	344,793	8,233
468,139	150,839	412,961	443,732	8,121
24,339,476	3,553,260	3,650,419	3,818,641	348,605
1,198,407	42,572	119,336	143,791	15,247
1,006,711	326,143	519,856	597,731	8,128
990,336	159,043	389,721	414,046	7,257
1,572,476	2,050,904	1,495,494	1,612,104	119,306
33,856,721	6,479,222	1,795,965	2,038,659	173,210
149,025	49,096	100,591	185,279	303
270,525	82,249	28,449	43,898	857
14,893	3,091	8,337	17,500	....
39,059,094	9,192,320	4,458,349	5,053,008	324,317

CHAPTER II.

VARIOUS PRODUCTS AND

Provinces.	Pounds of home made Butter.	Pounds of home made Cheese.	Bushels of Flax Seed.	Pounds of Flax and Hemp.	Yards of home made Cloth and Flannel.
1871.					
ıtario	37,623,643	3,432,797	20,542	1,165,117	25,502
ıebec	24,289,127	512,435	91,545	1,270,215	1,559,410
w Brunswick	5,115,947	154,758	3,127	37,845	74,241
va Scotia	7,161,867	884,853	2,830	111,588	111,987
Totals	74,190,584	4,984,843	118,044	2,584,765	1,771,140
1881.					
ince Edward Island	1,688,690	196,273	919	25,175	514,682
va Scotia	7,465,285	501,655	1,793	63,750	1,329,817
w Brunswick	6,527,176	172,144	1,745	26,713	808,462
ıebec	30,630,397	559,278	65,995	865,340	2,958,180

FURS—1871 AND 1881.

Yards of home made Linen.	Fruits.			Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Pounds of Hops.	Value in $ of all Furs.
	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Grapes.	Bushels of other Fruits.				
1,775,320	5,486,504	1,028,431	242,878	6,247,442	399,870	1,188,940	344,882
3,339,766	409,903	88,099	100,878	10,497,418	1,195,345	499,568	323,437
1,050,828	126,395	1,705	2,471	380,000	454	10,901	26,006
1,476,003	342,513	8,167	12,736	151,190	263	12,380	42,713
7,641,917	6,365,315	1,126,402	358,963	17,276,054	1,595,932	1,711,789	738,038
30,088	31,501	795	2,547	25,098	1,367	10,209	1,525
68,038	908,519	35,015	18,485	217,481	1,216	18,677	17,177
51,466	231,096	2,108	6,122	453,124	6,414	15,006	13,895
1,130,301	777,557	158,031	155,543	15,687,835	2,356,581	218,542	163,310
13,641	11,400,517	3,697,555	644,707	4,169,706	160,251	615,967	129,578
68	190	13	1,443	2,796	2,037	1,835	80,452
191	28,100	2,961	12,347	9	96	24,899	153,442
9	175	30	25	.....	.....	72	428,177
1,293,802	13,377,655	3,896,508	841,219	20,556,049	2,527,963	905,207	987,555

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTS OF THE

Provinces.	Cubic Feet of Square Pine.		Cubic feet of square Oak.
	White.	Red.	
1871.			
ntario	14,791,203	1,524,698	3,144,554
uebec	8,876,060	347,515	53,685
ew Brunswick	330,920	60,139	7,360
ova Scotia	238,638	22,020	96,494
Totals	24,236,821	1,954,372	3,302,043
1881.			
rince Edward Island	1,524	342	189
ova Scotia	124,451	35,726	22,876
ew Brunswick	130,762	31,954	3,316
uebec	4,840,462	654,721	59,587
ntario	12,262,570	1,848,927	5,448,263
anitoba	2,168	.....	138,672
ritish Columbia	1,945,708	19,382	.....
ne Territories	18,610	11,500	.....
Totals	19,326,255	2,602,552	5,672,894

Provinces.	Cubic feet of all other	Pine Logs.	Other Logs.

FOREST—1871 AND 1881.

Cubic feet of Tamarac.	Cubic feet of Birch and Maple.	Cubic feet of Elm.	Cubic Feet of Walnut.		Cubic feet of Hickory.
			Black.	Soft	
1,223,444	92,290	1,777,905	117,589	72,214	157,975
3,994,878	500,995	53,299	.....	28,382	39,612
360,825	827,345	1,250	.....	120	.....
116,816	518,727	200	.....	2,265	240
5,695,963	1,939,357	1,832,654	117,589	102,981	197,827
11,270	93,742	290	.....	5,001	.....
106,069	549,330	1,393	.....	13	630
256,389	348,441	2,400	.....	.....	.....
2,707,745	2,784,395	163,049	.....	66,806	7,998
1,515,360	612,760	2,925,382	59,032	682,399	377,211
32,792	.....	99,454	.....	.....	360
.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
23,950	127	.....	.....	.....	880
4,653,575	4,414,795	3,191,968	59,032	754,219	387,619

Masts, Spars, &c.	Thousands of Staves.	Cords of Lath Wood.	Cords of Tan Bark.	Cords of Firewood.
4,876	20,964	15,095	30,854	4,519,320
94,822	1,184	7,148	91,051	3,121,612
11,356	747	2,490	28,228	545,679
10,631	11,811	924	12,388	526,472
121,685	34,706	25,657	162,521	8,713,083
196	1,177	874	629	159,619
8,703	13,147	5,585	10,843	637,084
54,406	955	3,434	55,535	781,729
104,248	3,585	31,881	285,940	5,638,928
23,721	22,857	50,265	45,921	7,435,414
.....	10	279	.....	219,781
900	148	6,053	1,550	82,277
67	2	.....	.....	38,399
192,241	41,881	98,311	400,418	10,993,234

Provinces.	Vessels, Boats,			
	Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.
1871.				
Ontario.				
esh water Rivers and Lakes	20	73	1,154	2,307
Quebec.				
esh water Rivers and Lakes	44	259	221	368
dal and Coast Waters	66	542	4,558	6,561
New Brunswick.				
ove Tidal Waters	1	1	142	144
dal and Coast Waters	138	536	2,861	4,632
Nova Scotia.				
dal and Coast Waters	722	5,573	7,940	11,855
Totals	991	6,984	16,876	25,867
1881.				
Prince Edward Island.				
dal and Coast Waters	25	127	2,704	5,226
Nova Scotia.				
dal and Coast Waters	755	6,854	13,214	17,782

1871 AND 1881.

Men, Nets, &c.			Cod, quintal.	Haddock, Hake and Pollock, quintal.	Herring, brls.	Gaspareaux, brls.
Shoremen.	Fathoms of Nets.	Fascine Fisheries.				
.....	129,058	14	.....	.....	9,814	.....
94	124,143	498	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,049	224,561	871	264,742	1,881	90,428	225
.....	15,149	5	.....	.....	.....	1,416
726	409,960	164	37,581	17,290	181,792	17,118
778	975,674	771	380,308	101,042	135,266	10,358
4,647	1,879,445	2,323	682,631	120,213	417,300	29,117
439	59,793	13	18,736	7,656	21,501	956
2,291	1,171,394	793	587,203	128,578	140,831	11,348
.....	10,659	.....	.....	.....	42	1,026
616	325,430	333	62,444	49,716	263,790	15,149
143	163,397	618	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,950	271,910	1,021	462,588	6,589	130,354	42
76	928,008	681	.....	.....	15,605	.....
.....	90,172	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
477	87,625	406	.....	.....	2,480	335
.....	41,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,992	3,150,259	3,868	1,130,771	192,539	574,503	28,856

Provinces.	Mackerel, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Halibut, brls.	Salmon, brls.
1871.				
Ontario.				
esh water Rivers and Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.				
esh water Rivers and Lakes	.....	.....	.....	206
dal and Coast Waters	5,857	6,457	891	5,143
New Brunswick.				
ove Tidal Waters	.....	.....	.....	131
dal and Coast Waters	2,421	10	133	6,209
Nova Scotia.				
dal and Coast Waters	69,647	25	2,536	4,218
Totals	77,925	6,492	3,560	15,907
1881.				
Prince Edward Island.				
dal and Coast Waters	91,792	4	11	23
Nova Scotia.				
dal and Coast Waters	120,242	85	2,088	1,583

1881 AND 1881—*Continued.*

Shad, brls.	Eels, brls.	White fish, brls.	Trout, brls.	Other fish, brls.	Canned Lobsters, lbs.	Oysters, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.
.....	127	21,445	17,353	12,536	.....	.....	3,622
.....	3,717	773	990	28,988	.....	.....	.....
1,665	2,099	728	734	29,191	.....	.....	309,899
.....	4	23	52	22	.....	.....	.....
3,882	484	34	228	9,048	.....	13,243	76,043
7,183	1,262	14	372	1,367	.....	1,257	289,330
12,380	7,693	23,017	19,729	81,152	.....	14,500	678,894
4	197	.....	42	425	3,275,316	175,408	8,139
6,776	1,520	14	307	16,962	3,841,476	2,407	275,352
117	29	14	24	1,103	.....	.....	1,794
1,583	555	26	331	22,579	4,349,122	11,116	76,676
.....	3,643	689	6,086	20,864	.....	.....	.....
1,864	1,958	197	830	62,121	517,734	156	263,374
11	110	38,301	55,497	18,666	.....	.....	1,629
.....	.....	4,350	36	17,795	.....	.....	1,444
.....	.....	.....	578	641	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	77	479	8,277	.....	40	237,492
.....	.....	5,113	114	619	.....	.....	4,423
36	8,012	48,781	64,324	170,052	11,983,648	189,127	870,323

CHAPTER II.

91. The preceding tables, taken from the census returns, ve the number of animals in, and the amount of animal, ld, forest and various other products, and of the produce the fisheries, for the year 1871 and 1881 respectively. mparisons can only be made between the products of the ur Provinces originally comprising the Dominion.

92. In the year ended 4th April, 1881, the total amount wheat raised in the four Provinces was 30,476,302 shels, being an increase of 13,752,429 bushels over the rresponding year ended in 1871. In 1871, 139 acres, and 1881, 154 acres in every 1,000 under cultivation in the minion were sown with wheat, the total increase being 8,709 acres. The average amount raised in the Dominion 1881 was 7½ bushels per head, and 40 bushels per family.

93. In 1871, 308 acres, and in 1881, 295 acres in every 000 under cultivation were kept for hay, the average pro- ce in the former year being 1·04 tons per acre, and in the tter 1·13 tons.

94. In the four Provinces 74,100,589 lbs. of home made

Territories in the usual way, their suspicious character making it dangerous to run the risk of irritating them by asking for too many particulars; full details therefore could not be obtained regarding their ages, conjugal condition, &c. The Government agents, however, keep a record of all Indians receiving supplies and treaty payments, and from these records the greater part of the information respecting them was obtained. For the above reasons it was decided when the census of Manitoba was taken to make no attempt to enumerate the Indians, and the particulars concerning them were obtained direct from the Department of the Interior.

Population of Manitoba, 1886.

97. The following table gives the numbers of the sexes, of the people, and of the occupied dwellings in the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied dwellings.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Selkirk	19,501	14,855	34,356	8,580
Marquette	12,833	9,917	22,750	5,348
Provencher	7,076	6,334	13,410	2,604
Lisgar	9,578	8,308	17,886	3,508
Winnipeg City	10,606	9,632	20,238	3,831
Total	59,594	49,046	108,640	23,871

Increase since 1881.

98. The last census of Manitoba was taken on the 4th day of April, 1881, when the population was 65,954. There was, therefore, an increase of 64·7 per cent. in the total population during the intervening five years; and this increase, large as it is, would undoubtedly have been larger but for the reaction after the inflation of 1882 and 1883.

Proportions of

99. The proportion of females per 100 males in 1881 was

7·2, and this proportion has, as was to be expected, materi-
ly increased, the figures for 1886 showing 82·3 females
er 100 males. The proportion however is still small.
he occupied dwellings increased 86·4 per cent., but the
umber of persons to each occupied dwelling decreased
om 5·1 in 1881 to 4·5 in 1886; this is probably owing to
ie number of unmarried men who have settled in the
rovince and are cultivating their own land.

100. The following table gives similar information to the
receding one, with respect to the three provisional districts
the North-West Territories :—

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—1885.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTICT.	POPULATION.			Occupied dwellings.
		Males.	Females	Total.	
Assiniboia	Broadview	4,971	3,396	8,367	3,007
	Qu'Appelle and Regina	5,575	3,965	9,540	2,659
	Moose Jaw	1,745	871	2,616	834
	Swift Current	237	126	363	123

estimated, and were, moreover, applicable to the whole Territory.

Proportion of females to males.

101. In view of the fact that among Indians, women are almost always the more numerous, the large excess of men will be noticed with some surprise, females being in a majority in only one sub-district, viz., that of Battleford, where there was an excess of 147; and their proportion per 100 males was only 78·37. It is to be presumed that the large number of white male settlers that have gone into the country since 1881, have overbalanced the natural excess of females among the natives. The number of inhabitants to each occupied dwelling was only 3·7.

Religions in Manitoba, 1886.

102. The next table gives particulars of the religions of the inhabitants of Manitoba in 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.	DISTRICT.					Total.	Percentage of Increase, 1881 and 1886
	Selkirk.	Marquette	Provencher.	Lisgar.	Winnipeg.		
Presbyterian	9,253	8,920	1,327	3,635	5,271	28,406	98·75
Church of England	6,196	4,714	1,048	5,286	5,962	23,206	62·31
Methodist	7,939	5,298	827	1,367	3,217	18,648	96·91
Roman Catholic	1,749	1,110	6,858	2,690	2,244	14,651	19·63
Mennonites	6,540	1	2,571	.....	.....	9,112	.....
Baptist	1,050	937	217	240	852	3,296	—65·11
Lutheran	535	180	32	1,027	1,357	3,131	218·19
Congregational	219	148	2	44	584	997	190·67
Jews	14	2	14	3	510	543	1,545·45
Protestants	52	200	67	.....	109	428	851·11
Disciples	42	139	1	4	13	199	95·09
Brethren	27	61	4	1	21	114	293·10
Quaker	34	24	1	2	5	66	53·48
No religion	14	14	2	8	7	45	181·25
Unitarian	6	1	1	12	11	31	55·00
Adventist	1	12	.....	.....	5	18	125·00
Universalist	2	.....	.....	4	3	9	12·50
Other denominations	29	41	14	16	21	121	77·94
Not given	654	948	424	3,547	46	5,619	141·46

103. The two religions of largest numbers, viz., Presbyte-
n and Church of England, increased respectively 98·7 per
nt. and 62·3 per cent., and show a much larger numerical
crease than any other denominations. Methodists and
oman Catholics stand third and fourth in point of num-
rs, and show respective increases of 96·9 per cent. and
·6 per cent. The small increase among Roman Catholics
doubtless in part owing to many Indians having been
cluded in 1881 who were not counted at all in 1886. The
parently large decrease in the number of Baptists is due
the fact that in 1881 the Mennonites were wrongly classed
der this head; in the last census they were more properly
unted by themselves. The largest percentage of increase
s been among the Jews, viz., 1545· per cent., the numerical
crease being 510. Almost the whole number of those
ot given" were Indians, many of whom profess some
rm of Christian religion, while many are still Pagans;
t to avoid inaccuracies no attempt was made to classify
em.

105. A statement of the religions of the people in The Territories in 1885 will be found below:— Religion in The Territories, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.	DISTRICT.			TOTAL.
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	
Church of England	5,722	3,277	977	9,976
Roman Catholic	2,949	2,541	3,811	9,301
Pagan	2,079	.....	5,814	7,893
Presbyterian	5,592	1,025	1,095	7,712
Methodist	3,418	1,028	2,464	6,910
Baptist	680	38	60	778
No religion	615	1	25	641
Lutheran	163	1	45	209
Congregational	119	5	21	145
Jews	106	.....	.....	106
Disciples	57	.....	.....	57
Brethren	36	.....	1	37
Quakers	31	2	3	36
Unitarian	14	1	13	28
Protestants	7	9	6	22
Universalist	4	.....	16	20
Adventist	1	.....	.....	1
Other denominations	13	.....	13	26
Not given	477	2,818	1,169	4,464

106. It may fairly be presumed that all those returned as Pagans were Indians, and the probabilities are that almost the whole of those "not given" were also Indians, and as the total number of Indians was 20,170, it follows that about 8,000 of them must have been connected to some form of Christian religion. The proportion of Jews to population was only ·22 as compared with ·50 in Manitoba, and with the exception of three, the whole number were living in one sub-district, viz., that of Broadview, to the population of which they bore the proportion of 1·23 per cent. Proportions of various sects.

107. The following table gives the birthplaces of the ople in Manitoba in 1886:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

BIRTHPLACES.	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.					Total.	Percentage of increase 1881 and 1886.
	Selkirk.	Marquette	Provencher.	Lisgar.	Winnipeg.		
itoba	7,613	6,440	5,806	10,793	3,472	34,124	89·36
ario	13,592	9,867	1,865	2,512	6,285	34,121	78·41
land and Wales	3,182	2,066	395	1,331	3,348	10,322	198·58
tland	1,780	1,729	244	726	1,503	5,982	108·67
bec	1,283	423	2,628	492	1,150	5,976	46·29
sia and Poland	3,975	2	1,504	2	241	5,724	1·29
and	1,028	914	201	412	1,066	3,621	97·22
ted States	513	378	484	194	753	2,322	32·53
and	248	36	1	676	1,037	1,998	None in 1881
a Scotia	508	249	41	117	402	1,317	60·60
Brunswick	189	69	27	116	303	704	106·45
many	135	88	32	58	215	528	140·00
Territories	19	60	69	322	50	520	—91·92
den, Norway and Denmark	74	101	19	24	154	372	207·43
er British Possessions	61	40	9	28	62	200	177·77
nce Edward Island	58	51	9	9	53	180	16·88
nce	11	11	53	15	20	110	35·80

the difference between their numbers being only six, and Russia and Poland were sixth, in the proportion of 5·26 per cent.; the total number born in these six countries being 88·5 per cent. of the population. The Mennonite settlements explain the large number born in Russia and Poland. There was apparently a difference of nearly 6,000 in the number born in the Territories in 1881 and 1886, which is to be explained by the fact that in 1881 the boundaries of the Province were comparatively ill-defined, and many people were in the habit of speaking of the whole North-West as The Territories, without any reference to Provincial divisions.

Birthplaces in The Territories, 1885.

109. The next table gives the birthplaces of the people in The Territories in 1885:—

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

BIRTHPLACES.	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	
The Territories	6,163	7,625	11,381	25,169
Ontario	6,967	722	1,134	8,823
England and Wales	3,088	149	616	3,853
Manitoba	1,013	1,624	507	3,144
Scotland	1,697	136	310	2,143
Quebec	717	147	476	1,340
Ireland	850	74	238	1,162
United States	481	106	420	1,007
Nova Scotia	347	26	131	504
New Brunswick	174	4	87	265
Prince Edward Island	94	17	15	126
Germany	86	3	35	124
Sweden, Norway & Denmark	89	2	20	111
Other British Possessions	62	12	26	100
Russia and Poland	92	2	3	97
France	25	19	49	93
Italy	1	.....	30	31
British Columbia	2	1	13	16
At sea	1	.....	1	2
Spain and Portugal	1	.....	.....	1
Other countries	71	1	33	105
Not given	62	76	8	146

110. The natives of The Territories comprised 52·04 per nt., or more than half of the population; Ontario having pplied the next largest number, comprising 18·24 per cent. ose born in England and Wales, Manitoba and Scotland ere third, fourth and fifth in number, respectively, in the oportions of 7·96 per cent., 6·50 per cent. and 4·43 per nt., leaving only 11·83 per cent. to be divided among other untries.

111. The origins of the people of Manitoba in 1886 are ven in the next table:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORIGIN.	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.					Total.	Per-cent'ge of In-crease, 1881 and 1886.
	Sel-kirk.	Mar-quette	Pro-ven-cher.	Lis-gar.	Win-nipeg.		
glish	8,807	5,967	1,295	2,934	6,946	25,949	118·85
tch	7,939	7,826	1,162	3,369	5,380	25,676	55·55
h	7,817	5,851	1,187	1,818	4,391	21,064	107·05
rman	7,344	360	2,644	189	545	11,082	98·08

Proportions of various origins, &c.

112. Whereas in 1881 the proportions of Scotch and English were 25·0 per cent. and 17·9 per cent.; in 1886 these figures were changed, the number of English forming 23·8 per cent., and of Scotch 23·6 per cent. of the population. The total number of those that came from the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 66·9 per cent., and those of Indian and half-breed origin in that of 12·6 per cent. It will be noticed that the Mennonites, while giving their birthplaces as in Russia and Poland, have almost all returned themselves as of German origin. From a comparison between the figures of the origins and birthplaces, and of the religions of these people, it would seem that the natural increase among them since 1881 has been very large. The decrease in the number of French origin is accounted for by the half-breeds having been counted as French in 1881. Among the principal nationalities the English and Irish show the largest percentages of increase. Attention is again called to the discrepancy between the numbers of Jewish origin and Jewish religion. It is evident that since the total number professing that religion was 543, and only 71 were returned as of Jewish origin, the large majority must have, in ignorance, given their origins with reference to the countries from which they came, as it is extremely rare to find any person a Jew in religion and not a Jew by birth.

Origins in Winnipeg.

113. In the city of Winnipeg over four-fifths of the population, or 82·60 per cent., came originally from the British Isles, and of the remainder, 32·35 per cent., or one-third, were of Icelandic origin.

114. The following table gives the origins of the population of The Territories in 1885:—

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

ORIGIN.		DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.	
		Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.		
an		4,492	6,260	9,418	20,170	
lish		6,314	522	1,561	8,397	
ch		4,762	760	1,266	6,788	
		4,034	327	924	5,285	
-breeds.	English	15	519	43	577	4848
	French	824	1,438	1,125	3,387	
	Scotch	124	612	26	762	
	Irish	9	20	36	65	
	Undefined	45	5	7	57	
ch		479	210	831	1,520	
nan		271	47	109	427	
an		285	.....	31	316	
dinavian		100	6	30	136	
ish		106	.....	.....	106	
sh		52	6	28	86	
ch		64	1	12	77	
ian and Polish		6	10	1	17	

116. According to the following table the urban population, in 1881, of the Dominion formed 21·10 per cent., and the rural population 78·90 per cent. of the total population. Proportions of urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

Province.	Population, 1881.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. E. Island	7,361	8,095	15,456	47,368	46,067	93,435
Nova Scotia	28,726	31,598	60,324	191,812	188,436	380,248
New Brunswick	34,781	36,954	71,735	129,338	120,160	249,498
Quebec	146,937	164,167	311,104	531,172	516,751	1,047,923
Ontario	213,482	226,923	440,405	762,983	719,835	1,482,823
Manitoba	4,648	3,337	7,985	32,559	25,410	57,969
British Columbia	3,468	2,457	5,925	26,035	17,499	43,534
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	28,113	28,333	56,446
Canada	439,403	473,531	912,934	1,749,385	1,662,491	3,411,876

117. Attention has been called by Mr. Thos. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to the fact that the urban population of that Province has been understated, and that several places which are really towns, were not included in the detailed table on page 71 of the Statistical Abstract for 1886. This contention is undoubtedly correct, but owing to the fact of these places not being incorporated as towns or villages, and, therefore, having no specific boundaries, they were included, in the census of 1881, in their several municipalities or polling districts, and it is therefore impossible to separate their respective populations. This will, no doubt, be remedied, as far as possible, at the taking of the census in 1891. Urban population of Nova Scotia.

118. Females in almost all large cities and towns preponderate over males, and the following table gives the proportions of the sexes in the capitals of the several Provinces in 1881. It will be seen that only in Winnipeg and Victoria were males the most numerous. Excess of females in cities.

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PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Quebec	115·90	Toronto	106·30
Halifax	115·60	Winnipeg	71·79
Charlottetown	111·12	Victoria	70·80
St. John and Portland.	110·45		

119. In the city of Montreal, which, though not the litical capital of the Province of Quebec, is the largest y in the Dominion, the proportion was 113·66 females r 100 males. According to the census of 1886, the pro-rtion in Winnipeg had increased to 82·30 per 100 males.

120. A comparison between the value of property in 1881 d 1886 in some of the principal cities and towns in Can-a, as shewn by the assessment rolls, and between the pulations in the same years, according to the Municipal sus returns, is given below. The figures were kindly nished by the Clerks of the respective places, and the culations have been made in this office. A number of ier places were written to, but no answers received.

ROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN

Toronto, it will be seen, has made the greatest advance of all the older cities, having increased both its population and assessment 50 per cent., though it must be remembered that this city has made considerable additions to its boundaries since 1881; Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Halifax have also made great progress. Winnipeg, however, has made the greatest actual increase, having doubled its assessment and trebled its population. As compared with the assessment value, the increase in population in St. Thomas has been very small, and value in Montreal has not increased in anything like proportion to population, though of course it will be understood that the value of real estate in an old city is likely to be far more stationary than in a comparatively new town. The population of Guelph would appear to have been almost at a standstill.

Population of principal towns.

100. The following table, compiled from various sources, gives the populations of the principal towns in the world, having over 500,000 inhabitants. They are arranged in numerical order :—

London	3,955,819	Brooklyn, N.Y.	771,000
Paris	2,269,023	Calcutta	766,298
Canton	1,500,000	Vienna	731,000
New York	1,490,000	Chicago	715,000
Aitché, Japan	1,332,050	Moscow	694,000
Berlin	1,129,000	Bombay	644,000
Tokio, Japan	987,887	Liverpool	573,000
Sartama "	962,717	Glasgow	572,000
St. Petersburg	929,093	Manchester	549,000
Philadelphia	868,000	Madrid	500,000
Constantinople	819,000	St. Louis	500,000

Several of the large Chinese cities are estimated to have upwards of one million inhabitants, but in the absence of any official census the figures can only be approximate, and are not, therefore, included in the above.

Population of principal counties.

101. The next table, which has been taken from Mulhall's History of Prices, p. 96, will be found very interesting, showing at a glance as it does, the progress made by the

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pulations of some of the principal countries in the world nce 1850. A column has been added to the original table, ving the area in square miles, the figures for which have l been taken from official sources.

TABLE

nowing the increase in population and in number of inhabitants to the square mile, in the principal countries in the world since 1850:—

Country.	Millions.			Inhabitants per Square Mile.			Area in Square Miles.
	1850.	1870.	1885.	1850.	1870.	1885.	
gland	17·9	22·7	27·5	310	390	465	58,300
otland	2·8	3·3	3·9	94	110	130	30,300
land	6·6	5·5	4·9	205	170	155	32,515
ited Kingdom	27·3	31·5	36·3	230	265	307	121,115
ance	35·7	38·2	37·7	170	182	180	204,031
rmany	33·5	40·8	47·5	160	195	227	208,641
ssia	59·8	73·7	88·8	27	33	40	2,080,396
stria	30·2	35·8	39·2	125	148	162	240,196
ly	20·2	26·4	29·3	176	230	255	110,623
ain	14·0	16·7	16·6	70	84	84	195,716
rtugal	3·4	3·8	4·4	100	110	130	34,499
lgium	4·3	5·1	5·7	380	450	505	11,370

102. According to the above, Belgium is the most densely populated country in the world, England and Wales next, Holland third and Italy fourth. Japan, which is not included in the table, is believed to rank next, with a population of 234 persons to the square mile, followed by China with 225. Density of population.

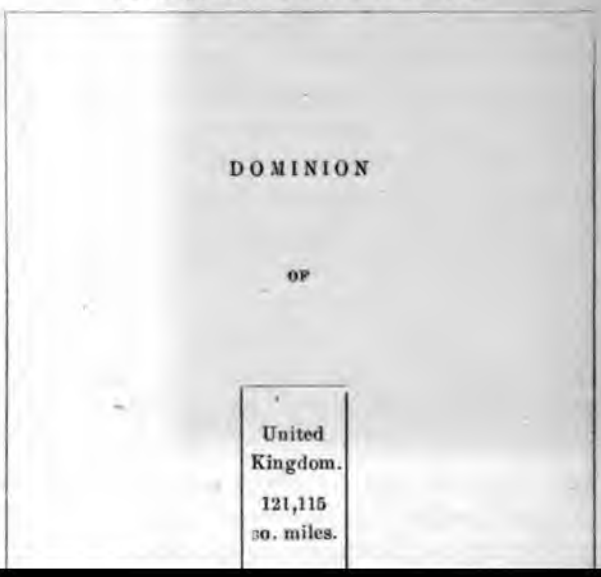
103. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this, makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 535,227 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area therefore of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seventh-eighths of the whole Empire. Area of Canada and Australasia.

104. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 145,745 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada. Area of Europe.

105. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and about 18,000 square miles larger than both combined. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,433,887,500. Canada therefore covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population. Area of Canada, United Kingdom and United States compared, and proportion of Canada to world.

106. The following diagram well illustrates the relati
zes of Canada and the United Kingdom :—†

COMPARISON OF THE AREA OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA WIT
THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.



107. The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :— Areas of the Provinces.

Prince Edward Island		2,133	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia		20,907	"
New Brunswick		27,174	"
Quebec		188,688	"
Ontario		181,800	"
Manitoba		123,200	"
British Columbia		341,305	"
District of Keewatin	about	400,000	"
" Athabasca	"	122,000	"
" Assiniboia	"	95,000	"
" Saskatchewan	"	114,000	"
" Alberta	"	100,000	"
Remainder of the Territories	"	1,754,050	"
		3,470,257	"
Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in the above areas		140,000	"
Total Area		3,610,257	"

108. It will be seen that Prince Edward Island is the smallest, and British Columbia the largest of the Provinces. The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba are each of them respectively 60,685, 67,573 and 2,085 square miles larger than the United Kingdom, and British Columbia is almost three times as large. The area of the seven Provinces combined is 16,893 square miles larger than the whole of British India, and 8,169 square miles larger than the combined areas of the following European countries: France, the German Empire, Austria and Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland and Belgium. The Province of Quebec is only 15,343 square miles smaller than the whole of France, and 19,953 square miles smaller than the German Empire. The Province of British Columbia is 1,681 square miles larger than France, Italy and Greece combined. The North-West Territories are larger by 91,982 square miles than the whole of Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland, France Areas of the Provinces compared.

d Germany. These comparisons might be considerably tended, but the above will serve to give some idea of the e of the Dominion as compared with European countries.

109. The following particulars give the proportion of the al area and population to each Province, the number of rsons to the square mile, the number of acres to each rson, and of acres of unoccupied land to each person:—

ROVINCES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. TO EACH PROVINCE.		Persons to the Square Mile.	Acres to each Person.	Acres of Unoccupied Land to each Person.
	Acres.	Persons.			
E. Island.....	·06	2·51	51·0	12·5	2·1
a Scotia	·60	10·19	21·0	33·7	18·1
Brunswick.	·79	7·12	11·6	54·1	42·2
bec	5·44	31·42	7·2	88·8	79·5
ario.....	5·24	44·49	10·58	60·5	50·4
itoba	3·55	1·52	·53	1,195·5	1,159·3
Columbia..	9·83	1·15	·14	4,416·5	4,407·5
Territories..	74·49	1·30	·02	29,327·5	29,321·9
Total	100·00	100·00	1·19	513·5	503·0

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection of vital statistics.

111. The occupied area of the Dominion is so large, and settlements in some places so scattered, that it has not yet been found possible to elaborate any system of collecting vital statistics without putting the country to a large expense. The only step hitherto taken by the Government in that direction has been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, which, under the authority of the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879," and of an Order in Council of 26th December, 1882, was commenced in 1883; six cities only made complete returns for that year, but nineteen did so in 1885, and twenty-two have sent in returns for 1886. While it is to be regretted that these returns are not yet in some cases as accurate as could be wished, they are still sufficiently correct to give a general idea of the mortality in the places represented. There is little doubt that the collection of vital statistics for the whole Dominion would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only for the purposes of general information, but also as establishing the general healthiness of our climate, about which there is so much misconception, a result which would probably have a tendency to promote immigration.

Provincial and Roman Catholic Returns.

112. Returns of births, deaths and marriages are kept by the Provincial Governments with more or less degree of accuracy, those of Ontario perhaps being collected with more system than the others, but the only really reliable vital statistics in Canada are those of the French population of Quebec, which have been collected by the Roman Catholic church for nearly three centuries, and which are believed to be almost as absolutely correct as it is possible for returns of this nature to be.

Inaccuracy of Census returns.

113. It is well known that when births and deaths are enquired into by means of a census, the number recorded falls very far short of the actual rate, and in a country like

nada the discrepancies are likely to be greater than in der and more settled places. The census returns being e only ones available, it is not therefore possible to give y information respecting the excess of births over deaths, oportion of births and deaths to population, and other teresting information, with sufficient accuracy to render e figures of any value, and such figures and comparisons sed on the census returns as are given in the following ragraphs must be considered in this light and be simply ken for what they may be worth.

114. It is now recognized as a universal fact that more ales are born than females, though the proportions vary nsiderably in different countries. According to the census turns of 1871, 106·5 boys were born in the Dominion to ery 100 girls, and in 1881 the proportion was almost changed, being 106·3 boys to 100 girls.

115. The following is the order of the Provinces with gard to the proportions of male births to female, according the census of 1881 :—

ROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES—1881.

It is a curious fact that the proportion of male to female births in England and Wales has been steadily diminishing.*

117. The proportion in Ontario in 1884, according to the Provincial returns, was 106·8. Proportion in Ontario.

118. From the figures that are given in the census volumes relating to the Catholic population of Quebec, and which are, as stated, believed to be quite trustworthy, it is found from the number of marriages and births between the years 1608 and 1883 that the average number of births to a marriage has been 5·98, and this rate, high as it is, would appear to be on the increase, since the average births to a marriage between the years 1876 to 1883, inclusive, was 6·04. It is well understood that the average number would not be found as high as this if the figures for the whole Dominion could be obtained. Proportion of births to marriages among Catholic population in Quebec.

119. The following is a statement of the average number of births to a marriage in some of the countries of Europe, for the period 1871-1880, as given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*, to which have been added the figures for the Colony of Victoria, taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1885 :— Births to marriages in Europe.

BIRTHS TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Births to each Marriage.		Births to each Marriage.
Ireland	5·46	England	4·16
Victoria	4·78	Sweden	4·01
Scotland	4·43	Denmark	3·55
Holland	4·34	France	2·98
Belgium	4·21		

While the marriage rate in France is high, the ratio of births to a marriage is lower than that of any other country; it is, moreover, still on the decrease.

120. The proportions of the sexes in Canada per 1,000 inhabitants were, in 1871, males 507, females 493, and in Proportions of the sexes in Canada.

*3rd Report of the Registrar General of England.

81, males 506 and females 494, showing a slight decrease
the proportionate excess of males.

121. The following figures taken, with the exception o
ose of Canada and Australasia, from Mulhall's Dictionary
Statistics,* gives the proportions of the sexes in some o
e principal countries in the world :—

RATIO OF SEXES TO POPULATION.

	Per 1,000.	
	Male.	Female.
England	485	515
Scotland	481	519
Ireland	490	510
United Kingdom	485	515
France	496	504
Germany	489	511
Russia	497	503
Austria	485	515
Italy	503	497
Spain	496	504
Belgium	501	499
Holland	490	510
Denmark	491	509
Sweden	484	516
Norway	491	509

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN CANADA—1881.

Province.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	27	15,336	15,363	278	15,121	15,399
Nova Scotia	122	67,639	67,761	1,720	66,173	67,893
New Brunswick	131	49,230	49,361	1,412	47,930	49,342
Quebec	1,107	217,437	218,544	8,099	209,699	217,798
Ontario	759	308,802	309,561	9,234	300,240	309,474
Manitoba	76	10,872	10,948	686	9,857	10,543
British Columbia	138	8,357	8,495	561	6,765	7,326
The Territories	21	10,490	10,511	212	11,550	11,762
Canada	2,381	688,163	690,544	22,202	667,335	689,537

Wives, it will be seen, exceeded husbands only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Territories; in Ontario and New Brunswick the numbers were nearly equal.

Proportions of wives to husbands in the Provinces.

123. The following were the proportions of wives to husbands in each Province:—

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

The Territories	11,190	New Brunswick	9,996
Prince Edward Island	10,023	Quebec	9,965
Nova Scotia	10,019	Manitoba	9,630
Ontario	9,997	British Columbia	8,624

In proportion to husbands, wives were fewest in British Columbia and Manitoba, a state of things always to be expected in new countries, though the disproportion in British Columbia is particularly large. The polygamous habits of the Indians explain the excess of wives in the Territories.

Husbands under and over 21 years.

124. According to the ages of the married, it will be seen from the following table that males were more inclined to marry at an early age in British Columbia and Manitoba, this being due to the comparative scarcity of marriageable women. Among the older Provinces the tendency was

ach greatest in Quebec, owing, no doubt, to the habits
rly marrying prevalent among the French Canadians :-

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.
British Columbia	162	9,938
Manitoba	69	9,931
Quebec	50	9,950
New Brunswick	26	9,974
Ontario	24	9,976
The Territories	19	9,981
Nova Scotia	18	9,982
Prince Edward Island	17	9,983

125. The tendency of women to marry, under 21 year
as also greatest in British Columbia and Manitoba, th
vo Provinces in which the proportion of females to th
tal population was lowest, and also next greatest i
uebec, where, however, the proportion of females was th
ghest but one. It was lowest in Prince Edward Islan
he figures for The Territories were too incomplete to be
ly value whatever. The following was the order :—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA—1885.

Cities.	Total deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths at					
			1 to 5 years.	5 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	40 to 60 years.	Over 60 years.	Ages not given.
Montreal	8,514	54·25	634·37	161·50	85·86	48·74	69·53	.....
Toronto	2,118	20·61	454·20	195·76	144·48	130·78	180·06	4·72
Quebec	1,985	31·22	552·14	94·71	93·20	88·67	169·77	1·51
Hamilton	770	19·01	348·05	106·49	190·91	168·83	185·72	.....
Halifax	849	21·72	408·71	95·41	153·12	127·21	215·55	.....
Winnipeg	319	9·85	520·38	72·10	216·30	109·72	72·10	9·40
Ottawa	751	24·88	547·27	66·58	125·17	123·83	135·82	1·33
St. John, N.B.	676	24·32	362·43	134·62	143·49	116·86	242·60	.....
Kingston	329	22·18	349·54	148·94	155·02	106·38	240·12	.....
St. Thomas	149	10·43	389·26	107·38	228·19	161·07	114·10	.....
Charlottetown	205	16·10	239·02	175·61	170·73	204·88	200·00	9·76
Guelph	133	11·62	308·27	150·38	157·89	135·34	248·12	.....
Belleville	180	17·01	133·33	111·11	200·00	138·89	216·67	.....
Chatham	128	14·46	296·88	218·75	164·06	132·81	187·50	.....
Sherbrooke	175	19·91	554·29	131·43	125·71	91·43	97·14	.....
Peterborough	147	18·46	285·71	129·25	210·88	156·46	217·70	.....
Fredericton	123	19·98	301·58	119·05	142·86	142·86	293·65	.....
St. Hyacinthe	293	48·83	581·94	143·81	96·99	46·82	130·44	.....
Galt	95	16·22	336·84	94·74	189·47	157·90	221·05	.....

Death rate in Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and Winnipeg.

127. The death rate in Montreal was 21·20 per 1,000 above that of 1884, owing to the violent attack of small-pox from which the city suffered in 1885, there having been no less than 3,193 deaths from that disease, of whom 529, or 16 per cent., were under 1 year of age; 2,045, or 64 per cent., under 5 years, and 2,783, or 87 per cent., under 11 years. The next highest death rate is found in St. Hyacinthe, and this being the first year in which returns were made from that city, there are no means of knowing whether the rate is normal; there were, however, 36 deaths from small-pox and 33 from measles. The lowest death rate in the list was in Winnipeg, but the population of this city has been over-estimated, and a ratio of 15·95 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 20,000 would be much more nearly correct. The populations of St. Thomas, Guelph and Charlottetown

ere also over-estimated, and those of Montreal and oronto were under the mark.

128. The largest proportion of deaths was, in every stance, among children under 5 years of age; of the total mber returned, 53.71 per cent. having occurred in that riod. There were 5,370 deaths returned of children der 1 year of age, being in the proportion of 31·6 per nt. of the whole number of deaths. Of this number, 998 ed from diarrhœal affections, 569 from diseases of the spiratory organs and 253 from premature birth. The mber of cases recorded of children still born was 694. e ratios in the following cities were much higher an in any of the others: Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, erbrooke, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg. It must be nembered that in the cities of Montreal, Quebec and tawa, there are special asylums for the reception of found-gs, and that far more complete returns of the deaths of egitimate children are therefore made from those cities an from any of the others; for example, the number of aths of illegitimate children returned from Montreal was

TABLE OF DISEASES.

Cities.	Small-pox.	Atrophy and debility.	Lung diseases.	Phthisis.	Diarrhœal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diphtheria.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Throat affections.
Montreal	3,193	1,090	439	451	499	453	209	19	247
Toronto	2	239	284	176	184	119	77	98	82
Quebec	9	249	180	177	154	253	69	86	62
Hamilton	4	83	78	96	36	45	63	49	23
Halifax	.....	40	107	106	55	34	43	45	49
Winnipeg	.....	21	55	22	43	15	12	11	5
Ottawa	13	50	88	64	129	30	20	29	19
St. John, N.B.	2	70	76	115	64	18	92	12	50
Kingston	.....	32	20	32	11	12	5	20	7
St. Thomas	.....	1	14	13	14	2	6	8	15
Charlottetown	52	11	16	25	11	6	1	11	1
Guelph	.....	18	16	12	7	8	8	6	2
Belleville	.....	15	16	28	7	13	2	8	5
Chatham	.....	.....	17	22	6	4	18	4	4
Sherbrooke	.....	12	16	14	21	11	1	5	11
Peterborough	.....	5	13	23	9	4	.....	13	3
Fredericton	.....	3	18	14	6	2	18	8	4
St. Hyacinthe	37	62	15	24	13	14	8	7	7
Galt	.....	8	9	10	8	2	.....	7	1
Total	3,312	2,009	1,477	1,424	1,276	1,045	752	625	597

Deaths from small-pox.

130. Small-pox heads the list, but this having been a special visitation in the nature of an epidemic, no comparisons are made with reference to it.

From atrophy and debility.

131. The next largest number of deaths occurred under the head of atrophy and debility, viz., 2,009, of which number 1,497, or 74·51 per cent., were children under 5 years of age, who died from want of proper nourishment. Of 1,866 deaths returned from these causes from ten cities in 1884, 1,471, or 78·88 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

From diseases of the lungs.

132. Phthisis, or consumption, is properly kept distinct from other diseases of the lungs, and as far as returns are available for comparison, show a satisfactory decrease, the number of deaths in 1884 being 1,345, and in the same cities in 1885, 1,246, a decrease of 99, or 7·36 per

nt. Other diseases of the lungs, however, show a large crease, the number of deaths in 1885 being 1,341, as com-red with 1,180 in the preceding year, an increase of 161, or 64 per cent. The combined total of deaths from all ections of the lungs in 1885 was 2,901, which number, er deducting the deaths from small-pox, forms 19·66 per nt., or one-fifth of the total number of deaths from all uses.

133. Of the total number of deaths from diarrhœal affec-ns, 94·20 per cent. were under 5 years of age, being about same proportion as in the preceding year, when it was 18 per cent. As far as comparisons can be made, there s a decrease of 38 in the deaths under this head.

134. The increase in deaths from diphtheria was very siderable ; as compared with the returns for 1884, there s an increase of 179 deaths, or 34·09 per cent. This dis-e is particularly fatal to children, 93·48 per cent. of the ths being under 11 years of age.

135. Of the deaths from cerebro-spinal and throat dis-es, 67·94 per cent. and 85·76 per cent., respectively, were

Death rate in Montreal.

137. The excessive number of deaths in Montreal in 1885 will affect the average rate in that city for several years, but if an average is taken through the two preceding years, the rate is still considerably higher than in the other cities, the large infant mortality being principally responsible for this.

Death rate in cities in Ontario.

138. The following table, taken from the report of the Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario for 1884, and therefore based on Provincial returns, gives the death rate per 1,000 of population, during four years, in the ten cities in that Province, together with the average for the same period :—

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION DURING FOUR YEARS IN THE TEN CITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Cities.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Average for four years.
Toronto	19·5	20·0	21·3	20·4	20·6
Hamilton	18·0	17·7	20·9	18·4	18·8
Ottawa	30·7	44·9	39·4	34·0	37·2
London	18·9	16·0	13·3	15·8	16·0
Kingston	20·0	22·2	25·1	17·5	21·2
Brantford	18·4	16·2	13·5	12·0	15·0
St. Thomas	11·8	9·8	8·4	8·4	9·6
Guelph	18·5	17·0	14·7	17·1	16·8
St. Catharines	20·2	16·2	16·5	19·0	18·0
Belleville	17·7	18·0	16·8	20·0	18·1

Death rate in foreign towns.

139. Out of a list of forty-five colonial and foreign towns given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*, there are only four, viz., San Francisco, Christiania, St. Louis and Philadelphia, that have a lower death rate than Toronto, as represented by the above figures, and in the same list Montreal is given as having the eighth highest rate, viz., 37·2, the highest in the table being Vera Cruz, with a rate of 70·5 per 1,000.

* Page 126.

140. Deafmuteism is, according to the census of 1871 and 881, apparently on the increase in Canada, and the proportion is considerably higher than that of most countries. In e four Provinces in 1871 there was 1 deaf mute in ery 919 persons, and in the same Provinces in 1881 there as 1 in every 782 persons, being an increase of 14·90 per nt. In the whole Dominion in 1881 the proportion was in 801.

141. The following were the proportions in the several rovinces in 1881, the figures for the four older Provinces r 1871 being also given. The Provinces are arranged in der, that Province being placed first in which deaf uteism was most prevalent:—

DEAFMUTEISM BY PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

	1881.		1871.	
Quebec	One in every	610 persons.	731 persons.	
Nova Scotia	"	758 "	879	"
New Brunswick	"	801 "	933	"
Prince Edward Island	"	892 "		
Ontario	"	979 "	1,147	"
Manitoba	"	1,346 "		
British Columbia	"	1,831 "		
The Territories	"	2,016 "		

INSANITY IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

		1881.		1871.	
Nova Scotia	One person of unsound mind in	304	persons.	309	persons.
Prince Edward Island	" "	310	"		
Ontario	" "	443	"	397	"
New Brunswick	" "	455	"	362	"
Quebec	" "	463	"	361	"
British Columbia	" "	727	"		
Manitoba	" "	1,690	"		
The Territories	" "	5,644	"		

There was a marked decrease in each of the four older Provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, where the proportion was slightly higher. The proportion both in that Province and in Prince Edward Island was considerably higher than in any other part of the Dominion.

Insanity in various countries.

143. The proportion in the whole Dominion compares favorably with that in many other countries. In the United Kingdom it was 1 in 307, in the United States 1 in 802, in France 1 in 394, in Germany 1 in 418, and in four of the Australasian Colonies, in which particulars could be obtained, the proportion was higher than in Canada, in Western Australia being as high as 1 in every 259 persons. (Victorian Year Book, 1884, p. 315.)

Blindness in 1871 and 1881.

144. As compared with the census figures for 1871, blindness also showed a decrease in the Dominion in 1881, the proportion in the former year having been 1 blind person in every 1,353 persons, and in the latter year 1 in every 1,433 persons, and the Provinces stood in the following order with reference to the prevalence of blindness, in the respective census years:—

BLINDNESS IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

		1881.		1871.	
British Columbia	One blind in every	386	persons.		
Nova Scotia	"	1,227	"	1,182	persons.
Quebec	"	1,233	"	1,164	"
New Brunswick	"	1,515	"	1,322	"
Prince Edward Island	"	1,601	"		
Ontario	"	1,745	"	1,606	"
Manitoba	"	2,127	"		
The Territories	"	3,763	"		

145. The proportion in British Columbia will be seen to ve been abnormally high, and can only be accounted for the extreme prevalence of blindness among the Indians, duced by dirt and smoke. There was a marked decrease each of the four older Provinces.

146. According to Mr. Mulhall, the countries in which indness is most prevalent are Spain, Norway and Ireland, e proportions being 1 in 461, 1 in 523, and 1 in 871 per- ns, respectively. It is, however, more prevalent both in estern Australia and Tasmania than in Ireland, the pro- rtions being 1 in 725 and 1 in 625 persons, respectively ; t in no country, of which particulars could be obtained, it so prevalent as in British Columbia. There is con- lerably less blindness in Canada than in any of the ustralasian Colonies, except New Zealand, while in the nited States, in 1880, the proportion was 1 in every 1,042 rsons, being markedly higher than in this country.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

147. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and as a general rule departmental reports, are made up to the 30th June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned. The fiscal year.

148. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations. Foreign values and value of the £ in currency. Omission of cents.

149. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments thereout are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be called the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition. What constitutes the Consolidated Fund.

150. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes viz. "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised Sources of revenue.

y taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and
ose raised from other sources consist of money derived
om the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The
rdinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and
rovincial subsidies, charges on revenue, and the current
xpenses of the country.

151. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and
xpenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1886:—

Revenue	$33,177,040
Expenditure	39,011,612
Expenditure in excess of revenue	$ 5,834,572

The revenue was $380,039 and the expenditure
iture $3,974,552 in excess of that of the preceding year.
he very large deficit or excess of expenditure over revenue,
principally to be accounted for by the heavy expenses
curred in consequence of the North-West rebellion of 1885,
e large sum of $3,177,220 having been paid out during
886 for claims and expenses. There was also an increase
the amount of interest on the national debt of $717,526

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE) 1868 to 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund.	Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.	Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038.084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372	.....	1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301	.....	1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158	.....	1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381	.....	1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634	.....	1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060	.....	2,240,059
1886	33,177,040	39,011,612	.....	5,834,572

Comparisons of revenue and expenditure.

153. It will be observed that in seven years during the whole period, there has been an excess of expenditure over revenue, and in all the other years a surplus of revenue. The largest deficit was that for the year last past, exceeding that of the preceding year, which was the next largest, by $3,594,513. The largest surplus was in 1883, and the smallest in 1868. The total amount of surplus during the nineteen years has been $30,278,550, and of deficit $16,044,817, leaving a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $14,233,733. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the revenue in 1886 was the largest ever raised, and was $19,489,112 in excess of that of 1868, the first year of Confederation, being an increase of 139 per cent. The expenditure in 1886 was the largest during the whole period; r deducting the war expenditure, which was of an excep-

onal nature, it exceeded the figures of the preceding year \$2,495,183, and the expenditure in 1868 by \$22,348,300, increase of 165 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that e expenditure has increased to a larger extent than the venue. This, however, is an imperative consequence of e opening up of a new country, as the extension of railway, stal, telegraph and other facilities, and the provision for overnment, and other duties necessary for due protection new districts, require an immediate outlay, which can ly be recouped after a certain lapse of time.

154. The following is a detailed comparative statement the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund om all sources in the years 1885 and 1886, showing the crease or decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
Post Office.	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage	1,790,494	1,852,155	61,661	.....
Money Order	50,877	49,535	.....	1,342
Total	1,841,372	1,901,690	60,318	.....
Other Sources.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	85,576	129,010	43,434	.....
Militia	18,943	24,331	5,388	.....
Lighthouse and Coast Service	695	4,575	3,880	.....
Weights and Measures	31,142	33,230	2,088	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange	16,444	70,313	53,869	.....
Interest on Investments	1,997,034	2,299,078	302,044	.....
Fisheries	26,627	26,088	.....	539
Penitentiaries	13,468	17,882	4,414	.....
Casual	120,958	167,888	46,930	.....
Superannuation	52,701	57,075	4,373	.....
Insurance Superintendence	9,714	10,197	483	.....
Dominion Steamers	20,007	5,617	.....	14,390
Marine Hospitals	2,253	2,032	.....	221
Canada Gazette	1,530	2,307	777	.....
Supreme Court Reports	2,926	2,584	.....	342
Mariners Fund, Harbour Police } Tonnage Dues	38,994	40,848	1,854	.....
	20,698	24,089	3,391	.....
Steamboat Inspection	12,942	13,835	893	.....
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	8,078	9,004	926	.....
Total	2,480,740	2,939,983	459,243	.....
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund	32,797,001	33,177,040	380,039	.....

Increase and decrease under various heads.

155. The largest increase was in receipts from Customs, viz., $438,123; the other principal increases were from postal revenue, fees and fines, and casual revenue. There was an increase of $16,599 in the total revenue from public works, as compared with an increase of $9,171 from the same sources in 1885, principally from railways, hydraulic rents, telegraphs and canals; under the last head there was an increase of $3,818 in the place of a decrease in 1885 of $44,816.

he decrease from excise duties was $596,197, which, owever, was expected, part of the revenue having been nticipated in the previous year. Except from fisheries, ominion steamers, marine hospitals and Supreme Court eports, there was an increase in every item under the head f "Other sources," but principally from interest on invest- ents, premium discount and exchange, fees and fines and sual revenue.

156. Comparative details of the expenditure for the same eriod under some of the more important heads will be und in the following table :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.	$	$	$	$
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
Civil Government.	$	$	$	$
Governor General	48,666	48,666	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Governors	68,000	68,000	.....	.....
High Commissioner	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Governor General's Secretary's Office	24,545	23,310	.....	1,235
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	36,432	39,310	2,878	.....
Department of Justice	36,003	40,567	4,564	.....
do Militia and Defence	56,442	56,318	.....	124
do Secretary of State	61,950	63,708	1,758	.....
do Interior	126,989	148,825	21,836	.....
do Indian Affairs	40,131	42,470	2,339	.....
Auditor-General's Office	24,988	26,644	1,656	.....
Department of Finance	76,292	75,934	.....	358
do Customs	45,547	47,420	1,873	.....
do Inland Revenue	49,045	51,388	2,343	.....
do Public Works	50,423	50,269	.....	154
do Railways & Canals	50,194	58,510	8,316	.....
Post Office Department	184,958	186,398	1,440	.....
Department of Agriculture	68,464	72,981	4,517	.....
do Marine & Fisheries	51,244	50,457	.....	787
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	19,440	20,050	610	.....
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)	3,611	3,609	.....	2
Board of Civil Service Examiners	6,121	5,527	.....	594
Total	1,139,495	1,190,370	50,875	.....
Public Works and Buildings.				
Public Buildings	1,297,243	1,387,225	89,982	.....
Harbours and Rivers	677,173	355,878	.....	321,295
Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant	48,364	32,591	.....	15,773
Dredging	113,339	105,114	.....	8,225
Slides and Booms	27,879	44,963	17,084	.....
Roads and Bridges	18,024	41,276	23,252	.....
Telegraphs	49,923	29,650	.....	20,273
Miscellaneous	70,414	49,852	.....	20,562
Total	2,302,362	2,046,552	.....	255,810
Railways and Canals	96,026	87,456	.....	1,430

CHAPTER III.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
Other Expenditure.	$	$	$	$
nitentiaries	287,551	310,782	23,231	.....
ministration of Justice	627,252	707,832	80,580	.....
lice	18,953	17,341	.....	1,612
ological Survey and Obser- ratories	115,841	135,456	19,615	.....
ts, Agriculture and Statis- ics	86,322	54,695	.....	31,627
ean and River Steam Ser- ice	280,275	206,476	.....	73,799
il Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	261,778	271,457	9,679	.....
litia and Defence	1,009,906	1,178,659	168,753	.....
rth-West Rebellion	1,697,851	3,177,220	1,479,369	.....
unted Police, North-West Territories	564,249	1,029,369	465,120	.....
perannuation	203,636	200,655	.....	2,981
nsions	89,879	88,319	.....	1,560
rine Hospitals	55,391	49,359	.....	6,032
nsus	5,059	.....	.....	5,059
rth-West Census	.....	17,576	17,576	.....
ghthouse and Coast Ser- ice	532,446	553,515	21,069	.....
amboat Inspection	23,211	21,799	.....	1,412
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86		
Charges on Revenue.	$	$	$	$
Customs	791,537	800,107	8,570	.....
Excise	309,268	310,022	754	.....
Weights and Measures	65,349	84,363	.....	614
Gas Inspection	19,828			
Liquor License Act	2,230	53,515	51,285	.....
Inspection of Staples	847	1,797	950	.....
Adulteration of Food	14,948	13,523	.....	1,425
Post Office	2,488,315	2,763,186	274,871	.....
Public Works	180,360	191,836	11,476	.....
Railways	2,749,710	2,819,972	70,262	.....
Canals	518,511	519,698	1,187	.....
Dominion Lands	178,727	194,965	16,238	.....
Culling Timber	50,580	49,284	.....	1,296
Minor Revenues	2,587	6,478	3,891	.....
Total	7,372,603	7,808,751	436,148	.....
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	35,037,060	39,011,612	3,974,552	.....

Increase and decrease under various heads.

157. There was a considerable increase in the charges for debt and subsidies, amounting to $1,024,370, but this was not so large an increase by $1,286,323 as that in 1885 over 1884. The increase in the amount of the Sinking Fund, though entered as an expenditure, is practically a reduction of liability, as that fund consists of money laid aside for the payment of the debt. The increase in the expenses of Legislation was large, due principally to the additional indemnity voted to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons on account of the extra length of the Session, and to the operation of the new Franchise Act. There was an increase in the cost of Civil Government of $50,875 made up of small increases in many of the Departments, the largest being in that of the Interior. In expenditure on public works there was a total decrease of $255,810, the largest reduction being on harbours and

rivers. In other expenditure there were large reductions under many heads, but it will be seen that there was a total increase of $2,488,133 due entirely to special causes, the exceptional expenditure in connection with the North-West rebellion and Mounted Police, together with the expenses attending the Antwerp and Colonial Exhibitions and the North-West census, making a total of additional expenditure of $3,790,955. The largest increases in charges on revenue were under the heads of Post Office and Railways.

Gross receipts and payments, 1885-86.

158. The following is a brief statement of the total receipts and expenditure from all sources during 1885-86, including those on account of the Consolidated Fund :—

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—1885-86.

Gross Receipts.	Amount,	Gross Expenditure.	Amount.
	$		$
Customs	19,373,551	Charges for Debt and Subsidies	16,272,726
Excise	5,852,904	Ordinary Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	14,930,134
Post Office	1,901,690	Charges on Revenue	7,808,781
Public Works, including Railways	3,082,410	Redemption Public Debt	26,248,751
Other Receipts on account of Consolidated Fund	2,966,483	Savings Banks	12,299,178
Loan Account	27,776,721	Railway Subsidies	2,701,249
Savings Bank	16,493,916	Investments	3,147,065
Investments	29,395,214	Trust Funds (Indian)	257,798
Trust Funds (Indians and Widows)	276,483	Province Accounts	54,762
Province Accounts	3,139,783	Railways and Canals	5,813,916
Refunds on previous year's Capital Expenditure	46,069	Public Works	569,236
Dominion Lands—Receipts	176,795	Dominion Lands—Capital	139,316
Miscellaneous	149,412	Miscellaneous	147,732
Total	110,631,438	Total	90,390,620

Increase and decrease under various heads.

159. The deposits in Savings Banks increased $4,194,737, and the business done was $4,801,250 more than in 1885. There was an increase in charges on revenue of $614,875,

and receipts from Dominion lands decreased to the extent of $216,823. The decrease in the expenditure on railways and canals amounted to $6,914,950, and the amount laid out on investments was less by $7,382,504.

160. There was an increase in subsidies to railways of $2,298,004, made by payments to the following Companies, as authorized by various Acts of Parliament:— Subsidies to railways.

St. Louis and Richibucto Railway Company	$ 22,400
Pontiac and Pacific Junction "	41,000
Esquimalt and Nanaimo "	422,520
Northern and Pacific Junction "	1,051,590
Northern and Western "	128,000
Quebec and Lake St. John "	186,745
Quebec Central "	60,342
Canada Atlantic "	48,480
Montreal and Sorel "	64,972
Caraquet "	76,800
Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company	30,000
Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock "	38,400
North Shore "	530,000
	$ 2,701,249

161. The total amount paid on capital account was $6,476,400, being $6,738,864 less than in 1885. Expenditure on capital account.

The amount was made up as follows:—

Canadian Pacific Railway	$3,672,585
Carleton Branch "	85,610
Eastern Extension "	184
Intercolconial "	544,958
Prince Edward Island Railway	4,668
Short Line "	135,215
Lachine Canal	210,510
Murray "	179,705
Ottawa "	261,040
River Tay "	65,562
St. Peters "	2,316
St. Lawrence Canal	323,708
Welland "	215,381
Trent River Navigation	75,103
Cape Tormentine Harbour	2,022
Esquimalt Graving Dock	363,597
Port Arthur Harbour	86,236
Public Buildings, Ottawa	117,346
Dominion Lands	130,654
	$ 6,476,400

162. Investments were made to the extent of $3,147,065 the following manner:—

Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 per cent. loan accounts	$1,073,882
Improvement of the St. Lawrence	149,504
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company	155,100
North Shore Railway Bond Account	970,000
Canadian Pacific Railway, advance account	230,527
Quebec Harbor Debentures	434,494
Lévis Graving Dock, Quebec	52,000
Three Rivers Harbour Debentures	81,558
	$3,147,065

163. The total expenditure on capital account and subdies to railways, together with the sums invested as above nount to $12,324,714. Further payments of money as bsidies to railways amounting to $2,073,065 were authored by Parliament during the session of 1886.

164. According to the report of the Deputy Minister of inance, silver to the value of $185,000, and copper to the lue of $23,000 were imported by the Dominion, and the ofits realised amounted to $55,150, a sum almost equal the salaries of the Department for the year

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552	17,616,554
Railways	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,458
Canals	403,918	400,343	421,652	472,676	470,365	488,030
Other Public Works	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	125,148
Post Office	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,657
Interest on Investments	126,420	314,021	383,956	554,383	488,041	396,404
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance)	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043	80,548
Other Sources	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073	569,670
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813	20,813,469

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924	17,841,938	18,476,613
Railways	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,955
Canals	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986	156,279	94,914
Post Office	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790	1,172,418
Interest on Investments	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,500
Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance)	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other Sources	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,024
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274	22,375,011	22,517,382

Amounts Received.

81.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
$	$	$	$	$	$
42,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529	25,226,456
03,064	2,253,734	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243	2,629,336
31,083	325,459	365,537	369,945	325,958	329,712
18,777	131,941	194,396	164,677	115,302	123,362
52,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372	1,901,690
61,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,035	2,299,078
31,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	24,541	26,483
24,740	578,389	602,825	566,459	484,021	640,923
35,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040

NDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
$	$	$	$	$	$
69,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362	8,717,077
95,810	409,614	379,753	356,206	393,964	614,487
94,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189	750,874
26,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354	1,311,644
59,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076	1,194,103
26,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176	476,962
09,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111	270,661
91,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848	398,966
13,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255	1,248,664
74,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683	480,376
30,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967	287,369
99,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544	2,010,380
34,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939	1,413,084
96,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468	19,174,647

Charges for Debt and Subsidies	$ 10,255,796	$ 11,124,726	$ 11,122,359	$ 11,489,327	$ 11,659,523	$ 11,952,641
Legislation	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006	618,035	748,007
Civil Government	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193	823,370	861,171
Public Works and Buildings	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,948,942	1,262,823	998,595	1,013,593
Railways	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269	2,032,873	2,233,496
Canals	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011	349,787	344,574
Penitentiaries	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169	308,102	308,483
Administration of Justice	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598	564,920	577,897
Militia and Defence	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452	618,137	777,699
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749	334,749	344,824
Lighthouse and Coast Service	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278	461,968	447,567
Immigration and Quarantine	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951	180,691	212,224
Charges on Revenue	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617	2,918,464	2,983,092
Other Expenditure	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858	1,633,944	1,650,113
Total	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301	23,503,158	24,455,381

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,757,572	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726
Legislation	598,105	611,376	582,200	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779
Civil Government	898,605	915,959	946,032	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371
Public Works and Buildings	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552
Railways	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183
Canals	378,208	413,776	525,166	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443
Penitentiaries	270,382	307,366	293,617	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782
Administration of Justice	574,311	583,957	581,696	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832
Militia and Defence	690,019	667,000	772,812	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	332,855	289,845	368,456	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369
Lighthouse and Coast Service	426,304	443,724	461,881	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515
Immigration and Quarantine	183,204	250,813	253,061	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576
Charges on Revenue	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,274,115
Other Expenditure	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,266	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,635,210
Total	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,103	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612

167. The following table gives the proportion per head of timated population, both to the gross receipts and payments, d to the ordinary revenue and expenditure for every year nce Confederation :—

OPORTION OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AND ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1868-86.

Year ended 30th June,	Population (Census and Estimated.)	Gross Revenue per Head.	Gross Expenditure per Head.	Ordinary Revenue per Head.	Ordinary Expenditure per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
68	3,371,594	6 07	5 66	4 05	4 00
69	3,412,617	10 77	8 73	4 21	4 11
70	3,454,248	6 62	6 37	4 49	4 15
71	3,518,411	6 87	7 04	5 50	4 44
72	3,610,992	8 26	8 67	5 74	4 87
73	3,668,220	9 08	9 62	5 67	5 23
74	3,825,305	10 44	9 55	6 33	6 10
75	3,886,534	13 39	13 21	6 34	6 10
76	3,949,163	11 12	10 91	5 72	6 20
77	4,013,271	11 06	11 02	5 50	5 86
78	4,078,924	8 92	10 06	5 49	5 76
79	4,146,196	12 66	11 45	5 43	5 90
80	4,215,389	12 62	12 07	5 53	5 90
81	4,345,809	10 22	11 10	6 82	5 87

mentioned above must be considered in connection with these figures. The present indications are that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, at the close of the current fiscal year.

Revenues and expenditures in British possessions.

169. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and the other British Possessions in the year 1885, together with the proportion of each per head of population either estimated or ascertained, in each of the different countries and colonies named. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the conversions into currency and the calculations made in this office. For the purpose of comparison the figures given for Canada are those for the year ended 30th June, 1885:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom	1886*	435,962,331	11 87	448,822,707	12 22
Gibraltar	1885	216,274	11 76	232,032	12 62
Malta	1885	1,038,113	6 62	1,101,545	7 03
Asia—					
India	1885	343,977,980	1 72	345,908,684	1 73
Ceylon	1885	5,771,954	2 06	5,753,860	2 05
Straits Settlement	1885	3,058,846	5 11	3,133,028	5 23
Labuan	1885	21,856	3 36	22,333	3 43
Hong Kong	1885	1,269,275	6 66	1,643,765	8 62
Africa—					
Mauritius	1885	3,557,158	9 84	4,083,644	11 29
Natal	1885	3,226,186	7 27	3,767,573	8 49
Cape of Good Hope	1885	16,194,216	12 93	19,989,025†	15 96
St. Helena	1885	44,038	8 70	63,748	12 60
Lagos	1885	309,057	3 86	196,194	2 45
Gold Coast	1885	634,990	0 97	548,463	0 84
Sierra Leone	1885	329,765	5 32	345,129	5 65
Gambia	1885	98,588	6 80	129,395	9 14
America—					
Canada	1885	32,797,001	6 98	35,037,060	7 46
Newfoundland	1885	1,023,241	5 30	1,395,297†	7 22
Bermudas	1885	139,639	9 28	141,600	9 41
Honduras	1885	254,263	8 76	307,743	10 61
British Guiana	1885	2,115,756	7 83	2,257,855	8 36

CHAPTER III.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSTIONS.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
est Indies—					
Bahamas	1885	221,267	4 92	345,947	7 68
Turks Island	1885	47,484	10 03	34,435	7 28
Jamaica	1885	2,980,336	5 00	2,810,105	4 71
Windward Islands	1885	1,269,362	3 90	1,351,028	4 15
Leeward Islands	1885	488,730	4 03	511,204	4 21
Trinidad	1885	2,088,960	12 15	2,160,415	12 56
ustralasia—					
New South Wales	1885	36,911,685	39 66	36,717,024	39 44
Victoria	1885	30,613,090	31 87	29,883,065	30 12
South Australia	1885	11,240,014	35 17	11,946,732	38 11
Western Australia	1885	1,572,969	46 17	1,503,065	44 11
Queensland	1885	13,863,885	43 41	14,004,215	43 98
Tasmania	1885	2,780,788	21 02	2,855,541	21 34
New Zealand	1885	19,938,713	35 27	20,840,118	36 88
uth Seas—					
Fiji	1885	373,122	2 93	448,750	3 52
Falkland Islands	1885	50,798	29 88	36,926	21 75
Total		976,481,730	3 85	1,000,629,250	3 94

* Year ended 31st March.

† Including current [illegible] from leases of public works

the case in those Colonies, the revenue and expenditure in this country would be doubled, and the proportion per head increased accordingly.

171. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and the Falkland Isles are the only Colonies in which the proportion of revenue to population is greater than in the United Kingdom, and with the addition of St. Helena and Gibraltar, the same is to be said of the expenditure. It may be mentioned that the railways of Cape Colony are also the property of the Government. Proportions in colonies and United Kingdom.

172. The revenues and expenditures, as nearly as they can be ascertained, of some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table. The ordinary revenue and expenditure only has as nearly as possible been given, not including special receipts and payments. Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Russia in Europe	1886	383,230,533	4 38	395,538,333	4 52
Norway	1885	12,165,177	6 30	11,073,243	5 73
Denmark	1884	15,243,723	7 74	13,572,306	6 89
German Empire*	1886	148,997,866	3 18	148,574,466	3 17
Belgium	1884	59,713,090	10 81	62,716,217	11 36
France	1885	672,543,144	17 85	588,357,686	15 61
Italy	1886	297,117,841	10 44	370,851,402	13 03
Austria	1886	205,952,467	9 30	209,519,733	9 46
United States	1886	336,439,727	5 74	242,483,138	4 13

* Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

The largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world is that of France, the United Kingdom coming next,

d Russia third. If the figures of the several States com-ising the German Empire were added, that country ould stand second in the list, making the United Kingdom ird and the United States fifth. The largest excess of penditure will be seen to have been in France and Italy, d the largest excess of revenue in the United States. The rge decrease in the amounts of revenue and expenditure Russia is due to the depreciation of the silver rouble. In e Imperial Board of Trade Statistical Abstract for 1884 it as valued at 3s. 2d., say 76 cents, in that for 1885 only at . or 48 cents, and since then according to latest reports has fallen to a fraction over 21d. or 42 cents.

173. As has been previously stated, the sources from hich the sums of money are derived that go to make up e ordinary revenue may be divided into two classes, viz., nounts derived 1st, from Taxation, 2nd from Other Sources; d the following figures give the amount raised in each ass in 1886:—

Revenue raised by Taxation	$25,226,456
" from Other Sources	7,959,584

and it will also be seen that the amount of taxation per head was less than it has been since 1880; and that in 1874 when the amount raised was $5,097,271 less than in 1886, the amount paid per head was the same:—

TAXATION—1868 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Taxation.				Percentage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts.	
1868	11,700,681			3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 51	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 22	82·52
1883	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 48	81·77
1884	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 53	79·98
1885	25,384,529		98,670	5 40	77·39
1886	25,226,456		158,073	5 26	76·03

Largest and smallest amounts from taxation.

175. The largest amount derived from taxation in any one year was in 1883, viz.; $29,269,698, being $4,043,242 more than in 1886; the smallest amount raised was in 1869 the second year after Confederation, viz., $11,112,573, or $14,113,883 less than in 1886. Since the adoption in 1879 of a partially protective tariff, by which restrictive duties were placed on the importation of many articles which it was considered could be manufactured to advantage in this country, the amounts derived from taxation, owing to the impetus thereby given to trade, have largely increased, being $6,746,880 more in 1886 than in 1880 the first

ar under the new tariff. In 1882 the taxes on tea and ffee and the stamp duty on bills of exchange and promis-ry notes were taken off, making, with the reduction of ty on a number of small articles at different times, a luction in revenue of about $2,500,000.

176. A few changes were made in the tariff in 1886, the incipal being in the duties on sugars, and in the export ty on pine logs, spruce logs and shingle bolts, the duty the first two being raised $2.00 and $1.00 per thousand, d on the latter 50 cents per cord. The importation or anufacture of oleomargarine was also totally prohibited der penalty.

177. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, d in such other British Possessions for which the figures any recent period were available, are given, as nearly could be ascertained, in the following table :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

than elsewhere in the list, yet at the same time except in India and Natal, taxation is heavier in all the places named, than it is in Canada. In Western Australia, it is almost four times as much as in this country, and in the whole of the Australasian Colonies taken together, the amount is $18.80 per head, or nearly three times as much as in Canada. sions compared.

179. The following table gives the amount of taxation in a few of the principal foreign countries: Taxation in foreign countries.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.	Amount per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Russia in Europe	1886	274,516,986	3 14	71·63
Norway	1885	7,502,634	3 88	61·67
Denmark	1884	12,044,192	6 11	79·01
German Empire	1886	89,398,233	1 91	60·00
Belgium	1884	30,333,066	5 49	44·52
France	1885	593,433,250	16 18	88·23
Italy	1886	208,160,896	7 31	59·94
Austria	1886	162,565,320	7 34	78·93
United States	1886	309,819,199	5 28	92·08

180. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than that raised by any other country in the table, the United States, Russia and Italy coming next. The United Kingom, however, raises more than either the United States or Italy, and with the exception of France the amount per head is larger than in any other European country mentioned. Taxation in foreign countries and United Kingdom compared.

181. The amount raised in Canada was 2 cents per head less than in the United States, almost the whole of whose revenue is raised by taxation, the proportion being higher than that of any other country named in the two foregoing tables. The United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, France, Proportion of taxation to revenue.

e United States and Canada all raise more than two-
rds of their revenue by taxation. Of European countries
given above the smallest proportion is raised by Belgium,
d of British Possessions by New South Wales.

182. Since the repeal of the Stamp Duty Act in 1882, the
hole amount raised by taxation is derived solely from
stoms and Excise duties, and the following table gives
e amounts raised from these sources in each year since
nfederation, together with the proportion of each to
pulation :—

AXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION—1868-1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
8	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
9	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
0	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
2	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31

Proportion of customs duties to total taxation.

184. The largest part by far of the total taxation is derived from Customs, in 1886 it was 76 per cent., in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884, 78 per cent. This proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or almost any of her possessions, except in some of the Australasian Colonies. It is higher too than in the United States, and in most European countries.

Taxation by customs duties.

185. It is well understood that the Customs duties form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, the use of the articles on which Excise duties are collected being generally optional. From the preceding table, therefore, it will appear that the receipts from Customs duties have increased in far larger proportion than has the proportion to population, the amount received in 1886 showing an increase of 125 per cent., and the amount paid per head an increase only of 59 per cent., being presumptive evidence of the increased purchasing power of the people. The proportion, however, is higher than in the United Kingdom, where it was $2.61 in 1886, or in the United States where it was $3.12, but is not half so high as in some of the Australasian Colonies; in Victoria it was $10.00 and in New Zealand $12.00 per head.

Heads of taxation, 1868-1886.

186. The following is a statement for nineteen years of the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs, Excise and Export duties. As the tariff has undergone various changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time.

CLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868–1886.

	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
0	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
5	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
0	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
4	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
3	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
7	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
5	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	.....
0	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
6	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,348	44,460	942
5	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	213,616
0	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
7	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
5	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
5	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
8	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,699	260,124
9	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1886—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June,	Flour (Wheat and Rye.)	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	83,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,716	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123

Receipts from spirit and tobacco duties.

187. The duty received from spirits has varied less in amount than that received under any other head, for while the receipts in 1886 were higher than in any other year, they only exceeded the receipts in 1868 by $462,680, and the fluctuations during the whole period have, with scarcely an exception, been inconsiderable. The receipts from tobacco duties decreased 39 per cent., and were $41,436 less in 1886 than in 1868. In 1882 the duty was taken off tea and coffee, making in consequence a large reduction in revenue. The largest amount received from duty on tea was in 1871, and if the same duty had been levied on the amount imported for home consumption in 1886, the receipts would have been $1,141,187 larger than in 1871 and would have added $2,264,623 to the revenue in the latter year.

Removal of duty on tea and coffee.

Consumption of sugar.

188. The consumption of food is the best of all measures "of a nation's prosperity," and the consumption of the two articles of tea and sugar per inhabitant is generally considered by statisticians as the best indication of the people's condition. A comparison of the figures relating to the consumption of these articles in Canada will serve to show that, judged by this test, the country has made and is making satisfactory progress in the accession of wealth. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head. According to the most available returns, the consumption per head was larger in 1886 in Canada than in any other country with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, where the amount was 72 lbs. and 43 lbs. respectively. It will be seen that the consumption has increased 146 per cent. since 1867. On the amount consumed the duty was at the rate of 1½ cents per lb. in 1868, 2½ cents in 1877 and 1½ cents in 1886.

Consumption of tea.

189. The figures relating to the consumption of tea indicate in the same favourable manner the increase of

lth. In 1868 the consumption was 2 lbs. per head, in
f it was 3¼ lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 4¾ lbs. per
l. According to Mulhall the consumption in tea in
land was not quite 5 lbs. per head.

)0. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1886, amounted to $273,164,341, on the same in 1885 it was $264,703,607; there was therefore an ease during the year of $8,460,734. Gross public debt.

)1. The net public debt on the same date in 1886 was 3,159,107, and in 1885, $196,407,692, being an increase 26,751,415. Net public debt.

)2. This increase of over 26 millions is to be accounted as follows:— Increase in debt.

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE IN DEBT.

Public Works Expenditure		$ 569,202
Railways and Canals		5,776,545
Dominion Lands (Capital)		130,654
Railway Subsidies		2,701,249
Deficit	$ 5,834,572	
Less—Sinking Fund	1,606,290	
		4,228,301
Addition to Manitoba Debt Account		3,113,333
Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Transfer		10,189,521
Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund		30,659
Charges of Management		188,746
		$ 26,928,210
Less—Dominion Land Receipts		176,795
Total Increase		$ 26,751,415

The land taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway Comny was in payment of the balance of their indebtedness to Government, which balance amounted to that sum, and t amount therefore had to be deducted from the assets, inasuch as the land, while practically an asset, is not entered such, the assets therefore being decreased by that amount, net debt was proportionately increased.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	5·53
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·37
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·37
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,743	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	- 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	- 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·95
1873	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	- 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	- 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	- 1,734,130	4·60
1883	202,159,104	- 3,206,147	43,692,389	- 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,330,565	+ 16,638,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98
1886	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,906,234	- 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6·72

Assets liabili 1868-18

198. The preceding table gives the total liabilities and assets and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay off a sum equivalent to the debt are also given.

Avera increa in deb

194. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to $147,430,465, being an average annual increase of $7,759,498. The assets it will be seen show a decrease in 1886 of $18,290,681, caused by the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Decrea in ass

Multi of rev

195. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half year's revenue, in 1872 it would only have taken four years revenue, and in 1886 it would have required 6 years and 9 months of revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 195 per cent. and 142 per cent. respectively.

Object debt.

196. The principal objects upon which this large increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assun tion o provi debts.

197. The combined debt of the four Provinces which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total

ption of Provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving ore the sum of $113,728,959 as the actual net liability d by the Dominion Government since Confederation. must be remembered that the allowance of these debts e Provinces was in accordance with arrangements at that time, and that though the amount of the debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the nces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been ore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on eople has not been increased, but has been made ly lighter, since the Government were enabled to e the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces eir own bonds at a lower rate.

The following are particulars of the Provincial debts ed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada	$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000
	$ 77,500,000
Nova Scotia (1869)	1,186,756

Total expendi on ca accou

200. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been $165,084,506, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to Provinces	$30,743,392
Miscellaneous Public Works	36,080,004
Canadian Pacific Railway	60,864,430
Intercolonial Railway	31,226,348
Eastern Extension Railway	1,286,552
Prince Edward Island Railway	212,288
Short Line Railway	184,802
North-West Territories	2,920,000
Dominion Lands	2,566,690
	$165,084,506
Increase of debt	147,430,465
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt	$17,654,041

Exper ture o public works 1808 18

201. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, SINCE 1st JULY, 1867.

Year ended 30th June,	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884	14,134,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,465,069
1885	11,241,975	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,054,154
1886	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
Total	97,056,423	29,876,800	10,418,390	11,547,019	148,898,622

2. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway the cause of the large expenditure on railways in 1883, and 1885. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, owledged to be the finest on this Continent, have been ed at a total cost up to the 30th of June, 1885, of 6,512, and the sum of $117,346 was spent during the year on the new Departmental Building in Wellington making a total expenditure to the 30th June, 1886, of 3,858.

3. In addition to the large amount shown to have been on construction, there has also been expended for ing expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs the sum 1,879,021, this, however, has, to a large extent, been ded for out of corresponding revenue.

4. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition e North-West Territories, it will be seen that the fol- ng amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Railways	$97,056,423

great utility and national importance, the principal por-
n having been spent on railways and canals. And it is
st important that these facts should be borne in mind
hen considering either the amount of the public debt, or
apparent burden on the people, as they place the debt
Canada in an entirely different position to that occupied
every other country, except the British Colonies, proving
they do, that "the debt is not the melancholy record of
blood and treasure squandered in foreign and intestine
wars, but the token of peaceful progress of a people con-
scious of the vast resources of their country and earnestly
devoting themselves to its development."

Opinions of Mr. Mulhall.

206. Mr. Mulhall says:* "The expenditure in India and our Colonies for railways, canals, harbours, drainage and other productive works has been most beneficial, the colonists borrowing at 4 and 5 per cent., and increasing the public wealth in a far greater degree."

Remarks of Mr. Mundella.

207. At a meeting held in London in July, 1886, to hear paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," read by Mr. J. S. Jeans, Mr. Mundella, M P., the eminent political economist, who was in the chair, said: "A debt incurred for the purpose of constructing reproductive works was altogether a different thing from one incurred for interna-
tional and aggressive wars. There was no doubt, that it
was an immense advantage to a new country to have an
abundant means of transport, because it not only assisted
the settler in bringing his goods to the market, but it
opened up the country, and developed and encouraged
colonization. There was a tendency in England to under-
value the importance of colonial railways, and to over-esti-
mate the colonial debts. He believed that the money lent
to our colonies was perfectly secure and very well laid out.

* History of Prices, page 29.

" Every effort ought to be made to encourage the colonie
" develope their magnificent territories."

rks

208. In the course of the paper Mr. Jeans said, that the purpose of extending railway facilities, a colony m venture to incur a debt that would not be justified for other purpose, and that it was a matter of vital concer the colonies that they should be furnished as speedil possible, and on the greatest attainable scale, with the m of transporting their produce to the markets of Europe, especially to those of the United Kingdom; and that colony that succeeded, by taxing itself, by mortgaging future, or by any other process, in constructing the gre railway mileage relatively to its area and population, likely to have the best start in the race that all the colo must hereafter engage in for supremacy at home and mercial intercourse abroad.

ges of age-

209. The charges for interest and management of including premium, discount and exchange and sinking were $2.34 per head in 1868, in 1886 they had only incre

amount was $3,113,700, and on 30th June, 1886, $16,289,452, an increase of $13,175,752.

211. There has been an increase in the amount of assets since Confederation of $32,687,824. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Government does not include among its assets either its unsold lands or the railways, canals, and other public works and buildings, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, but only interest bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts. These, on the 30th June, 1886, were as follow:— Assets

DETAILS OF ASSETS, 1886.

Sinking Fund	$ 17,461,624
Quebec Harbour debentures	2,389,494
Graving Dock, Quebec	724,000
Improvement of the St. Lawrence	2,339,504
Montreal Harbour bonds, &c	452,200
Northern Railway bonds	316,333
St. John River and Railway Extension Co	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds	29,000
North Shore Railway bond	970,000
Investments in banks	130,000
Sundries	2,501,669
Interest-bearing investments	27,747,724
Province accounts	7,508,753
Miscellaneous accounts	1,619,495
Banking accounts	9,186,901
Specie reserve	3,939,194
Silver coinage accounts	3,167
	$50,005,234

212. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of $15,853,720, or over nine-tenths of the whole amount, in 1886, they were $27,747,724 or two-thirds of the whole. Interest bearing assets

213. The reduction in high-interest bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets:— Rate interest paya

Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of actual Interest re-ceived.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of net actual Interest paid.
$	$	p. cent.	$	$	p. cent.
126,419	.....	0·59	4,376,148	.....	4·51
313,021	+ 186,602	0·85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
383,955	+ 70,934	1·01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	− 52,178	3·99
488,041	− 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
396,403	− 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
798,905	− 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	− 147,907	3·47
717,684	− 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
605,774	− 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
592,500	− 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3·67
834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
751,513	− 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	− 96,445	3·42
914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	− 15,836	3·32
1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	− 159,436	3·29
986,698	− 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80
2,299,079	+ 302,044	4·59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2·86

Reduction in rate of interest.

214. It will be seen that the average rate of actual interest paid on the debt has decreased from $4.51 in 1868 to $2.86 in 1886, being a reduction and corresponding gain of $1.65 per cent. The rate is six cents higher than it was in 1885, but this is due to the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and consequent re-arrangement of the debt. The increase in the rate of interest on assets has been considerably larger than in the reduction in that of the debt; in 1868 it was $0.59 per cent., and in 1886, $4.59 per cent., being an annual gain to the country of $4.00 on every $100 invested.

Increase in interest on assets.

Loan at 3½ per cent.

215. In June, 1884, a loan for £5,000,000 sterling was negotiated in the London market at 3½ per cent., being the first loan ever obtained by any British Colony at so low a rate; the second loan at this rate being floated by the colony of New South Wales, a few months later.

Proportions per head of debt, assets and interest.

216. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation:—

Year ended 30th June,	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
[illegible]	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
[illegible]	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
[illegible]	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
[illegible]	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	45 19	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
1883	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
1884	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1885	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59
1886	56 98	10 43	45 89	2 11	0 47	1 63

Note.—Estimated population will be found on page 116.

CHAPTER III.

217. Owing to the increase in population, the proportion
f the debt to population has, it will be noticed, not been
ore than doubled since Confederation, though the debt
self is three times the amount it was in 1867. The net
mount of interest paid in 1868 was $1.29 per head, in 1879
1.59, and in 1886, $1.63 being an increase in the last seven
ears of only 4 cents per head, notwithstanding the large
ncrease in the amount of the debt.

218. The public debt amounts to nine cents per acre on
he whole Dominion. In the United States the debt is 7
ents per acre of the whole country, exclusive of Alaska
n the United Kingdom it is $46.60 per acre. If all the land
t for settlement in the North-West Territories was to be
old at the rate of $1 per acre, the proceeds would more than
ay off the whole gross debt. If the Territories and British
olumbia were to be put on one side, and the debt spread
ver the remaining six Provinces, it would require only an
ssessment of 64 cents per acre to pay it off.

219. The following table gives the amount of the publi

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
Europe—		$	$ cts.	
United Kingdom	1886*	3,612,441.066	98 41	8·28
Malta	1885	1,855,307	11 84	1·78
Asia—				
India	1885	845,594,069	4 22	2·45
Ceylon	1885	11,115,924	3 97	1·92
Straits Settlement	1885	237,493	0 39	0·07
Africa—				
Mauritius	1885	3,682,850	10 19	1·03
Natal	1885	18,308,692	41 27	5·67
Cape of Good Hope	1885	105,471,188	84 22	6·51
Sierra Leone	1885	282,266	4 62	0·85
America—				
Canada	1885	196,407,692	41 83	5·98
Newfoundland	1885	567,255	2 93	2·13
Bermudas	1885	25,785	1 71	0·18
British Guiana	1885	1,690,201	6 26	0·79
West Indies—				
Bahamas	1885	404,546	8 99	1·82
Jamaica	1885	7,296,140	12 23	2·44
Windward Islands	1885	297,645	0 91	0·23
Leeward Islands	1885	167,043	1 37	0·34
Trinidad	1885	2,827,144	16 44	1·35
Australasia—				
New South Wales	1885	146,312,727	152 72	3·96
Victoria	1885	139,707,509	140 45	4·55
South Australia	1885	82,835,046	264 28	7·37
Western Australia	1885	6,268,753	178 16	3·98
Queensland	1885	94,028,136	287 61	6·80
Tasmania	1885	16,337,400	122 10	5·87
New Zealand	1885	174,180,053	302 80	8·73
South Seas—				
Fiji	1885	1,286,381	10 10	3·44
Total		5,469,628,311	21 69	5·60

* Year ended 31st March.

220. The total public debts of British Possessions amo
to $5,469,628,311 of which the United Kingdom owes 66
cent. or two-thirds, the Australasian Colonies one-eig
and Canada one-twentieth. With the exception of
Australasian Colonies the proportion per head in the Un
Kingdom is higher than in any other British Possessi
and except in New Zealand the multiple of revenue is
the highest.

221. The excessively large proportion of debt to pop
tion in the Australasian Colonies will be at once noti
but the figures must be considered in the light of
remarks quoted with reference to the debt of Canada (p
graphs 209, 210, 211), and it must also be rememb
that in these Colonies only a comparatively small amo
of private money has been expended on the construc
of railways, most of which are Government property
have been built at public expense. In proportion als
their wealth and general trade their populations are
scanty. If the money expended on railways in Ca
by private corporations was added to the debt, it wo

228. The public debts of some of the principal European Countries and of the United States are given below :—

Countries.	Year.	Public Debt.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1886	1,958,128,353	49 92	5·78
Belgium	1885	344,934,860	62 49	5·82
Denmark	1883	30,848,583	15 67	2·03
France	1885	4,093,412,055	108 65	6·23
German Empire	1885	151,221,933	3 23	0·92
Greece	1886	122,524,406	71 26	7·61
Holland	1886	445, 23,238	102 65	9·50
Italy	1886	2,207,5.5,7.7	77 56	7·67
Norway	1885	29,370,333	15 21	2·89
Portugal	1886	574,057,400	121 92	15·88
Roumania	1886	140,972,0	26 22	5·56
Russia	1885	2,174,159,000	24 87	6·31
Spain	1885	1,158,242,333	68 39	7·56
Sweden	1886	66,800,294	14 26	2·91
Switzerland	1886	6,952,223	2 38	0·61
Turkey	1885	744,839,018	4 55	7·77
Asia—				
China	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0·27
Japan	1886	243,813,703	6 44	3·29
Africa—				
Egypt	1886	504,553,808	73 12	11·34
America—				
Argentine Republic	1886	212,633,622	68 59	5·06
Brazil	1886	455,839,389	35 27	6·01
Chili	1886	130,334,226	51 71	3·94
Mexico	1885	210,394,288	20 11	7·72
Peru	1884	311,000,000	111 07	4·28
United States	1886	1,775,063,013	30 28	5·27
Uruguay	1886	60,668,056	102 26	5·05

224. It is difficult to get at the exact amount of the funded and floating debt of France One estimate in 1884 placed it at the enormous total of $6,485,620,761; but even with the figures in the above table, it will be seen that it is the largest in the world. Italy, Russia, Austria and the United States follow in the order named, as regards the amount of debt. The debt of the German Empire as given above, is the Federal debt only, and does not include those of the various States that form the Empire. The proportion per head of population and the multiple of revenue are both highest in

rtugal and lowest in Switzerland, which country has ets many times the amount of its debt. Portugal, France, xico, Holland and Uruguay are the only countries in ich the proportion to population, and Portugal, Egypt l Holland in which the multiple of revenue is higher n in the United Kingdom. Persia is the only recognised ntry in the world which has no public debt.

225. The debt of the United States has been reduced by ,901,860 during the year 1885-86, and during the twenty rs ended 30th June, 1886, by the enormous amount $998,173,160, being an average annual reduction of ,908,658, and it is calculated that the continued operation he sinking fund law, as it at present exists, will, without further aid, effect the payment of the whole of the public t by the year 1908.* This rapid reduction of debt is hout a parallel in the history of nations. If the cash in United States Treasury on 30th June, 1886 be deducted, amount of the debt is reduced to $1,282,145,840, and the unt per head to $21.87.

226. In 1885 the debts of the various States, exclusive of

227. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including temporary loans, on 30th June, 1885, was $18,871,592, with assets amounting to $13,833,403, leaving a net debt of $5,038,189. The debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1884, was $1,381,100, of Nova Scotia on 31st December, 1885, $700,000, and of British Columbia, on 30th June, 1885, $771,535, this Province had assets amounting to more than the total gross debt. The total gross amount of Provincial debts, therefore, in 1885, was $21,723,727, and the total value of assets $14,631,849, making the net amount of Provincial debts $7,091,878. The value of the net Provincial debt per head of population in 1885, was $1.51, which added to the Dominion debt would make the proportion per head for that year $43.34. Provincial debts.

228. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada or the debts of its several cities. The debt of the city of Montreal is $12,680,000, which in proportion to population is larger than that of almost any city in the United States. Debt of the city of Montreal.

229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency or otherwise. Superannuation.

230. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follow, for ten years but less than eleven years service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary, for eleven years but less than twelve years service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each Calculation of allowances.

ditional year of service up to 35 years, when the maximum lowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted but no dition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, erks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, cluding those of the Senate, House of Commons and brary of Parliament.

232. As a provision towards making good the above lowances a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum all salaries over $600, and of one and a quarter per cent. those under that amount.

233. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a perannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily dis-bled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of ch allowance, any public position in any part of Canada, r which their previous services have rendered them eligible. o such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary an the position retired from.

234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1886.

Departments.	Number.	Amount paid during Fiscal Year.	
		Outside Service.	Inside Service.
		$	$
Department of Customs	143	51,219	3,846
" Inland Revenue	28	8,759	2,400
" Marine and Fisheries	58	15,646	1,344
" Public Works	78	19,581	6,236
" Post Office	52	23,951	3,642
" Finance	21	4,649	13,586
" Agriculture	4	.....	1,975
" Justice	13	6,633	2,284
" Secretary of State	7	.....	4,642
" Militia	4	.....	4,421
" Railways	3	2,943	1,680
" Interior	6	.....	6,963
" Indian Affairs	2	435	.....
Queen's Privy Council	2	.....	1,384
House of Commons	7	.....	5,782
Senate	2	.....	3,428
Governor General's Secretary's Office	1	.....	1,564
Library	3	.....	1,655
	434	133,819	66,836

Pensions.

236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. On special grounds a pension is also paid to Lady Cartier, widow of Sir George E. Cartier. The total amount paid under this head in 1886 was $88,819, being $1,560 less than in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

237. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the perial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon l the Imperial bushel.

238. By Act of 42nd Vic., cap. 16, it was provided:—That contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, less a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the ight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Wheat	60 lbs.	Castor beans	40 lbs.
Indian corn	56 "	Potatoes	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	60 "
Peas	60 "	Carrots	60 "
Barley	48 "	Parsnips	60 "
Malt	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal	70 "
Flax seed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp	44 "	Timothy	48 "

approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere. The classification, so far, has only been applied to the imports, but can be extended to exports if considered expedient. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation. Customs valuations.

240. The following table is a comparative statement of the value of each article imported and the duty paid thereon in the years 1885 and 1886, and is preceded by a summary of the headings used in the classification. A complete alphabetical index giving the order in which each article is placed, and the duty payable thereon, will be found at the end of this book, by which means the immediate discovery of the position of any article is made easy. This index will also serve as a guide to the tariff at present in force. Classification of imports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books.
" 2. Musical instruments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
" 7. Surgical instruments.
Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 12. Building materials.
" 13. Furniture.
" 14. Chemicals.

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "
Order 18. Dress.
" 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of.

CHAPTER IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Concluded.*

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.

Order 20. Animal food.
" 21. Vegetable food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 23. Animal substances.
" 24. Vegetable "
Order 25. Oils.

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 29. Animals and birds.
Order 30. Plants and trees.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.
" 32. Indefinite articles.
Order 33. Special exemptions.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886.

ARTICLES.	1885.		1886.	
	Value		Value	

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order IV.—Carving, Figures, &c.				
Mouldings	4,314	1,287	21,232	6,364
Picture frames	608	213	25,190	8,921
Tobacco pipes	30,062	6,343	110,789	27,594
Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
Fireworks	13,085	3,262	11,256	2,768
Fishing rods	4,005	1,201	3,441	1,032
Toys (magic lanterns)	71,182	17,153	87,527	22,733
Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.				
Chronometers and compasses for ships	5,136	Free.	3,940	Free.
Clocks	126,129	43,517	125,871	43,335
Electric lights and batteries	61,076	12,667	51,382	12,820
Optical instruments	66,788	16,350	61,098	15,211
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c	12,293	Free.	14,868	Free.
Telegraphic instruments	37,547	9,387	10,748	2,687
Telephones	4,816	1,204	6,366	1,551
Watches and watch actions	503,565	116,398	385,045	87,822
Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.				
Surgical instruments	7,230	1,333	10,108	2,026
Belts and trusses	23,150	5,776	26,337	6,601
Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.				
Cartridges	52,589	15,673	60,568	18,311
Dynamite and other explosives	66,916	30,797	43,926	17,385
Powder	58,164	22,601	25,644	12,292
and other firearms	123,144	25,065	118,956	24,278
	15,860	4,566	11,929	4,093

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order IV.—Machines, Tools and Implements.				
gricultural implements	146,603	51,480	149,877	53,293
itlery	329,074	69,801	364,305	89,159
amond drills for prospecting	150	Free.	1,152	Free.
sh hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries	381,773	"	286,858	"
gines	115,598	28,149	205,431	50,589
ardware	598,800	177,535	815,188	242,929
achines and machinery	1,154,897	272,107	1,190,604	269,539
wing machines	168,469	49,577	148,142	43,073
ols and utensils	368,354	105,367	378,124	109,001
Order V.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
xles	409	104	4,522	1,130
arriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.	150,724	49,726	137,560	44,059
arness and saddlery, whips, &c.	133,553	33,415	135,710	35,150
arts of carriages	69,150	22,450	76,367	25,123
ailway passenger cars	99,900	29,970	189,015	56,302

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1885.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class I.—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
Order XIV.—Chemicals.				
Acid, acetic	21,874	6,724	20,105	10,548
" mixed	43,287	10,822	2,708	675
" oxalic	3,098	Free.	3,458	Free.
" sulphuric	10,816	3,874	7,930	2,540
" all other	44,971	8,340	39,275	7,501
Alum and aluminous cake	31,242	Free.	30,500	Free.
Aniline dyes	91,685	"	120,171	"
Baking powder	102,517	20,799	121,966	24,401
Brimstone	35,043	Free.	43,650	Free.
Borax	20,147	"	22,680	"
Chloride of lime	65,518	"	53,283	"
Dyes	782	78	288	29
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude	181,877	Free.	151,140	Free.
Essences and essential oils	45,151	10,107	47,229	9,786
Glycerine	55,680	10,896	18,807	5,371
Gums	127,068	Free.	162,310	Free.
Indigo	47,694	"	46,068	"
Ink, writing and printing	78,729	17,267	78,045	17,294
Logwood	31,906	Free.	58,045	Free.
Medicines, patent	138,756	42,800	195,562	66,393
Paints and colours	520,339	70,975	539,083	73,650
" " dry	28,662	Free.	26,520	Free.
Quinine	50,642	"	30,731	"
Soda	303,653	"	232,315	"
Turpentine	116,468	11,649	145,242	14,564
All other drugs and chemicals	904,569	181,350	942,748	182,849
All other kinds	292,208	Free.	317,936	Free.
Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.				
Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
Blankets	98,616	38,462	53,461	29,413
Carpets	894,333	199,927	889,688	226,489
Flannels	251,041	74,541	226,328	68,126
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c.	4,991,935	1,417,667	4,772,413	1,406,459
" other manufactures of	2,636,559	528,884	3,192,847	712,648
" rags	59,002	Free.	69,387	Free.
Yarn	180,683	53,934	190,091	56,112

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
...er XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.				
...oons	310,835	93,260	273,974	82,214
...s and satins, dress	837,218	249,754	736,131	221,205
sewing	86,466	21,619	77,498	19,376
other manufactures of	106,946	32,319	164,526	49,354
partly manufactured	708,303	211,905	802,789	240,740
...vets	112,161	33,806	125,362	37,636
...der XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.				
...on clothing	299,292	89,705	292,934	87,789
piece goods	2,518,576	682,321	2,298,242	625,934
thread	588,188	106,497	535,404	99,111
velvets and velveteens	494,347	97,488	334,841	66,966
winceys	293,770	61,086	210,825	46,150
rags, &c., for paper manu-				

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class II—*Continued.*				
Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.				
Canvas of flax and hemp	21,710	1,053	10,091	557
"	15,867	Free.	8,864	Free.
Cordage	94,841	18,959	92,551	19,046
Felt roofing, and other	54,757	9,708	20,920	4,295
" sheathing for vessels	2,625	Free.	1,456	Free.
Jute and manufactures of	234,065	52,391	246,672	53,029
Mats and matting	11,544	2,403	48,896	12,163
Oil cloth	251,977	76,020	261,373	78,792
Palm leaf, grass, &c.	3,469	694	3,486	697
Sails, tents and awnings	14,515	3,589	8,092	2,023
Twine	80,962	19,764	98,837	24,235
All other manufactures of	13,838	3,469	7,179	1,378
" "	85,775	Free.	76,321	Free.
Class III.—Food, Drinks, &c.				
Order XX—Animal Food.				
Bacon and hams	496,774	97,838	286,231	71,290
Beef	174,902	22,169	112,329	14,239
Butter	219,608	13,777	207,604	13,008
Cheese	669,892	2,800	537,564	2,691
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock	224,902	Free.	49,048	Free.
Eggs	47,091	"	44,638	"
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked	13,629	2,424	117,659	21,068
" other	82,649	19,191	92,677	21,364
" all other kinds	54,996	Free.	239,821	Free.
Honey	2,629	799	1,992	535
Lard	230,409	60,908	255,816	61,239
Lobsters	2,673	Free.	26	Free.
Mutton	10,892	1,790	7,136	1,391
Oysters	.....	.....	272,984	32,541
"	278,942	Free.	.....	.....
Pork	925,762	134,948	722,640	144,677
Poultry	12,199	2,426	15,190	3,057
Prepared meats	143,142	25,457	53,329	9,990
Other meats	9,493	2,094	28,887	7,038
Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.				
Arrowroot and tapioca	23,046	4,503	25,356	5,234
Bread and biscuit	23,709	4,816	24,862	4,960
Citrons, lemons and oranges for pickling	535	Free.	1,336	Free.
Confectionery (sugar)	85,050	36,811	94,428	39,964

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—Continued.

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class III.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Flour, wheat and rye	2,272,750	270,192	844,772	100,713
Fruits, dried	191,061	47,900	113,978	28,251
" green	632,600	122,989	691,740	138,726
" currants	191,646	34,916	125,291	28,079
" raisins	344,797	79,691	413,570	85,056
" all other	49,569	22,696	34,754	19,329
Grain, barley	6,045	2,186	5,642	1,232
" beans	25,918	2,354	9,321	1,074
" Indian corn	2,073,080	112,387	3,242,348	136,905
" oats	104,748	25,296	73,351	9,839
" peas	3,775	274	5,616	430
" rice	228,493	93,969	145,637	72,292
" wheat	3,102,422	55,965	2,229,792	9,013
" all other	236,725	40,042	136,685	24,829
Jellies and jams	21,853	10,532	26,169	11,791
Locust beans	136	Free.	25	Free.
Macaroni and vermicelli	9,726	2,102	9,415	1,956
Malt	17,837	3,501	18,034	3,658
Molasses (sugar)	806,887	134,009	561,513	119,702
Meal, oatmeal	11,272	1,953	8,906	1,393
" cornmeal	329,356	48,860	309,900	49,584
" and flour, all kinds	11,907	2,920	5,643	1,207
Mill feed, bran, &c.	45,795	9,159	41,376	8,277
Nuts, almonds	58,796	11,740	57,79	12,406
" cocoa	16,421	5,237	14,815	4,411
" filberts and walnuts	52,704	11,193	57,848	12,696
" all other	69,139	14,367	67,949	18,356
Potatoes	26,291	5,003	26,720	5,817
Sugar of all kinds	5,279,422	2,535,230	3,880,705	2,295,836
Tomatoes	22,303	3,392	17,567	3,260
" and other vegetables in cans	26,423	9,873	37,257	13,656
Vegetables, fresh	81,535	16,308	84,258	16,851
" preserved	14,076	3,005	6,771	1,504
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters	22,677	3,576	19,751	4,112
Ale, beer and porter	191,779	48,305	180,293	47,395
" ginger	4,505	898	2,428	625
Cider	13,524	2,773	11,005	2,513
Coffee and chicory	178,332	29,764	121,137	20,267
" green	284,349	Free.	289,097	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate	50,145	11,934	58,993	16,355
" beans	34,888	Free.	34,901	Free.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class III.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXII—Concluded.				
Hops	76,188	19,122	51,762	17,401
Mineral water, natural	10,781	Free.	1,594	Free.
Mustard	72,687	18,065	63,372	16,050
Perfumery (not alcoholic)	21,999	6,584	36,413	10,742
Pickles and sauces	160,283	34,783	124,721	31,102
Salt	32,538	12,263	40,019	14,402
Spices, all kinds	179,296	26,836	203,120	29,066
Spirits, brandy	375,087	353,258	336,031	418,354
" Geneva and Old Tom gin	191,729	563,599	156,080	679,204
" rum	46,146	156,150	53,383	178,832
" whiskey	190,736	224,301	159,966	272,093
" cordials and bitters	11,751	6,001	12,504	8,378
" in medicines, essences, &c.	17,524	13,831	8,911	3,842
" perfumed	40,948	16,651	45,485	19,751
" all other	63,466	6,778	14,376	26,003
Tea	299,122	33,436	347,932	34,776
" black	1,448,531	Free.	1,601,685	Free.
" green and Japan	1,790,443	"	2,280,049	"
Tobacco, manufactured	76,148	52,668	68,350	60,737
" cigars and cigarettes	335,271	190,630	312,669	255,114
" snuff	3,131	3,428	2,585	3,641
" unmanufactured	1,456,295	Free.	1,708,812	Free.
Vinegar	9,625	6,955	10,178	6,441
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling	358,593	287,735	360,043	271,146
" champagne and sparkling wines	98,992	59,092	111,968	63,999
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.				
Order XXIII.—*Animal Substances.*				
Bones and bone dust	2,145	Free.	612	Free.
Bristles	57,372	"	63,957	"
Candles	43,765	10,261	40,029	10,177
Combs	73,608	18,376	74,905	18,684
Fish bait	.....	.....	27,086	64
Furs, not dressed	40,404	Free	.....	.....
Grease	421,601	"	382,855	Free.
" axle and other	176,840	"	145,517	"
Hair	4,531	1,286	9,408	2,244
" not curled or manufactured	41,807	10,227	42,004	9,178
Hides, raw	33,906	Free.	36,674	Free.
Horns and hoofs	1,769,319	"	1,735,206	"
	1,794	"	7,544	"

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class IV.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIII—Concluded.				
ory, manufactures of	2,868	554	2,241	447
" unmanufactured	3,739	Free.	2,939	Free.
ather and manufactures of	994,569	198,609	1,178,117	220,709
" belting	42,807	10,399	43,221	10,793
isk	1,962	Free.	1,804	Free.
lts	17,801	"	8,696	"
usage casings	14,636	2,651	15,086	2,550
k, raw	132,801	Free.	154,585	Free.
ap, common	27,146	6,763	25,059	6,546
" fancy	92,719	30,144	119,004	40,293
onges	25,888	5,197	26,892	5,365
llow and stearine (paraffine)	16,913	2,985	16,512	3,365
ax and manufactures of	22,122	4,406	24,672	4,938
halebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish	6,211	Free.	10,458	Free.
ool	4,207	258	11,022	731
unmanufactured	1,342,405	Free.	1,785,828	Free.
l other	72,590	"	78,451	"

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class IV.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXIV—Concluded.				
Pitch and tar	22,216	2,213	27,912	2,793
" " (pine)	15,733	Free.	10,502	Free.
Resin	78,269	"	91,694	"
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek	3,619	"	2,964	"
" of all kinds	263,590	39,097	401,211	57,983
Starch, corn starch, &c.	46,612	17,031	38,105	14,675
Straw, manufactures of	8,318	1,887	13,320	2,664
Timber, lumber and shingles	224,190	20,952	456,320	20,750
" unmanufactured	609,972	Free.	499,192	Free.
Varnish	68,542	21,178	100,951	29,286
"	1,032	Free.	231	Free.
Veneers of wood and ivory	47,700	"	52,664	"
Wicker and basket ware	18,664	4,672	16,374	4,447
Wooden ware	22,991	5,696	31,675	7,164
Wood, manufactures of	636,052	148,091	675,477	150,081
Willow for basket makers	838	Free.	1,148	Free.
Order XXV.—Oils.				
Oils, animal	39,312	7,666	22,253	4,333
" coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of	450,139	291,025	481,142	304,299
" cocoa nut and palm	89,363	Free.	81,814	Free.
" fish	.....	.....	11,205	2,180
" "	66,189	Free.	77,691	Free.
" lubricating	118,830	38,016	135,356	42,106
" vegetable	362,346	89,171	467,766	111,947
" all other	21,847	5,246	24,290	4,752
Class V.—Minerals and Metals.				
Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass. (*See* also Order 12.)				
Bent glass	1,935	Free.	1,574	Free.
Coal, anthracite	3,888,548	455,162	4,096,035	497,699
" bituminous	3,409,437	607,126	2,727,468	558,569
" all other	332	17	.....	.....
Coke and dust	65,317	9,857	81,989	13,330
Clays	34,745	Free.	35,014	Free.
s and porcelain	122,328	33,677	139,773	43,135
enware	363,170	113,572	456,847	136,712

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class V.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$
Order XXVI—Concluded.				
ass bottles, &c	299,876	93,337	366,916	111,581
" plate	116,557	26,158	124,108	29,020
ass, window	387,148	114,894	404,626	120,435
assware, all other	57,356	11,497	86,332	17,599
avels and sand	19,972	Free.	24,141	Free.
hographic stones	2,390	478	3,629	717
rble	79,662	12,089	90,498	14,018
manufactures of	21,519	6,421	23,410	6,953
ster of Paris	5,986	1,498	6,138	1,456
t	255,719	Free.	255,359	Free.
ool and writing slates	16,088	4,017	18,242	4,560
ne, building	30,491	4,890	41,675	7,343
grind and flag	17,862	2,608	22,207	4,333
manufactures of	39,442	8,068	39,362	8,437
iting	23,492	Free.	25,533	Free.
er minerals, &c	54,441	"	49,338	"
der XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class V—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
***Order XXVIII*—Concluded.**				
Iron sheet	321,722	43,267	363,485	48,637
" pig	558,828	86,795	572,777	91,412
" railway	42,149	7,638	57,181	9,105
" tubing	280,614	57,828	299,895	67,795
" wire	309,035	56,111	440,906	87,705
" manufactures of, and all other.	1,117,968	200,543	989,592	171,874
" and steel, old scrap	46,275	Free.	158,100	Free.
Lead	111,424	20,063	140,511	21,857
" manufactures of	25,547	6,569	23,077	6,488
Metals and manufactures of	332,778	81,952	314,613	75,904
Mineral earths	29,211	5,849	36,078	7,593
Nails of all kinds	51,754	14,051	75,215	18,325
Plumbago and manufactures of	6,237	874	6,930	834
Steel and manufactures of	635,964	103,223	599,943	92,486
" rails	975,757	Free.	905,125	Free.
Stoves	29,364	7,338	23,223	5,749
Tin and manufactures of	141,100	44,574	139,284	34,773
" block pigs and bars	169,881	Free.	219,789	Free.
" plates	732,812	"	744,820	"
Wire, brass	33,610	"	29,358	"
" copper	14,904	"	30,697	"
" iron	78,292	"	92,504	"
" steel	16,410	"	29,330	"
Yellow metal	97,914	"	64,612	"
Zinc and manufactures of	9,462	2,348	7,342	1,823
" block, pigs and sheets	70,598	Free.	85,599	Free.
Other metals, manufactured and otherwise	299,999	"	261,714	"
Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.				
Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.				
Animals, horned cattle	274,383	14,314	150,472	12,202
" horses	133,108	22,924	121,241	22,669
" mules	5,638	1,128	.....	.....
" sheep	72,505	13,941	63,008	12,328
" swine	73,168	14,605	121,558	24,312
" " to be slaughtered in bond for exportation	528,031	258	396,754	.....
" all other	14,888	2,910	13,225	2,650
" for improvement of stock.	488,656	Free.	450,684	Free.
" for ranches	290,155	"	87,704	"
" settlers' effects	15,095	"	335	"
" Zoological Gardens, Toronto	862	"	460	"
Bees	2,712	"	2,331	"
Leeches	332	"	250	"

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1885.		1886.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
Class VI—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$
der XXX.—Plants and Trees.				
t trees	42,254	7,473	42,129	8,731
st "	363	Free.	634	Free.
nts, ornamental trees and shrubs	33,509	6,702	42,844	8,569
ass VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Matters.				
cles for the use of the Governor eneral	8,392	Free.	5,578	Free.
cles for the use of foreign Consls General	1,695	"	1,879	"
cles for the use of the Dominion overnment	1,170,483	"	464,562	"
cles for the use of the Army, avy, and Canadian Militia	187,533	"	147,979	"
ard and bagatelle tables	3,927	1,034	4,946	1,496
oms and brush ware	98,880	24,570	94,584	23,729
ons	293,690	73,849	305,869	76,466
hing for charitable purposes	5,786	Free.	13,501	Free.
cy goods	200,990	44,460	311,788	80,095

241. The total value of imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1886 as compared with 1885, was as follows :— Value of imports and exports.

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty collected.
1885.....	$108,941,186	$89,238,361	$19,133,559
1886.....	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,448,123

There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of $4,516,925, and in the value of exports of $3,987,047, and an increase in the amount of duty collected of $314,564.

242. The extreme depression of trade which has prevailed almost all over the world during recent years, has been more or less felt in Canada, as is apparent from the following figures :— Depression of trade.

Excess of total trade of	1883	over	1884	.....	$22,536,287
"	"	1884	"	1885.	9,623,692
"	"	1885	"	1886.....	8,503,972

The decline in 1886 was less than in 1885, and in conjunction with the trade returns for the current year, which exhibit gratifying results, and with reports of renewed commercial activity from other countries, may fairly be taken as an indication that the depression is passing away.

243. The following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles of food exported during the years ended 1882 and 1886 respectively, will show also that the decrease in the total value of our foreign trade is due more to a decline in values than to a falling off in business done. It will be seen that in every instance, except in that of cattle, the percentage of increase or decrease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentages in quantities. The decline in value of wheat, flour, corn, sheep, butter and cheese, being especially noticeable :— Decline in values.

CHAPTER IV.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES, 1882 AND 1886, COMPARED.

Articles.	Quantities.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Values.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
	1882.	1886.		1882.	1886.	
at ..... Bush.	6,433,533	5,705,874	—11·3	8,153,610	5,190,424	—36·3
ar..... Brls.	508,120	415,397	—18·2	2,941,740	1,875,979	—36·2
a ..... Bush.	2,229,900	2,667,401	+19·6	1,353,738	1,390,796	+ 2·7
tle ..... No.	62,337	92,661	+48·6	3,285,452	5,916,551	+80·0
ne ..... "	3,263	2,994	— 8·2	10,875	7,588	—30·2
p ..... "	311,669	359,488	+15·3	1,228,957	1,184,106	— 3·6
..... Lbs.	1,192,042	583,513	—51·0	75,009	31,303	—58·2
on ..... "	10,286,190	8,144,642	—20·8	1,124,405	621,115	—35·8
k ..... "	2,656,778	1,608,775	—39·4	192,589	76,568	—60·2
er ..... "	15,338,488	5,641,845	—63·2	2,975,170	981,942	—66·9
ese ..... "	55,325,167	85,287,817	+54·1	5,979,537	7,291,685	+21·9
s ..... Doz.	10,499,082	12,758,532	+21·5	1,643,709	1,728,082	+ 5·1

244. That this difference is not exceptional between the o years taken, but is due to a steady and persistent decline prices during the intervening period, is shown by the lowing table of prices of some of the same articles at ntreal in the years 1881 and 1886 :—

Averages, how taken.

245. The averages for the years 1881 to 1885 are taken through the highest and lowest quotations in each month as published in the "Home and Foreign Trade of Canada," prepared by Mr. Geo. Hadrill, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Montreal, and for 1886 through quotations kindly furnished by that gentleman specially for this book.

Prices in United States, 1881 and 1886.

246. The following table, taken from the special report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for 1886, shows the average annual export prices in that country of some of the same articles for the same period:—

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Butter.	Cheese.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1881	5 66	1 11	0 55	0 19	0 11
1882	6 14	1 18	0 66	0 19	0 11
1883	5 95	1 12	0 68	0 18	0 11
1884	5 58	1 06	0 61	0 18	0 10
1885	4 89	0 86	0 54	0 16	0 09
1886	4 69	0 87	0 49	0 15	0 08

Imports, exports and total trade.

247. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year:—

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE, 1868 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
	$	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
68	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532	38 86
69	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946	38 35
70	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829	42 95
71	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589	48 39
72	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190	53 74
73	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203	59 37
74	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565,510	56 88
75	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262	51 70
76	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781	44 10
77	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355	43 65
78	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454	42 26
79	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682	37 01
80	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205	41 37
81	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663	46 86
82	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703	50 00
83	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826	50 99
84	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539	45 11
85	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847	42 20
86	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	.....	189,675,875	39 57

portion to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as shown by the following statement:— trade compared.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, PER CAPITA.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada	21 78	17 78	39 57
United States	10 84	11 59	22 43
Excess per head in favour of Canada	10 94	6 19	17 14

250. Excepting the year 1880, when there was a slight excess of exports, the imports have exceeded the exports in every year since Confederation, the excess in the year under review having been $19,173,247. The average annual excess of imports during the whole period has been $20,048,054, the excess therefore in 1886 was $874,807 below the average. Excess of imports.

251. It is now frequently contended that it is not to be necessarily inferred from the mere fact of the imports of a country being in excess of its exports, that therefore that country is buying more than it is selling, and must therefore be drawing on its capital to pay the difference. An excess of imports in the aggregate trade of the world, says Mr. Giffen, is a permanent fact, and, according to his figures, the imports of the world from 1867 to 1879 amounted to 14 per cent. more than the exports. Excess of imports is general.

252. The imports into the United Kingdom have for a great number of years been very largely in excess of the exports; according to Mulhall, the excess in the twenty years (1861–1880) amounted to no less a sum than 7,540 million dollars; yet in spite of this, the wealth of Great Britain has been steadily increasing, a fact entirely inconsistent with the argument that the country had been living beyond its means. Excess of imports into United Kingdom.

253. It will almost always be found that the value of ods returned as imports at the place of destination is higher an the value of the same goods entered as exports at the ace of shipment, and this is well illustrated by the follow- g figures :—According to the official returns published by e Imperial Board of Trade, the total value of exports from e United Kingdom to British Possessions in 1885 was 15,731,194, while the value of the same goods as returned m the places of destination was $501,297,234, a difference 21 per cent. As a general rule imports are valued at the ace of destination plus freight, insurance and other charges, d exports are valued at the place of shipment minus the ne, and from this cause the principal difference between e amounts arises ; the various systems of valuation that evail in different countries helping considerably to in- ease the difference. Interest also from foreign investments some countries forms a considerable part of what Mr. ffen calls invisible exports, and more particularly with ference to the British Colonies must be considered the

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consumption.	Duties Collected on			
				Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Amount per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$	$	$	$ cts.
1868	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883	29 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 38
1885	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07
1886	21 78	17 78	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 05

Articles on which export duty is collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, shingles and stave bolts.

Duty collected.

255. It will be noticed that though the amount of duty collected exceeded the collections of the year before by $314,564, and had only been exceeded in three previous years, yet the proportionate share of each head of population was 2 cents less in 1886 than in 1885, and though the amount of duty collected was more than double the receipts of 1868 the proportion per head of population was not more than half as much again. The amount of duty collected on exports was larger than in any year since 1872, owing principally to the increase in the rate of duty.

Comparative value of goods entered for consumption.

256. The decline in the value of goods entered for consumption was less than in the preceding year, and the figures as given in the annexed table are confirmatory indications that the depression before alluded to is passing away :—

Excess of goods entered for consumption in	1883	over	1884...	$14,956,375
"	"	"	1884 "	1885.... 5,470,625
"	"	"	1885 "	1886.... 3,107,325

The value per head of goods entered for consumption was in 1885 $21.87, and in 1886 $20.77, a decrease of $1.10 per head. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1886 was $10.67 per head, being $10.10 per head less than in Canada.

Summary of imports 1884, 1885 and 1886.

257. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those that were admitted free :—

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, DUTIABLE AND FREE, DURING THE YEARS 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Dutiable Goods.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	239,293	191,779	180,293
Animals, living	1,215,889	1,101,721	866,258
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	1,266,986	1,165,414	1,159,425
Brass, and manufactures of	329,998	299,623	338,288
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c.	384,006	566,413	387,451
Grain of all kinds	7,745,407	5,327,368	4,566,196
Flour and meal of all kinds	2,988,337	2,615,909	1,156,054
Brooms and brushes	92,184	98,880	94,584
Candles	39,600	43,765	40,029
Carriages	426,693	312,176	395,672
Carpets	72,953	43,052	59,656
Clocks	103,589	126,129	125,871
Coal and coke	7,807,707	7,363,634	6,905,492
Coffee	117,717	169,709	114,709

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Dutiable Goods—*Continued.*	$	$	$
Copper and manufactures of	126,076	88,229	109,896
Cordage	130,663	94,841	92,551
Cotton, manufactures of	7,513,404	6,249,534	5,786,811
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,204,025	1,213,396	1,206,454
Earthenware and chinaware	541,932	485,498	596,620
Fancy goods	1,703,572	1,585,766	1,403,298
Fish	132,710	96,278	510,516
Flax and hemp, and manufactures of	1,096,213	1,159,931	1,348,192
Fruits and nuts, dried	1,174,521	908,083	836,431
" green	778,446	693,169	716,494
Furs, and manufactures of	641,682	633,921	712,862
Glass " "	993,228	1,009,477	1,140,674
Gold and silver "	232,790	238,431	258,755
Gunpowder and explosive substances	200,456	177,669	130,138
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of	704,768	761,239	723,685
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,097,783	1,073,449	1,163,326
Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of	10,406,060	7,641,488	8,039,955
Jewellery	554,845	482,043	466,354
Lead, and manufactures of	164,751	152,831	175,517
Leather " "	1,447,555	1,533,632	1,716,311
Marble, and manufactures of	112,659	101,181	113,908
Metal, composition and other	397,891	332,778	314,613
Musical instruments of all kinds	425,641	389,690	416,047
Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of	425,456	450,357	481,785
Oils, all other	614,380	582,301	704,344
Oil cloth	241,773	251,977	261,373
Packages	553,369	550,429	373,708
Paints and colours	473,531	520,339	539,083
Paper, and manufactures of	1,010,589	1,019,849	1,073,379
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	162,428	160,283	124,721
Plants and trees of all kinds	78,793	75,763	84,973
Provisions, viz.:—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds	2,969,358	2,893,073	2,226,726
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt	45,238	32,538	40,019
Seeds and roots	338,057	263,590	401,211
Silk, and manufactures of	2,212,696	2,305,392	2,353,350
Soap of all kinds	107,256	119,865	144,063
Spices "	181,293	179,296	203,120
Spirits and wines	1,495,628	1,394,972	1,258,741
Starch	54,999	46,612	38,105
Stone, and manufactures of	128,053	86,327	103,048
Sugar of all kinds	5,657,074	5,296,835	3,899,757
Molasses	968,944	765,193	518,396
Confectionery and sugar candy	98,762	85,050	94,428

CHAPTER IV.

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
.....	201,950	299,422	347,932
bacco and cigars.....	416,992	414,550	383,604
rpentine, spirits of	153,789	116,468	145,242
rnish	89,140	68,542	100,951
getables.....	234,332	170,628	172,573
negar	17,910	9,625	10,178
tches, and parts of.....	584,632	503,565	385,045
od, and manufactures of	1,343,664	1,071,693	1,496,258
ollen manufactures	8,371,563	9,053,167	9,324,828
other dutiable articles	4,052,013	4,298,272	3,876,396
Total, dutiable goods.....	88,349,492	79,614,108	75,536,758
Free Goods.			
ne—			
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	321,243	255,719	255,359
Other articles, the produce of the mine...	291,633	311,721	324,863
heries—			
Fish of all kinds.....	652,171	601,631	288,443
" oil "	21,895	66,189	77,691
Other articles the produce of the			

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Free Goods—*Concluded.*			
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles—			
Cotton wool and waste	2,235,096	2,493,288	3,008,659
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,224,529	1,250,630	1,233,304
Metals, iron and steel, viz.—			
Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils	6,559	.....	.....
Steel railway bars or rails	1,089,517	975,757	905,125
Other manufactures of iron and steel	378,373	291,452	372,687
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets	823,529	902,693	964,609
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing	141,598	97,914	64,612
All other manufactured articles	2,261,077	2,238,335	2,118,263
Miscellaneous articles—			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c	360,531	1,170,483	464,562
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c.	99,110	187,533	147,979
Coffee, green	196,287	284,349	289,097
Tea of all kinds	2,906,626	3,238,974	3,881,734
Coin and bullion	2,207,666	2,954,244	3,610,557
Other miscellaneous articles	2,055,266	1,800,995	1,559,043
Special exemptions—			
Fish and fish oil, &c., the produce of Newfoundland	758,899	336,958	.....
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway	2,266,391	1,738,363	812,729
Articles for original construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	.....	.....	192,699
Total, free goods	28,047,551	29,327,378	28,887,803
" dutiable goods	88,349,492	79,614,108	75,536,758
Grand total	116,397,043	108,941,486	104,424,561

Decrease in imports.

258. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods imported in 1886 of $4,077,350 as compared with the preceding year, and of $12,812,734 as compared with 1884; and there was also a decrease in the value of free goods of $439,575 as compared with 1885, this being especially due to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent absence of special importations for its construc-

on. By deducting these amounts in the two years, there as an actual increase in value of free articles imported in 886 of $486,059.

259. An increase will be noticed in the value of the dutiple imports in 1886 of, amongst other things, carriages and rpets, of flax, hemp, glass, iron, steel, leather, paper, silk, ood and manufactures of the same, of woollen manufacres, and soap.

260. There was a considerable decrease in the values of most all kinds of provisions, and a decrease also in the alue of living animals, ale and porter, spirits and wines, bacco and cigars, coal and coke, manufactures of cotton, ncy goods, sugar and molasses.

261. Among the free goods there was a decided increase the value of raw silk and unmanufactured wool and bacco, and in cotton wool and waste, a small increase in offee and a very considerable one in tea. The decrease was ost marked in articles the produce of the fisheries and the rest.

262. The following table gives the value of goods entered

Decrease in value.

263. The total dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1885 were $73,269,618, and in 1886 $70,658,819, showing a decrease in the latter year of $2,610,799. Free goods were $29,440,401 in 1885 and $28,943,875 in 1886, being a decrease of $496,526.

Percentage of duty to total value.

264. The percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption was 19.50, being higher than in the three preceding years, when it was 18.61, 18.64 and 18.82 per cent respectively, but not so high as in 1882 and 1881 when it was 19.27 and 20.19 per cent. respectively.

Duty collected in Quebec principally paid by other Provinces, notably Ontario.

265. The importations into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are necessarily very much larger than those into any other Province, Quebec containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence at which there are large entries of goods destined for consumption in other Provinces, and Ontario receiving in the first place a large proportion of the imports from the United States, a quantity of which is afterwards shipped to other parts of the Dominion. Of the total amount of duty paid 42.42 per cent. was collected in Quebec and 34.46 per cent. in Ontario; but it must be remembered, in the light of the above remarks, that this duty though charged to the two Provinces is by no means all paid by them, but is contributed to by all parts of the Dominion, and a larger portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is paid by the other Provinces than is paid by that Province itself. The St. Lawrence being the principal route for the importation of goods into the Province of Ontario, the duty on which is collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, it is probable that by far the largest portion of the $8,241,275 of duty collected in the Province of Quebec was really paid by the Province of Ontario.

Summary of exports.

266. The following is a comparative statement of domestic and foreign exports for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886:—

HE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

1884.		1885.		1886.	
omestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
$	$	$	$	$	$
,201,172	157,177	1,468,166	180,046	1,416,160	182,717
952,131	.....	999,007	.....	1,210,864	.....
160,607	.....	120,046	.....	114,736	.....
7,546	192	27,303	548	30,957	214
4,855	.....	33,700	.....	38,320	.....
214,044	.....	246,230	.....	291,397	.....
66,549	.....	132,074	.....	23,039	.....
5	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
15,851	.....	22,790	.....	45,608	.....
12,920	.....	7,539	.....	25,137	.....
453,322	.....	362,288	.....	431,951	.....
.....	.....	60	50	1,481	.....
17,408	37,387	12,326	14,223	26,749	13,204
14,152	.....	23,590	.....	23,195	.....
11,445	.....	4,642	.....	4,552	.....
52,478	.....	52,206	700	61,950	.....
62,607	643	127,534	1,366	205,051	5
,247,092	195,399	3,639,537	196,933	3,951,147	196,149
4,749	.....	3,746	10	1,786	.....
,739,600	104	3,053,321	33	2,384,500	2,108

Codfish, wet salted	89,607		92,912			33,306	
" pickled	5,735		1,272			281,353	
" smoked	223	13					
" tongues and sounds			7,351			40,084	122
Mackerel, fresh	29,589		9,017			13,916	
" canned			620			16,984	11
" pickled	876,797		802,942			509,374	75
Halibut, fresh	13,311		7,358			13,266	
" pickled	519		240				
Herring, fresh	18,373		16,450			29,724	
" pickled	539,911		463,389		6,781	202,605	1,343
" smoked	154,257		150,593		9	74,530	
Sea fish, other, fresh	211,369		30,300			44,605	
" " pickled	33,573		26,246			11,695	
" " preserved	11,748	69				221	159
Oysters, fresh	1,091		932			6,063	
" preserved in cans			918		588	283	
Lobsters, fresh	40,916		52,469			81,761	
" canned	1,146,644	260	1,053,178		5	1,062,992	11,262
Bait fish	1,567		275			512	
Salmon, fresh	152,035		223,249		1,579	219,518	4,192
" smoked	2,007		1,224			1,025	
" canned	802,017		510,893			413,817	
" pickled	67,832		73,551		2,070	48,416	1,920
Fish, all other, fresh	340,507	220	447,121			426,396	
" pickled	23,767		10,840		299	10,659	
Fish oil, cod	125,634	16,409	67,076		4,791	45,337	
" seal	3,464	612	459		147		1,353
" whale	4,242		2,447			2,664	
" other	20,229		47,263			15,746	
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals	87,828		179,242			231,910	
Other articles	44,513		23,107			17,740	100
Total produce of the fisheries	8,591,654	17,687	7,960,001		16,312	6,843,388	25,645

1884.		1885.		1886.	
mestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
$	$	$	$	$	$
224,544	.....	156,322	927	131,163	.....
21,161	45	16,613	.....	16,106	.....
.....	.....	7,179	.....	14,978	.....
399,598	.....	364,053	.....	221,815	.....
29,951	946	26,474	.....	18,611	48
353,829	.....	316,647	.....	313,480	.....
181,046	.....	84,789	.....	106,745	.....
18,691	.....	9,619	.....	6,031	.....
3,421	.....	1,843	.....	1,785	.....
19,639	.....	14,890	.....	28,885	.....
30,399	.....	15,671	.....	14,417	.....
8,012	.....	2,300	.....	24,452	.....
31,793	.....	49,474	.....	82,016	.....
140,027	320	143,523	.....	164,195	154
4,244	.....	12,640	.....	10,979	.....
595,623	481,641	6,385,277	693,370	7,652,828	826,348
315,815	.....	265,039	845	302,035	332
351,460	142,331	270,227	124,118	258,259	143,847
439,994	339,544	8,053,878	287,720	6,637,878	327,703
118,133	15,475	119,575	26,027	151,370	33,826
42,113	149,367	13,705	55,174	14,521	41,699
291,562	55,065	345,796	20,259	330,686	36,479
158,877	1,747	201,907	1,344	357,344	34,910
45,530	.....	42,691	300	37,454	.....
894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
207,984	54,085	183,732	72,030	142,347	68,478

Shingle bolts	2,857	.....	2,906	.....	936	.....
Sleepers and railroad ties	415,313	.....	197,826	.....	367,457	20,670
Stave bolts	132,183	.....	97,863	.....	116,900	.....
Shooks, box	30,213	.....	28,710	1,555	86,106	4,875
Timber, square, viz.—						
Ash	115,095	740	111,770	1,014	83,490	.....
Birch	301,204	.....	246,031	.....	265,273	.....
Elm	215,943	350	257,168	3,316	259,768	13,877
Maple	8,383	.....	3,601	.....	1,799	.....
Oak	890,497	128,607	575,575	66,078	704,986	123,163
Pine, red	207,792	5,937	101,210	2,412	131,043	6,368
" white	3,168,236	88,293	2,019,310	21,450	1,750,529	137,291
All other	92,407	19,342	100,221	5,476	75,732	9,712
Other articles of the forest	196,694	1,091	144,253	182	150,212	696
Total produce of the forest	25,811,157	1,484,926	20,989,708	1,383,597	21,034,611	1,830,476
Animals and their Products.						
Animals, viz.—						
Horses	1,617,829	164,102	1,554,629	85,877	2,147,584	85,039
Horned cattle	5,681,082	231,808	7,377,777	202,266	5,825,188	91,363
Swine	14,243	.....	7,283	143	7,588	.....
Sheep	1,544,605	1,545	1,261,071	3,740	1,182,241	1,865
Poultry and other	192,908	13,780	175,475	414	126,162	535
Bones	47,527	.....	53,345	.....	94,895	.....
Butter	1,612,481	62,282	1,430,905	146,523	832,355	149,587
Cheese	7,251,989	571,631	8,265,240	636,875	6,754,626	537,059
Eggs	1,960,197	.....	1,830,632	.....	1,728,082	.....
Furs, dressed and undressed	1,119,756	8,787	1,626,826	13,653	1,656,204	6,241
Grease and scraps	1,984	369	1,375	103	849	295
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	435,898	405	601,111	1,790	469,087	3,091
Honey	178	.....	440	.....	1,096	36
Lard	21,425	1,758	5,491	1,536	6,722	66,413
Meats, viz.—						
Beef	27,469	6,184	34,517	2,967	28,745	2,558
Bacon	731,590	29,797	630,614	213	621,016	99
Hams	62,212	212	86,641	.....	32,836	1,195

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$	$	$
Meats, viz.:						
Mutton	10,990	.....	18,731	.....	22,476	120
Pork	44,518	106,092	35,269	66,458	18,911	57,657
Tongues	521	.....	10,878	.....	8,757	.....
Venison	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned	160,212	6	20,631	.....	22,284	.....
All other	.....	.....	16,864	221	68,383	.....
Animal oil	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep pelts	28,740	.....	20,515	.....	28,901	387
Tallow	8,929	.....	4,034	.....	4,730	.....
Wool	310,060	6,492	196,178	.....	316,937	.....
Other article	58,294	826	70,632	4,111	59,108	8,540
Total animals and their products	22,946,108	1,206,076	25,337,104	1,166,890	22,065,433	1,012,080
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
Bran	46,637	10	46,677	370	64,513	.....
Flax	73,779	.....	59,904	.....	49,301	.....
Flax seed	540	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Fruits, green	173,048	4,001	635,240	5,183	499,598	502
Grain, and products of, viz.—						
Barley	5,104,642	.....	5,503,833	.....	5,724,693	.....
Beans	92,702	19	185,869	28	156,114	195
Indian corn	8,941	2,476,905	11,399	1,282,463	313	1,390,483
Oats	501,712	32,484	893,513	3,226	1,453,996	24,439

Peas	2,009,275	49,885	2,077,762	851	2,207,093	27
Rye	565,663	30,029	179,873	11,290	98,666	.....
Wheat	812,923	2,516,269	1,966,287	3,094,718	3,025,864	2,164,560
Other grains	59,007	.....	33,126	.....	40,701	.....
Flour of wheat	1,025,995	414,680	556,530	160,209	1,744,969	131,010
Indian meal	126	954	371	1,098	840	1,465
Oatmeal	230,294	16,785	250,319	4,920	309,631	11,277
Meal, all other	30,203	3,055	19,377	.....	20,191	1,697
Hay	913,057	14	1,270,525	.....	1,001,336	.....
Hops	16,402	597	17,292	91	80,383	3,050
Malt	178,330	.....	280,137	.....	222,187	.....
Maple sugar	25,018	.....	1,016	.....	10,870	30
Potatoes	231,716	.....	234,812	.....	492,702	100
Seeds, other	80,464	43,311	116,267	2,910	140,025	10,497
Straw	15,418	.....	13,788	.....	13,407	.....
Tobacco leaf	25	40,921	.....	34,057	.....	29,192
Vegetables, other	93,280	307	75,062	125	64,006	.....
Other articles	109,646	97,961	89,314	134	231,372	20,514
Total agricultural products	12,397,843	5,758,217	14,518,293	4,602,073	17,652,779	3,789,038
MANUFACTURES.						
Agricultural implements	17,252	386	22,640	4,250	16,658	566
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c	105,486	9,317	155,511	12,612	86,677	10,888
Biscuits	18,031	124	18,936	.....	15,384	.....
Candles	1,109	544	47	.....	65	.....
Carriages, including carts, waggons &c	21,756	9,244	17,765	7,113	22,369	3,623
Clothing and wearing apparel	15,521	8,569	15,055	8,069	12,984	1,247
Cordage, ropes and twines	14,593	715	44,279	1,370	24,763	1,544
Cottons	10,931	12,641	37,191	11,269	20,632	7,585
Extract of hemlock bark	361,156	.....	203,211	.....	167,017	.....
Furs	5,369	108	9,443	1,781	3,811	2,428
Glass and glassware	1,825	1,858	1,135	2,269	4,050	1,928
Grindstones	40,492	.....	31,082	.....	21,110	2
Gypsum or plaster, ground	12,321	.....	22,207	.....	19,044	.....
Hats and caps	655	2,003	736	2,203	375	885
India rubber	4,208	854	4,512	217	4,206	411

	1884.		1885.		1886.	
	c.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
		$	$	$	$	$
	54	89	878	169	2,960	737
	52	11,510	6,458	674	11,876	7,632
	66	21,061	.....	1,536	.....	.....
	91	62,544	86,163	23,607	80,455	34,207
	26	27,323	69,235	735	35,627	2,596
	76	18,346	3,797	6,717	46,117	18,337
	89	35,176	99,268	23,152	74,970	59,284
	81	7,074	30,323	3,447	24,093	5,522
	74	3,119	32,408	4,849	37,696	2,003
	86	1,972	419,749	1,288	257,153	4,901
	30	326	70,199	444	68,534	121
	52	1,834	2,827	3,404	4,774	1,780
	74	3,099	20,605	2,026	28,129	1,840
	02	.....	11,005	.....	18,638	2
	21	2,664	2,086	2,394	2,384	3,388
	68	2,155	10,311	2,342	9,987	3,223
	17	32,730	610	17,080	241	11,744
	79	60,703	165	95,577	1,515	32,617
	.....	26,818	.....	33,678	.....	43,632
	75	225	135,212	480	146,353	100
	15	5,463	8,830	6,030	13,035	3,855
	99	3,040	463	379	3,366	405
	47	10	23,127	.....	50,347	.....
	45	967	2,012	1,415	1,278	484

Rags	12,799	88	11,634	.....	5,947	397
Skins	.....	.....	189	157	40	.....
Ships sold to other countries	416,756	.....	246,277	.....	266,363	.....
Soap	6,855	.....	5,419	.....	8,502	26
Starch	69,097	.....	25,795	71	22,442	4,000
Stone, wrought, and marble	18,469	1,668	17,235	1,125	17,801	658
*Sugar of all kinds	57	42,267	27	155,936	693	48,275
Sugarhouse syrup	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, viz.—						
Cigars and cigarettes	1,067	948	686	6,482	3,101	20,490
Snuff	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....
Stems and cuttings	14,974	5,161	8,079	3,515	6,237	1,796
All other	14,883	3,085	25,952	897	22,152	1,639
Vinegar	26	9	83	.....	18	2
Wood, viz.—						
Household furniture	131,705	716	169,115	2,967	225,023	5,973
Doors, sashes and blinds	59,645	.....	46,678	.....	33,070	.....
Pails, tubs, churns, &c	.....	.....	5,010	2,367	3,609	6,502
Other manufactures of	430,345	27,235	465,196	17,207	375,889	35,400
Woollens	41,060	18,727	55,733	9,142	28,283	14,031
Other articles	573,073	124,466	478,902	130,286	466,287	73,544
Total manufactures	3,577,535	599,611	3,181,501	612,728	2,824,137	482,250
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.						
Coffee	57	1,069	43	1,204	257	3,478
Dried fruits	73	2,064	809	959	196	9,615
Rice	.....	2,078	591	7,391	.....	3,809
Tea	.....	81,283	.....	34,501	.....	26,153
Other miscellaneous articles	560,560	40,696	555,931	57,058	603,558	59,395
Total miscellaneous articles	560,690	127,190	557,374	101,113	604,011	102,450
Grand total	77,132,079	9,389,106	76,183,518	8,079,646	74,975,506	7,438,079

Coin and bullion and estimated amounts short returned at inland ports not included in this table.

* Not elsewhere specified.

267. In exports of the produce of the mine, there was an crease in the total amount of $310,817, the principal creases being in gold, copper, phosphates and salt. The crease in iron was considerable. In the produce of the heries there was a large decrease, amounting to $1,107,280, d a falling off will be noticed in the exports of all the incipal kinds of fish, such as cod, mackerel, herring and lmon. There was again an increase in the value of nned lobsters, the figures reaching the large sum of ,662,992.

268. In the produce of the forest there was a total increase $491,782, the principal portion of it being in deals, deal ds, laths, railroad ties and spruce logs; the largest creases were in tanning bark, plank, shingles and white ne.

269. The exports of animals and their products show a lling off of $3,426,481, principally caused by a decline in e values exported of live cattle and sheep, butter, cheese, d almost all kinds of meats. The only considerable in-

throughout the list, not attaining any considerable magnitude with reference to any particular articles. A small increase will be found in the exports of carriages, organs, household furniture and woollens, and in ships sold to other countries, in which item there was an increase in number of 18, in tonnage of 1,166 tons, and in value of $20,086.

Domestic and foreign exports, 1868-1886.

272. The next table is a statement of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886.

Year.	Domestic.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries.	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	1,446,857	3,357,510	18,262,170	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	2,093,502	3,242,710	19,838,963	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,487,038	3,608,549	20,940,434	12,138,161	13,676,619
1871	3,221,461	3,994,275	22,352,286	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872	5,326,218	4,386,214	23,899,759	12,706,967	13,378,891
1873	6,471,162	4,779,277	28,586,816	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874	3,977,216	5,292,368	26,817,715	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,878,050	5,380,527	24,781,780	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876	3,731,827	5,500,989	20,128,064	13,517,654	21,139.665
1877	3,644,040	5,874,360	23,010,249	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878	2,816,347	6,853,975	19,511,575	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879	3,082,900	6,928,871	13,261,459	14,100,604	19,628,464
1880	2,877,351	6,579,656	16,854,507	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,767,829	6,867, 15	24,960,012	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	3,013,573	7,682,079	23,991,055	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883	2,970,886	8,809. 18	25.370,726	20,284,343	22,818,519
1884	3,247,092	8,591,654	25,811,157	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885	3,639,537	,960,00	20,989,708	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,951,147	6,843,388	21,034,611	22,065,433	17,652,779

XPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886—*Con.*

Year.	Domestic.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.			
	$	$	$	$	$
8	1,572,546	1,139,872	7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
9	1,765,461	1,430,559	7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
0	2,133,659	1,096,732	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1	2,201,814	949,090	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
2	2,397,731	848,247	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
3	2,921,802	1,248,192	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
4	2,353,663	1,216,475	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
5	2,293,040	1,198,631	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
6	5,353,367	490,283	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
7	4,105,422	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
8	4,127,755	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
9	2,700,281	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
0	3,242,617	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1	3,075,095	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
2	3,329,598	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
3	3,503,220	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
4	3,577,535	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
5	3,181,501	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
6	2,824,137	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE, 1868–1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	$	$ cts.	
1868	45,543,177	13 50	79·11
1869	49,323,304	14 45	81·56
1870	56,081,192	16 23	76·22
1871	55,151,047	15 67	74·35
1872	61,000,436	16 89	73·81
1873	73,245,606	19 96	81·57
1874	73,926,748	19 32	82·73
1875	67,490,893	17 36	86·65
1876	69,861,849	17 69	86·28
1877	65,864,880	16 41	86·80
1878	65,740,134	16 11	82·87
1879	60,089,578	14 49	84·05
1880	70,096,191	16 62	79·73
1881	80,921,379	18 62	82·33
1882	90,042,711	20 32	88·15
1883	84,285,707	18 66	85·93
1884	77,132,079	16 74	84·38
1885	76,183,518	16 22	85·37
1886	74,975,506	15 64	87·94

Exports of Canadian produce compared

275. In five years only during the period has the total value of exports of Canadian produce been larger than in 1886, and with the exception of 1882 the percentage to total exports was the highest in the table, but the value per head in 1886 was lower than in any other years except in 1868, 1869 and 1879.

Imports and exports by Provinces

276. The following table gives the value of imports and exports in the different Provinces, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, together with the value per head of the population of each Province:—

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June,	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
tario.....	1882	41,690,760	21 22	40,765,921	20 75
	1883	44,666,445	22 35	32,890,019	16 46
	1884	41,967,215	20 66	26,891,017	13 24
	1885	39,828,083	19 30	28,434,731	13 78
	1886	39,069,475	18 64	27,088,868	12 92
ebec.....	1882	53,105,257	38 44	38,972,121	28 21
	1883	55,909,871	39 95	42,642,986	30 47
	1884	49,122,472	34 68	42,029,878	29 67
	1885	46,733,038	32 61	39,604,451	27 64
	1886	45,001,694	31 04	38,171,339	26 33
va Scotia.....	1882	8,701,589	19 44	9,217,295	20 59
	1883	10,033,929	22 12	9,280,332	21 65
	1884	9,653,104	20 99	9,599,356	20 87
	1885	8,418,826	18 06	8,894,085	19 08
	1886	7,840,244	16 60	8,071,513	17 09
w Brunswick.....	1882	6,707,244	20 57	7,474,407	22 92
	1883	6,972,121	21 14	7,520,107	22 80
	1884	6,467,888	19 40	7,753,072	23 26
	1885	5,972,836	17 75	6,489,293	19 28

277. According to the above table, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the only Provinces in which the exports have exceeded the imports in each of the years mentioned, and they are also the only Provinces which showed any increase of trade during 1886, there being an increase in their respective exports of $57,803 and $71,798, and a decrease both in exports and imports in every other Province. The exports and imports of Ontario and Quebec were respectively less than in any other year during the period. Trade of the Provinces compared.

278. The value per head, both of imports and exports, was highest in British Columbia. The value of imports was lowest in Prince Edward Island, and of exports in Manitoba, in which Province the imports have, as was to be expected, largely exceeded the exports. The figures for the Territories, while given in the table, are not taken into account in the comparisons. The value both of imports and exports, in Ontario and Quebec, must be considered by the light of the facts stated in paragraph 265, *ante*. The exports and imports of the whole Dominion *viâ* the great St. Lawrence route are entered at ports in the Province of Quebec. Value of trade per head.

279. The next table shows the value, and value per head, of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Provinces, during the years 1882 to 1886 inclusive, with the respective percentages of the domestic to the total exports in each year:— Exports of Canadian produce by Provinces.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM THE PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

Provinces.	Year.	Value of Articles Exported from each Province.		
		Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Domestic to Total Exports.
		$	$ cts.	
tario	1882	36,770,163	18 71	40·84
	1883	29,657,631	14 84	35·19
	1884	23,735,055	11 68	30·77
	1885	25,471,992	12 34	33·43
	1886	24,092,531	11 49	33·13
uebec	1882	32,157,451	23 27	35·71
	1883	33,339,549	23 82	39·56
	1884	32,424,707	22 89	42·04
	1885	31,152,169	21 74	40·89
	1886	32,622,066	22 50	43·51
va Scotia	1882	8,860,769	19 79	9·84
	1883	9,492,653	20 92	11·26
	1884	9,406,971	20 45	12·19
	1885	8,636,638	18 53	11·34
	1886	7,818,181	16 55	10·42
	1882	6,599,881	20 24	7·33
	1883	6,678,075	20 25	7·92

Comparison of domestic exports by Provinces.

280. It has previously been explained (paragraphs 265 and 278, *ante*) why the amount of exports of home produce nominally from Quebec is larger than from any other Province, in 1886 it was 43·51 per cent., or nearly half the total exports. The Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island are, for obvious reasons, the only ones whose returns of exports of home produce may be taken as applying mainly to the productions of each individual Province, and now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, it is probable that these remarks will no longer apply to Manitoba or British Columbia. It will be noticed, however, that, up to the close of the year 1886, the domestic exports of British Columbia have been of considerably greater value per head than those of any other Province, and that though the exports were less in amount in 1886 than for several years previously, the value was no less than $5.53 per head more than that of Quebec. The Provinces stood in the following order on 30th June, 1886, according to the value per head of their domestic exports:—

British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.
Quebec.	Ontario.
Nova Scotia.	Manitoba.
New Brunswick.	

The total value of home produce exported in 1886 was $15.64 per head, being 58 cents per head less than in the preceding year, and $1.10 per head less than in 1884.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs.

281. The following table gives the value of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs in every year since Confederation:—

CHAPTER IV.

IPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886 INCLUSIVE.

EAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
68	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,886,811	7,469,740
69	..... *	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
70	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
71	4,458,863	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,679,643
72	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
73	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
74	9,910,551	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,719,767
75	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
76	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
77	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
78	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
79	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
80	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
81	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
82	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
83	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
84	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
85	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
86	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443

EAR ENDED 30TH JUNE	EXPORTS.

Effect of the National Policy.

282. The very marked effect which the adoption of the National Policy, in 1879, had upon the imports of wheat and flour will be immediately apparent upon looking at the above table. It will be seen that while the average importation of wheat in each year from 1868 to 1879 was $5,480,735, in the period 1880 to 1886 it only averaged $168,097 per annum, increasing the home market for wheat to the extent of $5,312,638 annually.

Decline in the price of wheat.

283. The decline in the price of wheat during the last five years has been very marked. In 1881 in Montreal it was $1.33 per bushel, and in 1886 only 85 cents per bushel, being a reduction of 48 cents. According to United States official reports, the export price of wheat in 1881 was $1.11, and in 1886, 87 cents, a difference of 24 cents a bushel.

Causes of decline in price of wheat.

284. Several causes have combined to bring about this result. During the ten years previous to 1882, there were several unusually bad seasons in Europe, while they were universally good on this continent; there was in consequence an abnormal demand for American wheat. During the last five years the average production of wheat in Europe has increased some 50,000,000 bushels, while the harvests have been generally better. In consequence of the increased European demand, large areas of land were brought under wheat cultivation in Russia, British India, Australia and South America, as well as in the United States and Canada. The increased production in India and Australia has been very large, especially in India, owing to the excessively low price of labour and to increased facilities for transportation; large areas are still being continually brought under cultivation for wheat, and it is not improbable that before many years Europe will look still more to the East for her supplies. According to figures published in the United States Record of Foreign Commerce for 1886, British India exported in 1885, 39,312,969 bushels, and the United States

3,025,938; in the preceding year the figures were respec-
vely 29,550,741 bushels and 81,628,478 bushels. In 1884,
ne Australasian Colonies exported 19,466,921 bushels, as
ompared with 7,481,949 bushels in 1883. These figures
elp to show the great increase in production in the East,
nd to explain the present extremely low prices. Mr.
ookwalter, an American, says:—"No revision of the laws
by which American trade is bound can restore American
supremacy in the grain markets of the world. The Amer-
ican farmer no longer holds, as once he did, the position of
dictator in the European market." In 1880, of the total
uantity of wheat exported (principally to European coun-
ies) by the chief wheat producing countries, the share of
ne United States was 69·13 per cent, in 1884 it was only
0·34 per cent., and was probably still lower in 1885.

285. The above statements must also be considered with
eference to this country, and though with increased railway
nd transport facilities, and with the natural advantage of
uperior quality, it is believed that Canadian wheat will not
e driven out of the English market by eastern produce, in

Exports and imports of breadstuffs compared.

288. It will be also seen from the above table that while the exports of other breadstuffs of Canadian produce from 1868 to 1879 averaged $7,191,765 annually, the average from 1880 to 1886 was $11,101,401, an annual increase of $3,909,636; similarly the annual average of total exports of breadstuffs the produce of Canada during the first period was $14,293,417; and during the second period it was $16,687,010, an annual increase of $2,393,593. There was a corresponding decrease in the imports: from 1868 to 1879 they averaged $11,156,315 annually, and from 1880 to 1886 only $3,339,627 annually.

Exports and imports by countries.

289. The next table gives the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, during the year 1886, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES. 1886.

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
United States	50,475,418	48·34	36,578,769	42·91
Great Britain	40,589,500	38·87	41,542,629	48·73
Germany	2,139,426	2·05	253,298	0·30
France	1,866,392	1·79	534,363	0·63
British West Indies	995,422	0·95	1,256,549	1·47
*Other "	1,511,412	1·45	865,021	1·01
" British possessions	583,839	0·56	253,290	0·30
Japan	1,485,932	1·42	1,703	.....
South America	1,052,496	1·00	1,012,806	1·19
China	903,439	0·87	61,415	0·07
Belgium	554,774	0·53	6,565	0·01
Newfoundland and Labrador.	388,171	0·37	1,752,048	2·06
Spain	381,198	0·37	53,075	0·06
Holland	303,111	0·29	7,587	0·01
Switzerland	202,399	0·19	913	.....
Turkey	168,933	0·16	48	.....
Italy	103,565	0·10	108,601	0·13
Greece	93,925	0·09	.....	.....
Austria	67,577	0·07	3,039	.....
Portugal	57,059	0·05	245,450	0·29
Norway and Sweden	29,513	0·03	71,747	0·08
Australasia	13,795	0·01	263,680	0·31
Russia	10,921	0·01	496	.....
Denmark	795	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	445,549	0·43	378,222	0·44
Total	104,424,561	100·00	85,251,314	100·00

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

290. It will be seen that by far the largest part of the reign trade of the Dominion is transacted with the United ingdom and the United States, the combined trade with e two countries forming 89·20 per cent. of the total trade, compared with 88·92 per cent. in 1885. The largest roportion of imports came from the United States, and that exports went to Great Britain. The trade with the United ates amounted to 45.89 per cent., and was $5,793,824 less value than in the preceding year, and with the United ingdom to 43·30 per cent., and was $1,256,912 less than in 885. According to American official returns 5·47 per cent the total trade of the United States was done with British orth America, including Newfoundland, 5·91 per cent. of e total imports having come from thence, and 4·80 per nt. of the domestic exports having been sent thereto; hile according to our own official figures the trade of anada alone formed 6·59 per cent. of the total United States ade. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports erefrom by $953,129, and the imports from exceeded the xports to the United States by $13,896,649. The United ates official returns show their exports to this country to

291. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1885 and 1886:— Imports from foreign countries—1885 and 1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
	1885.	1886.			
	$	$	$	$	
Great Britain	41,511,336	40,589,500	.....	921,836	2·22
United States	53,095,277	50,475,418	.....	2,619,859	4·93
France	1,775,172	1,866,392	91,220	.....	5·13
Germany	2,173,938	2,139,426	.....	34,512	1·58
Spain	298,314	381,198	82,884	.....	27·78
Portugal	64,603	57,059	.....	7,544	11·67
Italy	116,482	103,565	.....	12,917	11·08
Holland	358,905	303,111	.....	55,794	15·54
Belgium	506,228	554,774	48,546	.....	9·58
Newfoundland	350,398	388,171	37,773	.....	10·78
West Indies	3,475,066	2,506,834	.....	968,232	27·86
South America	1,214,904	1,171,549	.....	43,355	3·56
China and Japan	2,557,821	2,389,371	.....	168,450	6·58
Australasia	2,231	13,795	11,564	.....	518·33
Switzerland	221,176	202,399	.....	18,777	8·48
Other Countries	1,219,635	1,281,999	62,364	.....	5·11
Total	108,941,486	104,424,561	.....	4,516,925	4·14

292. The total decrease in the imports was $4,516,925, as compared with $7,455,557 in 1885, the falling off in the trade with Great Britain and the United States not being nearly so great. The import trade from France is increasing largely, there having been an increase of $85,096 in 1885 over 1884, and of $91,220 in 1886 over 1885. This was the largest amount of increase from any country. There was also an increase in imports from Spain, Belgium, Newfoundland and the Australasian Colonies, the imports from the latter colonies being the largest they have yet been. There was a decrease from all other principal countries. The total imports decreased 4·14 per cent. as compared with 1885. Increase and decrease from various countries.

293. A comparative statement of the exports for 1885 and 1886, showing the respective increase or decrease to each country will be found below:— Exports to foreign countries—1885 and 1886.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885 AND 1886.

Countries.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
	1885.	1886.			
	$	$	$	$	
nited States	39,752,734	36,578,769		3,173,965	7·98
reat Britain	41,877,705	41,542,629		335,076	0·80
ermany	264,075	253,298		10,777	4·08
rance	303,309	534,363	231,054		76·17
ritish West Indies	1,533,800	1,256,549		277,251	18·07
Other "	994,537	865,021		129,516	13·02
" British possessions	271,762	253,290		18,472	6·79
apan	21,805	1,703		20,102	92·18
outh America	1,254,109	1,012,806		241,303	19·24
hina	8,113	61,415	53,302		86·78
elgium	72,385	6,565		65,820	90·93
ewfoundland and Labrador	1,670,968	1,752,048	81,080		4·85
pain	132,695	53,075		79,620	60·00
olland	24,094	7,587		16,507	68·51
witzerland		913	913		
urkey	34	48	14		41·17
taly	147,550	108,601		38,949	26·40
reece					
ustria		3,039	3,039		
ortugal	166,730	245,450	78,720		47·21
orway and Sweden	83,596	71,747		11,849	14·17

295. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her various possessions, for the year 1885, together with the amount per head in each country or colony. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:— Imports and exports of British possessions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

Country.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
United Kingdom	1,805,377,381	49 69	1,320,497,977	36 40
India	336,677,512	1 69	414,928,208	2 07
Straits Settlement	90,698,332	151 66	82,354,872	137 72
Ceylon	20,591,625	7 35	16,325,720	5 83
Mauritius	11,090,581	30 68	16,885,089	46 72
Natal	7,396,310	16 65	4,270,417	9 62
Cape of Good Hope	24,342,881	19 43	18,175,062	14 51
St. Helena	252,633	49 93	58,020	11 46
Lagos	2,640,478	33 85	2,989,014	38 32
Gold Coast	2,269,929	3 49	2,415,414	3 71
Sierra Leone	1,550,057	25 41	1,591,068	26 08
Gambia	475,400	33 60	581,007	41 06
Canada	108,941,486	23 20	89,238,361	19 00
Newfoundland	6,791,535	35 16	4,792,255	24 81
Bermudas	1,157,483	76 97	411,699	27 38
Honduras	1,240,298	44 29	1,188,829	42 45
British Guiana	7,141,259	26 44	8,764,005	32 15
Bahamas	1,143,957	25 42	877,357	19 49
Turk's Island	135,575	28 64	150,151	31 73
Jamaica	7,087,683	11 88	6,880,113	11 53
Windward Islands	3,075,957	13 28	7,164,278	22 03
Leeward Islands	1,863,957	15 37	2,101,144	17 33
Trinidad	10,908,526	63 45	10,933,764	63 60
New South Wales	114,197,285	116 45	80,503,159	86 46
Victoria	87,817,072	88 54	75,685,222	77 62
South Australia	27,002,227	84 51	27,429,774	85 81
Western Australia	3,165,235	89 96	2,173,900	63 78
Queensland	31,256,119	95 61	25,517,899	80 14
Tasmania	8,553,098	63 93	6,393,305	48 36
New Zealand	36,402,281	62 50	33,190,370	58 74
Fiji	1,433,647	11 26	1,590,183	12 49
Falkland Islands	235,126	130 62	476,183	264 54
Total	2,762,906,924	10 94	2,266,533,819	8 98

296. It will be seen that with the exception of the United Kingdom and India, the external trade of Canada was larger Comparisons.

an that of any British Possession, that of New South ales being the next largest. With the exception, however, the Falkland Islands, where the population is particularly nited, and of the Straits Settlement, the trade of the Aus- lasian Colonies per head of population was far higher an that of either the United Kingdom or any of her ssessions, that of New South Wales being nearly five nes as much as Canada. Diamonds exported from the pe of Good Hope through the Post Office are not included the above figures, their estimated value in 1885 was 2,116,340.

297. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom d her possessions in 1885 was $5,029,337,410, being a crease of $422,863,647 as compared with 1884. Of this nount $212,590,581 was due to a falling off in the trade of e United Kingdom. The total imports exceeded the total ports by $496,476,438, the excess of imports in the United ngdom, which has always been very large, amounting to 84,879,404. The average annual excess of exports over ports in India during the last seven years has been

EXPORTS EXCEEDED IMPORTS IN—

India.	Turk's Island.
Mauritius.	Windward Islands.
Lagos.	Leeward Islands.
Gold Coast.	Trinidad.
Sierra Leone.	South Australia.
Gambia.	Fiji.
British Guiana.	Falkland Islands.

If the value of diamonds sent through the post office was included, the exports from Cape Colony would be in excess of imports. (*See ante*, paragraph 296.)

Imports and exports of foreign countries.

299. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in 1884 are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Imports.	Amount per Head.	Exports.	Amount per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
*Russian Empire	1885	211,889,800	2 04	262,143,000	2 52
Norway and Sweden	1884	129,516,600	19 58	94,841,600	14 34
Denmark	1884	74,133,933	37 65	48,233,533	24 49
German Empire	1885	1,052,319,333	22 46	1,037,378,667	22 14
*Holland	1885	434,817,200	108 36	360,649,200	89 87
Belgium	1885	501,767,933	90 90	470,996,000	85 32
France	1885	959,706,667	25 47	770,062,400	20 44
*†Portugal	1885	40,641,533	9 34	27,345,800	6 28
Spain	1885	143,586,133	8 63	133,974,466	8 05
Italy	1885	296,331,332	10 41	196,671,733	6 91
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1885	354,707,000	9 36	400,993,866	10 58
†Roumania	1884	57,425,450	11 10	35,843,000	6 92
*†Greece	1883	23,695,800	13 78	16,137,866	9 38
Turkey	1885	90,393,466	3 90	56,054,266	2 42
*Egypt	1885	46,627,533	6 85	59,529,066	8 75
China	1885	115,125,866	0 35	85,259,133	0 26
*Japan	1885	28,723,066	0 78	36 607,066	0 99
†Chili	1885	42,554,133	18 73	53,328,933	23 47
*†Uruguay	1885	25,627,866	49 23	25,603,533	49 19
*†Argentine Republic	1885	89,760,800	29 92	81,643,200	27 21
†Mexico	1885	36,339,400	3 75	47,196,933	4 87
United States	1886	635,436,136	10 84	679,524,830	11 59

*Imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce.
†Including bullion and specie.

300. It will be seen that Germany has the largest amount f foreign trade, followed by France, United States, Belgium nd Holland. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom, owever, considerably exceeds that of Germany, and is rger than that of any country in the world.

301. In proportion to population, by far the largest trade as done by Belgium and Holland, which, with the excepon of Uruguay and Mexico, were the only countries in the ble where the value per head of imports and exports was rger than that of the United Kingdom. The value per ead, however, of the external trade of some of the Australsian Colonies is, with the exception of Holland, higher an that of any other country of importance in the world.

302. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austria, Egypt, apan, Chili, Mexico and the United States. In all other ountries imports were in excess, and in some cases to a rge extent.

303. Of the total exports from the United States 51·27 per nt. went to the United Kingdom, and 60·36 per cent. to

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEARS NAMED.

1871	19·59 per cent.
1875	27·22 "
1880	28·46 "
1884	29·83 "
1885	31·47 "

Proportion of colonial trade per head.

305. Though the actual value of the exports to foreign countries from Great Britain has always been very much larger than to British Possessions, yet in proportion to population the value to the Colonies has been the highest: in 1885 it was more than twice as much, amounting to $2.39 per head, as compared with 97 cents per head of exports to foreign countries.

Summary of imports and exports into British possessions—1884 and 1885.

306. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British Possessions during the years 1884 and 1885, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885.

Colony.	1884.			
	Imports from			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
lia	241,929,601	1 20	89,766,114	0 44
aits Settlement	20,843,544	38 59	70,050,049	129 72
ylon	6,401,345	2 28	9,984,424	3 56
uritius	3,369,826	9 08	11,050,844	29 80
tal	6,377,532	15 02	1,778,269	4 18
pe of Good Hope	19,582,258	15 66	6,019,472	4 81
Helena	135,930	26 86	174,494	34 49
gos	1,646,480	21 66	972,861	12 80
ld Coast	1,965,101	3 01	601,281	0 92
rra Leone	1,574,717	25 81	641,679	10 52
mbia	423,881	29 95	608,445	43 00
nada	43,677,143	9 48	72,719,900	15 79
wfoundland	3,126,969	15 84	5,060,987	25 64
rmudas	367,024	24 65	1,010,996	67 90
nduras	620,996	22 17	535,872	19 13
tish Guiana	5,350,919	20 26	4,379,694	16 58
hamas	181,667	4 08	701,851	15 77
rk's Island	16,021	3 38	113,544	24 00
maica	4,413,589	7 35	3,220,452	5 36
ndward Islands	3,265,314	10 19	4,577,236	14 29

EXPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885—*Concluded.*

Colony.	1885.			
	Imports from			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
India	245,175,921	1 22	93,501,593	0 46
Straits Settlement	17,408,456	29 11	73,290,126	122 56
Ceylon	5,129,291	1 83	15,462,335	5 52
Mauritius	2,205,281	6 10	8,885,234	24 58
Natal	5,994,838	13 51	1,395,473	3 15
Cape of Good Hope	18,870,679	15 07	5,422,201	4 33
St. Helena	149,845	29 62	102,789	20 32
Lagos	1,423,660	18 25	1,216,818	15 60
Gold Coast	1,677,350	2 58	592,579	0 91
Sierra Leone	1,116,520	18 30	433,537	7 11
Gambia	171,764	12 14	303,636	21 46
Canada	41,511,336	8 84	67,430,150	14 35
Newfoundland	2,215,691	11 47	4,575,844	23 69
Bermudas	330,520	21 98	826,963	54 99
Honduras	538,627	19 23	701,671	25 06
British Guiana	3,526,732	13 06	3,614,527	13 38
Bahamas	243,615	5 41	900,342	20 01
Turk's Island	13,267	2 80	122,308	25 84
Jamaica	3,704,298	6 21	3,383,385	5 67
Windward Islands	2,336,029	7 18	3,768,347	11 58
Leeward Islands	739,928	6 10	1,124,029	9 27
Trinidad	3,186,226	18 53	7,722,300	44 92
New South Wales	58,339,904	59 48	55,867,381	56 97
Victoria	43,541,171	43 90	44,275,901	44 64
South Australia	16,211,289	50 74	11,218,484	35 11
Western Australia	1,362,359	38 72	1,802,876	51 24
Queensland	13,390,336	40 96	17,865,782	54 65
Tasmania	3,208,228	23 98	5,344,870	39 95
New Zealand	23,880,280	41 00	12,522,001	21 50
Falkland Islands	194,116	107 84	41,010	22 78
Total	517,787,557	2 39	443,714,492	2 05

307. The total amount imported from Great Britain in 885 was less by $8,245,237 than in the preceding year, but ıe proportion to the total amount imported from all coun- ies was somewhat larger, being 53·85 per cent. as compared ith 53·69 per cent. in 1884, additional evidence of the rowth of the trade between Great Britain and her posses- ons. It will be seen also from the foregoing table that larger amount by $72,371,510 in 1884, and by $74,073,065 1885, was imported by India and the Colonies from Great ritain than from other countries, and that the total amount r head of the entire population in 1884 was 33 cents, and 1885 34 cents, more than the similar proportions from her countries, thus practically confirming the sentimental lief that "trade follows the flag." With the exception of ıe Falkland Islands, the imports into the Australasian olonies from Great Britain are far greater per head than to any other country, those into New South Wales nounting to within a few cents of $60, or £12 sterling r head. Eleven colonies out of the thirty named in the ble imported more in actual value from Great Britain than

PORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871	22·03 per cent.
1875	22·57 "
1880	22·50 "
1884	24·56 "
1885	22·75 "

t the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total onial exports has decreased during the same period:—

ROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	50·45 per cent.
1875	49·47 "
1880	46·46 "
1884	43·33 "
1885	42·84 "

09. The total foreign trade of British Possessions has reased very largely since 1871, but, as will be seen from following figures, the trade with foreign countries has reased in a greater ratio than that with the United ıgdom:— Foreign trade of British possessions.

PORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871	51·41 per cent.
1875	52·33 "
1880	49·36 "
1884	46·72 "
1885	48·44 "

10. It has been shown that the Colonies buy considerably re from England than England buys from them, and that quantity is steadily increasing. This fact, which is bably at present more particularly the consequence of numerous financial transactions that take place between m, shows that the greater portion of the wants of the onies can be supplied by the United Kingdom. It has been shown that, in proportion to their total exports, exports to Great Britain are not keeping pace with those oreign countries. British imports into colonies exceed British exports.

311. Seeing, however, that one-half of the foreign trade f British Possessions is carried on with Great Britain, and hat over one-fourth of the vast foreign trade of the United ingdom is absorbed by her Colonies, and considering that, ith scarcely an exception, these Colonies are all yet in eir infancy, with incalculable resources waiting for devel- pment, and that among them they possess almost all the nown products of the world, the question arises, why ould not this trade be so extended as to make Great itain and her Colonial possessions mutually self-supporting d self-reliant on each other, and comparatively independent foreign countries. More especially is this applicable to e question of food, for Great Britain is yearly becoming ore dependent upon other countries for her supplies, and the food must be had, and must be had cheaply, and there- fore the more rapidly the resources of the Colonies can be developed, the better it must be for England."

312. It is estimated that Great Britain annually imports, the present time, food supplies from other countries to e value of $625,000,000, of which $150,000,000 worth, or

spent annually by Great Britain in the purchase of food supplies to be expended in her own Colonies, from whence the greater part of it would return again in exchange for her own various productions and manufactures.

313. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports at every port in the Dominion during the year 1886, and the amount of duty collected at each place:— Imports and exports at each port, 1886.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886.

Ports.	1886.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
Ontario.	$	$	$
Amherstburg	50,581	91,204	5,283
Belleville	305,610	735,179	49,511
Brantford	634,075	245,934	113,546
Berlin	310,660	133,056	37,157
Brighton	14,123	71,857	2,364
Brockville	767,800	1,082,124	94,819
Chatham	155,942	375,702	27,227
Clifton	1 226.515	1,550,358	219,554
Cobourg	209,541	305,962	18,575
Colborne	17,200	15,916	3,091
Collingwood	157,219	335,830	25,387
Cornwall	798,729	73,559	27,593
Cramahe	11,525	120,431	1,305
Darlington	92,115	218,290	12,494
Deseronto	39,192	397,127	7,387
Dover	48,718	170,706	7,690
Dundas	249,308	43,648	22,998
Dunnville	20,612	63,949	5,373
Fort Erie	433,040	2,157,029	84,755
Galt	276,883	92,638	32,499
Gananoque	111,444	71,626	17,142
Goderich	33,773	154,438	5,112
Guelph	481,871	473,494	67,664
Hamilton	4,214,197	601,171	656,589
Hope	112,661	1,029,531	20,729
Kincardine	58,587	502,667	6,688
Kingston	1,182,008	678,620	166,883
Kingsville	8,490	91,913	1,663
Lindsay	45,823	119,316	8,853
London	2,373,766	289,687	493,475
Morrisburg	71,812	207,471	13,290
Napanee	64,074	303,679	8,638
Newcastle	11,742	125,299	2,603

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

Ports.	1886.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
Ontario—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Niagara	21,883	.....	4,319
Oakville	50,833	100,310	3,610
Oshawa	111,720	158,428	17,136
Ottawa	1,579,255	2,099,897	305,232
Owen Sound	59,220	25,613	4,949
Paris	110,129	91,316	15,223
Penetanguishene	186,937	138,464	21,247
Peterboro'	212,221	234,034	28,982
Picton	40,702	548,771	8,227
Prescott	244,560	397,255	42,064
Port Arthur	290,662	69,068	60,504
St. Catharines	525,596	356,301	71,306
St. Thomas	354,475	159,779	55,157
Sarnia	573,318	831,079	60,077
Saugeen	119,618	25,139	398
Sault Ste. Marie	95,497	211,239	23,773
Stratford	342,102	444,244	54,913
Toronto	18,301,177	3,254,514	3,411,908
Trenton	46,139	579,577	9,230
Wallaceburg	13,823	331,888	2,580
Whitby	79,962	349,247	10,204
Windsor	864,526	695,015	166,982

AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

Ports.	1886.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
BEC—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
.....	6,903	39,220	1,321
.....	38,886	284,938	5,589
he	169,669	45,957	15,984
.....	430,314	662,354	31,498
.....	869,472	380,535	65,138
.....	24,671	114,420	7,817
.....	49,561	327,499	16,242
.....	383,494	507,960	9,930
's	111,700	445,081	22,282
tal	45,001,694	37,799,394	8,258,861
l amount short returned			
ıd ports.....	.....	371,945	.....
tal	45,001,694	38,171,339	8,258,861
NOVA SCOTIA.			
.....	97,001	197,562	28,093
.....	55,098	140,922	11,100
.....	59,602	67,876	12,759
.....	16,570	35,657	2,529
.....	8,167	78,489	2,327
.....	18,890	46,889	3,441
.....	5,878	3,570	1,133
.....	48,807	104,003	7,943
.....	31,169	76,116	5,390
gh	7,553	57,663	1,144
.....	5,927,827	4,293,001	1,307,671
.....	28,973	86,036	5,033
.....	68,564	313,134	6,895
ty	16,592	46,773	2,901
.....	97,543	673,370	15,852
ille	3,865	7,092	755
ley	71,979	124,041	24,544
.....	21,783	284,746	5,097
.....	274,118	146,583	39,651
esbury	16,418	208,101	2,964
.....	1,210	8,426	664
ay.....	2,453	62,673	389
.....	17,340	49,512	3,203
.....	16,174	214,998	4,003
.....	230,994	4,446	58,303
.....	50,172	129,362	8,616
.....	157,783	100,656	15,634
.....	487,721	509,806	85,038
tal	7,840,244	8,071,513	1,663,087

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1886.		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Duty.
	Value.	Value.	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	$	$	$
athurst	74,449	183,457	11,852
ampo Bello (Welchpool)	11,762	96,943	3,812
araquette	1,345	53,892	627
hatham	112,565	734,984	18,049
alhousie	14,885	223,923	4,570
orchester	6,996	24,116	1,665
redericton	277,515	61,687	44,765
rand Falls			
illsborough	5,050	88,771	924
cAdam Junction			
oncton	394,871	165,680	154,164
ewcastle	41,643	464,161	8,556
chibucto	10,093	266,338	2,661
ckville	30,323	78,730	5,546
iediac			
ippegan	4,574	13,150	739
. Andrew's	36,179	25,145	21,525
. George	11,800	32,410	1,009
. John	4,075,062	3,901,495	861,002
. Stephen	641,336	14,268	63,289
oodstock	99,072	117,946	30,318
Total	5,849,539	6,547,999	1,235,929

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Concluded.*

Ports.	1886.		
	Imports. Value.	Exports. Value.	Duty.
North-West Territories.	$	$	$
Fort McLeod	165,752		15,603
Fort Walsh	17,039		3,412
Wood Mountain			617
Total	182,791		19,633

Trade of Ontario.

314. In the Province of Ontario it will be seen that the imports were largest into the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Kingston, and the exports largest from Toronto, Fort Erie, Ottawa and Clifton. There was a small increase in the trade both of Toronto and Hamilton, and the duty paid at these two ports was nearly two-thirds of the whole amount paid in the Province.

of Quebec.

315. There was a decrease in imports and exports at Montreal and in imports at Quebec, but a small increase in exports at the latter place. With the exception of $33,858, the whole of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec was taken at these two ports.

Of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

316. The principal portion of the trade of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was done at Halifax and St. John. There was a decrease at the former place, but at the latter there was a small increase, both in imports and exports.

Of Prince Edward Island, Winnipeg and Victoria.

317. There was a considerable falling off in the trade of both Winnipeg and Victoria, and an increase in the exports from both Charlottetown and Summerside.

CHAPTER IV.

PART II.—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

318. Previous to the year 1846, the trade between the ritish North American Provinces and the United States ad been very much hampered and restricted by the laws f Great Britain in regard to her Colonies.

319. According to the United States official returns for he years 1821 to 1845, both inclusive, the total imports from he States into the British North American Provinces, ncluding Newfoundland, amounted to $90,124,195, and the xports from the Provinces into the States only reached the m of $31,040,834, showing a balance in favour of the United tates of $59,083,361.

320. In 1846 England abandoned the old colonial system f trade, the heavy duties on imports from foreign countries ere repealed, most of the productions of the Colonies were laced on the same footing as those of other countries, and he Colonies themselves were empowered to repeal the ifferential duties in favour of British produce imposed by

The diagram was prepared by Mr. Geo. Johnson, at the equest of the Government, and the correctness of the figures ıas been recognized by the United States Government.

322. It will be seen that while the average annual trade luring the 25 years from 1821 to 1845 only amounted to ⁾4,846,601 per annum, during 5 years, 1850 to 1854, it ncreased under a more liberal policy to no less an average :han $24,492,674 per annum. The value of commodities purchased by the Provinces from the States was, however, ıtill very much larger than the value of goods sold to them, ınd the balance in favour of the States at the end of the ıbove mentioned period was $52,602,119, which, considering that it was the result of only 5 years' transactions, was exceedingly large. The result of the whole trade done between the years 1821 and 1854 inclusive was a balance in favour of the United States of $132,611,377. Increı in vol of trac

The question of reciprocity of trade between the Provinces ınd the States had been frequently spoken of by statesmen nd others on both sides, and the increase of trade caused y the removal of restrictions in 1846 gave a fresh impetus the idea. In 1847 negotiations were opened between the overnments of England and the United States for the ·ablishment of reciprocal free trade between the States d Canada, and were continued until 1850, when a Bill ıich had been introduced into the United States Congress 1849, providing for reciprocity in certain articles, was ›wn out. Negotia· tions for reciprocity.

323. A conference at which all the British North American ·inces, with the exception of Newfoundland, were rep- ıted, was held at Halifax in September, 1849, and a orial to the Imperial Government was adopted, asking negotiations might be opened for reciprocal terms with nited States, and the British Minister at Washington, Confer· ence at Halifax.

n November, 1849, received special instructions with refer-
nce to such negotiations.

324. In 1851, at the direction of the United States Senate,
he Secretary of the Treasury took steps to collect all possible
nformation bearing on the matter, and the report prepared
n consequence and presented to the Senate in August, 1852,
ad a very important influence on the subsequent proceed-
ngs. Negotiations being re-opened in 1852, considerable
orrespondence took place between the respective Govern-
nents, and the question was much debated, both in the
Jnited States and also in the Provincial Legislatures, the
Maritime Provinces in particular being very unwilling to
dmit Americans to their coast fisheries, while the Americans
ndeavoured to have the Fishery question dealt with separ-
tely, but to this the British Government would not consent;
nd, finally, what is commonly known as the Reciprocity
reaty was signed at Washington on the 5th June, 1854,
he Earl of Elgin, at that time Governor General of the
rovince of Canada, acting for Her Britannic Majesty, and

326. The following articles were to be admitted into each country respectively free of duty :— Articles free of duty.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds.	Fish of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.	Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.	Poultry, Eggs.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.	Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.
Fruits, dried and undried.	Slate.
Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed.	Ores of metals of all kinds.
Butter, cheese, tallow.	Coal
Lard, horns, manures.	Firewood.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.	Plants, shrubs, trees.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.	Pelts, wool.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.	Fish oil.
Gypsum, ground or unground.	Dye stuffs.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.	Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.	Rags.

327. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, &c., and to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue. Free navigation of St. Lawrence and Lake Michigan.

328. No export duty was to be levied on timber cut on American territory, and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick. Timber free of duty.

329. The treaty was to remain in force for ten years from the date of its commencement, terminable after the expiration of that term, by either of the contracting parties, on giving 12 months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland. Duration of treaty. Provision for Newfoundland

330. The treaty came into operation in the Provinces in November, 1854, in the United States by the President's proclamation on 16th March, 1855, and in Newfoundland on 12th December, 1855. It remained in operation 11 years Period of treaty in operation.

nd 4 months, and during that period a very considerable ncrease took place in the trade between the Provinces and ne States, the extent of which can be better ascertained by comparison of the following tables. The first tables give ne trade of the several Provinces with the States for the 5 ears immediately preceding the treaty, the figures being l taken from official returns :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEARS 1850–1854.

Year ended 31st December,	Canada.			Nova Scotia.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
50	6,594,860	4,951,159	11,546,019	1,028,000	428,000	1,456,000
51	8,365,765	4,071,544	12,437,309	1,033,873	430,150	1,464,023
52	8,477,693	6,284,521	14,762,214	2,079,547	589,650	2,669,197
53	11,782,147	8,936,382	20,718,529	1,739,219	1,289,248	3,028,467
54	15,533,097	8,649,002	24,182,099	2,876,440	1,593,380	4,469,820
Total	50,753,562	32,892,608	83,646,170	8,757,079	4,330,428	13,087,507

331. It will be seen that during the above mentioned period of 5 years, the average annual trade of each Province with the United States was as follows :— Average annual trade, 1850-1854.

Provinces.	Average		
	Imports.	Exports.	Tota Trade.
	$	$	$
Canada	10,150,712	6,578,521	16,729,234
Nova Scotia	1,751,416	866,085	2,617,501
New Brunswick	2,271,497	464,008	2,735,505
Prince Edward Island	136,923	100,881	237,805
Total	14,310,548	8,009,495	22,320,045

While the average aggregate trade of the Provinces was $22,320,045 per annum, the total excess of imports over exports, being the balance of trade in favour of the United States, amounted during the 5 years to $31,505,262, an average annual excess of $6,301,052.

332. The fact of the treaty being in operation in the Provinces during the last two months of 1854 explains the large increase in the amount of imports in that year, but as it did not come into force in the United States until March, 1855, it has been deemed best to commence the period of its operation on 1st January, 1855, and the next tables give the imports and exports of each Province, from and to the United States, from 1st January, 1855, to 30th June, 1866, except where otherwise mentioned, while the aggregate trade of all the Provinces together will be found in diagram No. 1 at the end of the book. Trade of B. N. A. Provinces and U. S. during the treaty, 1855-1866.

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,	CANADA.			NOVA SCOTIA.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
55	20,826,677	16,737,277	37,563,954	3,692,400	2,407,205	6,099,605
56	22,704,509	17,979,754	40,684,263	3,392,950	2,068,580	5,461,530
57	20,224,651	13,206,436	33,431,087	3,485,116	2,090,349	5,575,465
58	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,659	2,918,375	2,043,225	4,961,600
59	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230	2,884,990	2,283,825	5,168,815
60	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997	3,258,952	2,231,629	5,490,581
61	21,069,388	14,386,427	35,455,815	2,893,026	1,924,778	4,817,804
62	25,173,157	15,063,730	40,236,887	3,027,015	1,811,137	4,838,152
63	23,109,362	20,050,432	43,159,794	3,857,765	1,869,772	5,727,537
64	10,426,572	7,722,397	*18,148,969	4,303,016	2,446,770	6,749,786
65	19,589,055	22,939,691	†42,528,746	4,325,857	3,619.797	7,945,654
66	20,424,692	34,770,261	†55,194,953	4,041,844	3.228,550	7,270,394
Total...	234,049,573	207,136,781	441,186,354	42,081,306	28,025 617	70,106,923

* 6 months. † Year ended 30th June.

NOTE.—From 1857 to 1866 the fiscal year of Nova Scotia ended on 30th Sept.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

333. From the above it appears that the average annual trade of each Province during the first 6 years that the treaty was in force was as follows:— Average annual trade, 1855-1860.

Province.	Average.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
Canada	19,042,891	15,367,307	34,410,198
Nova Scotia	3,272,130	2,187,469	5,459,599
New Brunswick	3,377,786	919,502	4,297,288
Prince Edward Island	246,604	277,229	523,833
Total	25,939,411	18,751,507	44,690,918

334. Thus it will be seen that, as compared with the preceding 5 years, the total average imports of the Provinces from the States increased 81 per cent., the exports increased 134 per cent., and the average total trade increased 100 per cent. Increase in trade.

335. During the remainder of the period 1861 to 1866, say 6 years, the total imports averaged $27,275,809 per annum, the exports $23,291,501 per annum, and the total trade $50,567,310, being a decided increase over the preceding years, the increase in the amount of exports being larger than in that of imports. Average annual trade, 1861-1866.

336. From the figures in the diagram (No. 1) it is found that during the 12 years taken as comprising the whole period of the treaty, the total imports averaged $29,141,962, the exports $26,328,559, and the total trade $55,470,521 per annum, and comparing these figures with those of the period from 1850 to 1854 it will be seen that there was an increase in the average annual total trade of 122 per cent. Increase of trade during the treaty.

337. According to the figures in the diagram, the total result of the trade between the Provinces and the United Balance of trade in favour of U. S.

ates was a balance in favour of the States of $33,760,836. the official memorandum of 27th April, 1874, prepared Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown, er Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Washington for the pur- se of negotiating another treaty, the period during which e treaty was in operation is taken at 13 years, the reason ing that "though nominally it began late in 1854, and ended early in 1866, the trade was pushed with such energy during the months of its operation in these two years, as to place them on an equality with other years," d the figures given for the total trade of the Provinces ring that period (Newfoundland being included) are: nports, $363,188,088; exports, $267,612,131, and total trade, 30,800,219, showing a balance of trade in favour of the ates of $95,575,957.

338. The figures of the United States official returns for e same period are as follow: Imports, $346,180,264; ports, $325,726,520, showing a balance in their favour of ly $20,454,266. This discrepancy, which only occurred the last years, is supposed to have arisen "from the

340. As the period of the natural existence of the treaty drew towards an end, considerable dissatisfaction began to be expressed in some parts of the United States, more particularly in the Eastern States, with reference to its working, the Americans claiming that the then present fiscal policy of the Province of Canada was contrary to the spirit of the treaty, and that the United States trade was consequently at a disadvantage. The Province of Nova Scotia, also, while anxious for an adjustment and continuance of the treaty, did not think that "fair consideration had been given to the "interests of that Province, their inexhaustible fisheries, "of priceless value, having been given away without the "coasting trade and the right to register Colonial built "shipping having been secured to them."* The Province of New Brunswick was also of the same opinion. It became evident that modifications would be necessary on both sides, if the treaty was to continue.

341. Desultory negotiations were carried on between the respective Governments with reference to adjustment of existing dtfficulties, but no decision was arrived at, and on 18th January, 1865, notice was given by the American to the Imperial Government of their intention to abrogate the treaty, on the ground "that it was no longer for the interest "of the United States to continue the same in force."† Formal notice being officially given on the 17th March following, the Imperial Government thereupon instructed its representative at Washington to inform the United States Government of its "willingness to reconsider the treaty in "conjunction with the Government of the United States, "to negotiate for a renewal of it, or so to modify its terms "as to render it, if possible, even more beneficial to both "countries than it had hitherto been."‡ Negotiations were

Notice of abrogation by United States.

* Minute of Executive Council, Nova Scotia, 26th April, 1864.
† Notice of abrogation, 18th January, 1865.
‡ Despatch of Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce, 24th March, 1865.

ried on for nearly a year between the two Governments, isted by the representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and w Brunswick, who went to Washington for that purpose, t without any result, and all attempts at arrangement ne finally to a close in February, 1866, a few weeks before expiration of the treaty.

42. The treaty came to an end in due course on 17th rch, 1866. The trade of the British North American vinces had hitherto been practically confined to two rkets, viz., Great Britain and the United States, and their ducts only found their way to foreign countries through ited States ports, by which they lost their identity and ame confounded with American productions. In the e of the termination of the treaty, it became necessary t vigorous steps should be taken towards the opening of w markets, and all the Provinces combined for that pur- e. Commissioners were sent out to arrange for the ning of direct traffic with the West Indies, the enlarge- nt and improvement of the canals, and other means of vigation were actively proceeded with, and the confeder-

treaty, they recovered with surprising rapidity. According to the figures in the official memorandum before mentioned, the total trade of the Provinces, including Newfoundland, in the last year of the treaty, amounted to $160,409,455, and fell in the first year after repeal to $139,202,615, but in 1873, only 7 years after repeal, it had risen to the large amount of $235,301,203, being $75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence.

345. The following table is a statement of the trade of the Provinces (excepting Newfoundland) with the United States, for each year from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:— Canadian trade with United States, 1867-1886.

IMPORTS AMD EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, WHICH NOW FORM PART OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, 1867-1886

Year.	Canada.			Nova Scotia.		
	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867	20,271,907	25,583,800	45,856,707	‡1,986,642	‡1,614,653	3,601,295
1868	22,454,182	20,061,775	42,515,957	2,640,887	1,470,485	4,111,372
1869	20,758,981	20,815,085	41,574,066	2,560,023	1,831,054	4,391,077
1870	20,624,672	24,897,658	45,522,330	2,258,079	1,473,895	3,731,974
1871	24,375,731	23,909,320	48,285,051	2,319,264	1,640,442	3,959,706
1872	28,523,436	25,731,944	54,255,380	3,090,501	,517,165	4,607,666
1873	40,088,684	28,484,836	68,573,520	2,950,779	*,158,899	5,109,678
1874	44,394,957	*27,723,337	72,118,294	3,581,722	*2,425,118	6,006,840
1875	41,008,808	*21,981,502	62,990,310	3,444,397	*,546,697	4,991,094
1876	37,396,998	†26,219,333	63,616,331	3,098,018	† 463,325	4,561,343
1877	41,723,756	*19,177,157	60,900,913	3,689,597	*1,571,674	5,261,271
1878	38,396,494	*18,923,715	57,320,209	3,191,756	*1,689,693	4,881,449
1879	35,351,426	*19,870,676	55,222,102	2,933,660	*,619,554	4,553,214
1880	23,313,649	*24,219,897	47,533,546	1,958,526	*,529,75.	3,488,283
1881	28,728,379	*24,903,573	53,631,952	2,216,609	*2,291,119	4,507,728
1882	36,460,949	*38,709,112	75,170,061	2,236,905	*2,866,224	5,103,129
1883	38,727,699	*32,293,422	71,021,121	2,974,936	*3,346,688	6,321,624
1884	38,241,899	*26,655,311	64,897,210	2,957,754	*3,379,611	6,337,365
1885	36,737,786	*27,826,043	64,563,829	2,621,448	*3,044,137	5,665,585
1886	35,770,150	*26,997,914	62,768,064	2,217,408	*2,542,755	4,760,163
Totals...	653,351,543	504,985,410	1,158,336,953	54,928,911	41,022,945	95,951,856

* Foreign produce not included. † Foreign produce included. ‡ 9 mos. only.

CHAPTER IV

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, &c.—*Continued.*

EAR.	New Brunswick.			Prince Edward Island.		
	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
7	‡1,117,602	‡743,538	1,861,140	242,599	*183,451	426,050
8	1,219,983	855,586	2,075,569	350,036	*239,392	589,428
9	2,154,701	994,600	3,149,301	279,131	*236,815	515,946
0	1,823,320	2,400,759	4,224,079	227,942	*403,548	631,490
1	2,323,339	1,312,268	3,635,607	230,000	§410,000	640,000
2	2,599,811	1,258,942	3,858,753	250,000	§450,000	700,000
3	2,970,054	*1,374,260	4,344,314	275,000	§470,000	745,000
4	3,894,484	*1,247·364	5,141,848	394,803	*193,571	588,374
5	3,695,750	1,438,161	5,133,911	345,603	*362,900	708,503
6	2,625,977	†1,239,481	3,865,458	337,967	†217,710	555,677
7	3,301,989	†976,020	4,278,009	432,107	*595,504	1,047,611
8	4,213,776	†1,195,479	5,409,255	412,671	*416,063	828,734
9	2,596,445	†1,177,406	3,773,851	311,185	*781,125	1,094,310
0	1,712,952	†1,377,623	3,090,575	201,341	*370,594	571,935
1	2,250,660	†1,583,294	3,833,954	224,451	*556,901	781,352
2	2,728,597	†1,935,557	4,664,154	185,534	*627,914	813,448
3	3,214,833	†2,163,196	5,378,029	176,308	*548,695	725,003
4	3,098,292	†2,006,527	5,104,819	259,844	*467,854	727,698
5	2,799,440	†2,024,469	4,823,909	230,019	*479,340	709,359
6	2,978,765	†1,853,996	4,832,761	179,775	*679,886	859,661
tals	53,320,770	29,158,526	82,479,296	5,566,816	8,691,263	14,257,579

mination of the treaty, the average annual trade with the United States was $75,160,312, being an annual increase of 59 per cent. over the treaty period. Though the trade showed a decrease in 1886 as compared with 1885, it was, with the exception of the four preceding years and of 1873, 1874 and 1875, higher than at any previous time.

Balance of trade in favour of U. S.

347. According to the above figures, the so-called balance of trade has been in favour of the United States since Confederation to the extent of $131,531,490.

Negotiations between P. E. I. and U. S.

348. In July, 1868, a resolution was passed in the United States House of Representatives, appointing a committee to visit Prince Edward Island and obtain all necessary information with reference to a reciprocal treaty with that Province. The committee visited the Island, and a draft treaty was drawn up and submitted to the Imperial Government, which, however, declined to take any steps at that time.

Propositions for a new treaty.

349. Various propositions were made at different times by the Dominion Government with reference to a new treaty, but with no result. At the time when the Washington Treaty was being prepared, endeavours were made by the British Commissioners to settle the fishery question on the basis of reciprocity, but to this the United States would not consent.

Failure of negotiations in 1874.

350. On 17th March, 1874, Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown were appointed Joint Plenipotentiaries on the part of Her Majesty to negotiate a treaty of fisheries, commerce and navigation with the Government of the United States. Negotiations were commenced at Washington on 28th March following, and were continued

ntil the end of June, when congress adjourned without
y result having been arrived at, and the negotiations
ve not since been renewed.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

351. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic.,
ap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the
olonies of British North America were transferred to the
rious Provincial authorities, and up to the time of Con-
deration each Province controlled its own system, under
s own laws and regulations.

352. After Confederation, these various laws were allowed
remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post
[illegible] Act, 31 Vic., chap. 10, came into effect, establishing

United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

Formation of Postal Union.

355. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

Meetings of Postal Union.

356. At the meeting in 1878 the regulations were revised, and embodied in a Convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879. The Third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

Countries that have joined it.

357. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

Number of letters, &c.—1867-1886.

358. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number and number per head of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:—

CHAPTER V.

UMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1886.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
8	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·37
9	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
0	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
2	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
3	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
4	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
5	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
6	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
7	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
8	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
9	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
0	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·08
2	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·68
3	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13·90
4	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·35
5	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14·57
6	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	14·81

* Including post cards.

being 1,309,000, as compared with an increase of 220,000 in 1885 over 1884. No less than 172,000,000 of post cards were used in the United Kingdom in 1885.

360. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period. Number of newspapers, &c.—1867-1886.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·66
1882	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·19
1883	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	13·80
1884	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·48
1885	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	14·84
1886	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·03

361. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c, sent from the office of publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent. per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Postage rates on newspapers.

t that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such wspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have ce been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now de to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive, can only be considered approximate. The increase in the number of books, cir-lars, &c., carried in 1886, as compared with the previous ar, was very large, amounting to no less than 5,120,000.

362. In proportion to area the post offices are distributed follow :—

Ontario	1	post office to	64	sq. miles.
Quebec	1	"	142	"
Nova Scotia	1	"	16	"
New Brunswick	1	"	26	"
Prince Edward Island	1	"	7	"
British Columbia	1	"	3,250	"
Manitoba, Keewatin and the Provisional Districts	1	"	225	"

d the proportion to the total area is 1 office to 475 square les. In the Australasian Colonies it is 1 to 636 square les, in Great Britain 1 to 7 square miles, and in the United

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June,	Number of Post Offices	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1882	2,571	1,600,000	1,800,000	31,500,000	7,800,000	16·03
	1883	2,617	1,650,000	1,890,000	34,500,000	8,500,000	17·26
	1884	2,713	1,800,000	2,000,000	36,600,000	9,000,000	18·02
	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18·18
	1886	2,835	2,000,000	2,400,000	39,000,000	10,089,000	18·61
Quebec	1882	1,177	500,000	300,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	9·77
	1883	1,210	560,000	300,000	14,500,000	2,450,000	10·36
	1884	1,252	650,000	400,000	15,600,000	2,600,000	11·01
	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11·17
	1886	1,320	780,000	400,000	16,700,000	2,900,000	11·52
Nova Scotia...	1882	1,091	120,000	100,000	4,300,000	650,000	9·61
	1883	1,131	130,000	125,000	4,700,000	780,000	10·36
	1884	1,203	150,000	135,000	5,100,000	850,000	11·09
	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11·37
	1886	1,300	160,000	150,000	5,400,000	900,000	11·44
N. Brunswick..	1882	828	100,000	100,000	3,600,000	410,000	11·04
	1883	883	100,000	90,000	4,200,000	620,000	12·73
	1884	932	110,000	95,000	4,400,000	640,000	13·20
	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·89
	1886	1,019	120,000	120,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·78
P. E. Island ...	1882	244	20,000	16,000	700,000	50,000	6·31
	1883	252	30,000	25,000	760,000	90,000	6·75
	1884	271	30,000	24,000	800,000	95,000	7·01
	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6·92
	1886	292	30,000	20,000	800,000	100,000	6·82
B. Columbia...	1882	61	20,000	24,000	600,000	20,000	10·16
	1883	66	25,000	50,000	740,000	40,000	10·90
	1884	83	40,000	60,000	900,000	45,000	11·55
	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,000,000	60,000	12·33
	1886	105	60,000	80,000	1,300,000	70,000	12·60
Manitoba, Keewatin and N.-W. Territories	1882	199	90,000	50,000	2,000,000	170,000	14·23
	1883	236	155,000	120,000	3,400,000	460,000	21·83
	1884	383	220,000	110,000	3,600,000	350,000	20·80
	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19·21
	1886	424	250,000	140,000	3,800,000	350,000	21·42

Estimated increase and decrease.

364. The largest numerical increase took place in Ontario, and the largest increase per head in Manitoba and the Territories, while there was apparently a decrease in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in number per head,

e number of letters having remained stationary. But it to be observed that the above numbers of letters are mply estimated or calculated on averages. The foreign rrespondence of this country is unquestionably very large proportion to population.

365. The largest number of letters per head were sent in Manitoba and the Territories, though the combined population is much smaller than in any of the older Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The second largest number were sent in Ontario, and the third in British Columbia. Quebec, with the second largest population, stands fifth only in the amount of correspondence per head.

366. The following table gives the postal revenue and expenditure for every year, since Confederation, and the proportion of each year per head of population:—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1886.

			Expenditure	Amount per Head

Excess of expenditure and the reasons.

367. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last 19 years, the excess in 1886, viz., $911,050, being the largest during the whole period. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by $69,347, being $26 more than the increase in 1885 over 1884. When the long distances that have to be covered in the North-West and British Columbia are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of the same districts, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it has been necessary to establish a number of offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway alone necessitated a large augmentation in the postal route, and there is now a daily mail service over the whole line.

Postal operations —1867-1886.

368. The following comparative statement, however, shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1886.

Year.	Number of Offices	Number of Money Order Offices	Miles of Post Route	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					$			$ cts.
1868	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1886	7,295	910	52,866	23,809,750	1,594,026	86,109,000	76,844,064	0 70

369. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 iles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of ,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; 1886 the conveyance of mails over 23,809,750 miles cost $\frac{7}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 162,953,064 tters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is decrease in the cost of each article carried of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; d it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were rried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., about $60,000 ould thereby have been added to the revenue last year.

370. Almost the whole of the revenue is derived from the le of postage stamps, the sum of $2,406,501 having been alized in 18[illegible]6, an increase of $81,011 over 1885. The tal number issued to posmasters during the year was 0,826,750.

371. The increase in expenditure in consequence of in-eased mail service was principally—

Mail service	$150,127
Salaries	150,103

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, FROM 1882 TO 1886.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June,	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
					Revenue.	Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1882	1,167,756	1,199,529	31,773	0 59	0 61
	1883	1,268,487	1,286,648	18,161	0 63	0 64
	1884	1,300,149	1,404,949	100,800	0 61	0 69
	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092	138,085	0 65	0 71
	1886	1,393,600	1,590,453	196,853	0 66	0 76
Quebec	1882	448,251	599,412	151,161	0 32	0 43
	1883	471,627	629,896	158,269	0 34	0 45
	1884	492,374	676,777	184,403	0 35	0 48
	1885	512,513	698,072	185,559	0 36	0 48
	1886	534,046	750,496	216,450	0 37	0 52
Nova Scotia	1882	152,018	245,261	93,243	0 34	0 55
	1883	171,961	268,624	96,663	0 38	0 59
	1884	178,189	277,289	99,100	0 39	0 60
	1885	188,751	292,668	103,917	0 40	0 62
	1886	190,383	306,704	116,321	0 40	0 65
New Brunswick	1882	135,363	209,771	74,408	0 42	0 64
	1883	161,212	236,078	74,866	0 49	0 72
	1884	162,170	244,877	82,707	0 49	0 73
	1885	143,837	258,814	114,977	0 43	0 76
	1886	137,260	275,384	138,124	0 40	0 81
Prince Edward Island	1882	26,060	51,491	25,431	0 23	0 46
	1883	29,278	54,061	24,783	0 26	0 48
	1884	29,154	59,809	30,655	0 25	0 52
	1885	29,648	54,926	25,278	0 26	0 47
	1886	29,000	77,537	48,536	0 25	0 66
British Columbia	1882	22,099	60,473	38,374	0 37	1 02
	1883	29,020	63,397	34,377	0 43	0 93
	1884	34,569	75,170	40,601	0 44	0 96
	1885	42,248	85,964	43,716	0 47	0 96
	1886	46,174	108,530	62,356	0 44	1 05
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories	1882	70,547	93,416	22,869	0 50	0 66
	1883	132,795	148,688	15,893	0 85	0 95
	1884	134,132	192,514	58,382	0 78	1 11
	1885	138,055	224,343	86,288	0 72	1 16
	1886	138,913	271,321	132,408	0 78	1 48

CHAPTER V.

374. As would naturally be expected, the expenditure in roportion to revenue and population is much the heaviest Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, while in ntario the revenue and expenditure most nearly equalize. o comparison, however, of any great value can be made om the above figures, as the basis of both revenue and penditure in all the Provinces is shifting.

375. The following are statements of the number of regis- red letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of eir disposal since 1879:—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

EAR.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How disposed of.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no value.

376. The increase in the estimated number of registered letters sent in 1886 was very considerable, amounting to 320,000, while the decrease in the number that miscarried was also large. After deducting those lost by accidents which no system of registration could prevent, it will be found that only 1 in 39,534 letters registered went wrong through any apparently preventible action on the part of the officials. Of the 160 letters that miscarried, 74 were lost by railway and other accidents, and 86 stolen from post offices or from mails in transit. Miscarriage of registered letters.

377. The numbers of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, are given below:— Number of dead letters—1867-1886.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886.

Year.	Total Number.	How disposed of.						
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address.	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of delivery, contained no value, destroyed.	Returned to printed Address	Returned to Government Department.
1868	312,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	307,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	324,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	335,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	380,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	426,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	508,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	572,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	587,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	563,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	630,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821

378. There was a decrease in the number of dead letters 33,621, being the first time there has been a decrease for veral years. It is probable that this is accidental, and not ue to any permanent cause. In 1868 the proportion of tters sent to the Dead Letter Office was 1 in every 118; in 86 it was 1 in 216. The number of dead letters received the United States was 5,023,745, being in the proportion 1 in every 327 sent, a rather more favourable proportion an in this country.

379. The following statement shows the general operaons of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 67, to 30th June, 1886. It will be seen that there has en a steady and satisfactory increase:—

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.

Losses sustained.

380. It will be seen that the amount of losses sustained in 1885 has been reduced by $331, that sum having been recovered during the past year. The sum of $25 only was lost in 1886, which was the smallest amount in any year, with the exception of 1871.

Decrease in amount

381. Though there was an increase of 30,215 in the number of orders issued in Canada, there was a decrease of $153,022 in amount, still further reducing the average value of each order; in 1868 it was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79, and in 1886, $19.32.

Money order business with foreign countries.

382. The principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United Kingdom, the United States and Newfoundland; and from the following statement, which shows the business done between the Dominion and other countries, since Confederation, it is seen that the value of orders issued, payable in the United Kingdom and United States, has always been much larger than the value of orders issued in those countries and payable in Canada; with Newfoundland, on the contrary, the amount of orders issued in favour of Canada has, since 1876, been very much in excess of those issued here and payable in that island. Since the 1st January, 1885, money orders can be issued on no less than 68 foreign countries and British Possessions, and previous to 1884 they could only be issued on three countries, viz.: United Kingdom, Newfoundland and United States:—

EN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1886.

United States.		Newfoundland.		Other Countries.	
ount of rders ued in nada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.
$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
12,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
76,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
28,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
35,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
20,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
10,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
81,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
23,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
90,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
88,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
32,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034

few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct

383. The sum of $126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1886, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of last year, since which time the "Vancouver" and "Oregon" of the Dominion Steamship Company have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz., 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours. Ocean mail service.

384. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1885-86 will be interesting for comparison:— Comparison of voyages—1867 and 1886.

WINTER SEASON.

Year.	Average Passage to Liverpool.	Number of Passengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
1867-68	10 12 44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0	4,399	16,095
				To Halifax.		
1885-86	9 2 35	2,452	..... *	9 10 40	5,066	39,195

SUMMER SEASON.

				To Quebec.		
1868	9 20 34	5,044	241,877	10 15 57	14,073	28,398
1886	9 8 15	4,511	666,584	8 22 12	10,424	53,462

* The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

385. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool, in 1868, was made in 8d. 14h. 15m., and in 1886 in 7d. 21h. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7d. 19h. 19m., but as a general rule the eastward passages are the fastest. Time of passage.

386. The following table gives the numbers and number
er head of letters, postal cards and newspapers sent in the
rincipal countries of the world. The figures have been taken
rtly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's
ear Book, and the calculations have been made in this office.
was not found possible to give the figures for letters only,
ving to the returns from many countries including other
atter. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in
e Australasian Colonies is worthy of observation. It will
seen that, with the exception of Switzerland, the number
er head in each of the Colonies is higher than in any other
untry in the world. Probably one of the principal reasons
r this is the fact of the Australasian trade being, in pro-
rtion to population, exceedingly large, and an extensive
ade naturally creates an extensive correspondence. The
stems of enumeration also vary in different countries, and
may be that those in practice in the Australasian Colonies
e particularly accurate. The very large number of tourists
at congregate in Switzerland every year most probably
counts for that country's foremost position :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS AND NEWSPAPERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand	1885	51,383,666	88·82
Switzerland	1885	224,354,630	77·18
Western Australia	1885	2,475,000	70·34
New South Wales	1885	64,918,600	67·76
Australasian Colonies	1885	216,349,020	64·70
South Australia	1885	19,228,853	61·35
Queensland	1885	18,571,040	55·75
Tasmania	1885	7,432,873	55·55
Victoria	1885	52,338,988	52·76
United Kingdom	1886	1,723,000,000	46·94
Belgium	1885	235,514,044	40·23
Netherlands	1885	164,903,338	37·77
France	1884	1,389,147,424	36·56
Canada	1886	162,953,064	34·00
Germany	1885	1,584,034,170	33·81
Denmark	1884	67,199,000	33·29
United States	1885	1,646,707,605	30·49
Uruguay	1885	12,203,381	20·57
Norway and Sweden	1884	121,681,030	18·41
Austria-Hungary	1885	637,405,460	16·25
Italy	1885	367,429,432	12·37
Chili	1885	29.865,833	11·85
Argentine Republic	1885	35,475,000	11·44
Cape of Good Hope	1885	10,230,293	8·17
Portugal	1885	34,728,124	7·37
Spain	1883	111,031,742	6·55
Greece	1884	9,774,352	4·88
Roumania	1885	18,330,367	3·42
Japan	1885	116,025,639	3·06
Fiji	1885	330,320	2·59
Russia	1884	226,778,381	2·18
Brazil (letters only)	1885	24,724,142	1·91
Mexico	1883	19,788,657	1·89
Egypt	1885	12,562,000	1·84
India	1895	214,570,210	1·07
Persia	1885	1,673,505	0 22
Turkey	1883	2,578,030	0·07

Canada's position in the list.

387. If the Australasian Colonies are counted as one country, it will be seen that Canada stands seventh in the list, the same position as last year, three places above the United States, which rank tenth. The largest amount of mail matter is sent in the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, Germany and France.

CHAPTER V.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government telegraph lines.

388. The telegraph lines in many countries are owned and controlled by Government, but in Canada all the principal lines are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also, for the advancement of settlement, in the North-West Territories.

Land and cable lines.

389. There were 1,590 miles of land lines and 174 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 869 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 680 miles of land lines and 41 miles of cable in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coasts are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway some sections of the land lines in British Columbia have been transferred to that company.

Length of Government lines.

390. The following table gives the length of the various lines that were controlled by Government on 30th June, 1886:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA OWNED, OPERATED OR SUBSIDISED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

Government Telegraph Lines.	Distances in Miles.				Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		Progressive.		
	Land.	Cable.	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidised line)—					
Port aux Basques to Cape Ray.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia—					
Sydney to Meat Cove	126	½	.....	.....	357¼
Dartmouth to Torbay (subsidised).	208	.....	334	¼	
Low Point to Lingan	5	.....	339	¼	
Barrington to Cape Sable Island ...	16	1¼	355	2¼	
New Brunswick—					
Bay of Fundy lines	29	9⅛	29	9⅛	80⅜
Chatham to Escuminac.....	42	.....	71	.....	
Quebec—					
South Shore (subsidised from Grand Métis to Gaspé Basin)	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great North-Western Telegraph Company's Offices.....					
Magdalen Islands	83⅜	73⅜	289⅜	.....	1,102
Anticosti Island.....	242	44¼	531⅜	117⅜	
North Shore of St. Lawrence.....	269¾	39¼	801⅛	156⅞	
Chicoutimi	92	.....	893⅜	156⅞	
Quarantine, Grosse Ile	46	6	939⅛	162⅞	
North-West Territory	869½	.....	.....	.....	869½
British Columbia	680½	41	.....	.....	721½
Totals	2,929⅛	215¼	.....	.....	3,144⅜

391. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the working and maintenance of the different systems, for the year ended 30th June, 1886:— Revenue and expenditure of telegraph lines.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1886.

Telegraph Lines.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Deficit.
	$	$	$
ticosti Island	1,793	602	1,191
gdalen Islands (including Meat Cove Lines)	3,594	1,171	2,423
pe Sable—Barrington	286	63	223
atham—Escuminac	479	183	296
osse Isle—Quarantine	724	205	519
y of Fundy	1,104	748	356
rth Shore, St. Lawrence	7,419	1,934	5,485
bsidies, office material and contingencies—Gulf Lines	2,395	.....	2,395
tario—Bath, Amherst Island Line	74	50	24
itish Columbia system	36,182	30,796	5,686
Total	54,350	35,752	18,598
rresponding figures for 1884-85	48,932	38,919	10,023
rth-West system, 1885-86	45,829	7,944	37,885

392. The total revenue amounted to $43,696, and the penditure to $100,179, being an excess of expenditure er revenue of $56,483. As compared with the preceding

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

Countries.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Proportion of Population to each Office.
Europe—					
Austro-Hungary	35,084	102,619	10,338,729	4,543	8,339
Belgium	3,800	17,713	6,807,572	909	6,073
Denmark	2,384	6,739	1,303,106	341	5,774
France	56,183	204,156	23,091,360	3,822	9,857
German Empire	51,537	184,380	19,131,225	13,413	3,492
Great Britain	30,276	170,195	39,235,813	6,621	5,544
Greece	3,720	4,750	627,693	156	11,021
Italy	18,763	.....	7,313,541	1,966	14,476
Netherlands	2,938	10,488	3,444,698	653	6,640
Portugal	3,112	7,332	1,213,910	254	17,120
Russia	68,238	154,443	10,484,259	3,329	26,256
Roumania	3,256	6,800	1,224,447	247	20,945
Servia	1,721	.....	840,000	101	18,472
Spain	11,150	27,063	3,322,687	914	18,200
Sweden and Norway	10,875	23,070	2,149,877	496	13,334
Switzerland	4,349	10,480	3,007,556	1,316	2,162
Turkey	14,617	26,060	1,259,133	464	49,916
Asia—					
China	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
India	25,387	74,973	2,018,097	521	383,877
Japan	5,545	15,038	2,558,575	219	169,004
Persia	3,824	6,124	.....	82	93,337
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope	4,329	.....	798,468	214	5,852
Egypt	2,701	5,221	.....	168	40,514
America—					
Argentine Republic	13,645	.....	658,461	625	4,800
Canada	25,336	50,346	*2,633,534	2,632	1,821
Brazil	6,440	11,174	367,789	170	76,014
Chili	7,625	.....	522,174	152	14,947
Mexico	12,700	.....	745,000	460	21,058
Peru	1,581	.....	110,669	34	77,113
United States	151,832	489,607	43,289,807	15,142	3,871
Uruguay	1,024	.....	74,310	21	24,787
Australasia—					
New South Wales	10,351	19,864	2,625,992	404	2,427
Victoria	3,949	9,617	1,594,296	411	2,413
Queensland	7,533	12,290	1,282,080	259	1,262
South Australia	5,346	9,378	.....	.....	.....
Western Australia	2,288	.....	.....	35	1,005
Tasmania	1,635	2,071	204,152	135	991
New Zealand	4,463	10,931	2,164,305	375	1,553

* Not including weather and shipping reports.

Proportion of offices to population.

394. With the exception of one or two of the Australasian **Colonies, Canada** is better provided with telegraphic facili- **ties than any** other country in the world, having a telegraph

fice to every 1,821 persons; in Great Britain there is only to every 5,544 persons, and in the United States 1 to every 871 persons. There are more offices in Canada than in the hole of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

395. The greatest length of line is in the United States, hich contains very nearly one-fourth of the whole tele- aphic mileage of the world. That country also sends the eatest number of messages, but it may be noticed that, hile there were no less than 319,412 miles of telegraph wire the United States more than there were in Great Britain, t the number of messages sent in the latter country was ly less by 4,053,994. There were only six countries in the orld with a greater length of telegraphic mileage than nada, the mileage in India being about the same in the ble, and actually less; for, though the figures for this untry are as nearly correct as can be ascertained, they do t state the whole extent of telegraphic accommodation, as ll particulars from the Maritime Provinces, which are incipally served by the Western Union, are not available.

396. The following are particulars of the two largest

Telegraphic mileage of the world.

397. According to the Statesman's Year Book, 1887, the following was the telegraphic mileage of the world in 1885-86:—

Europe	328,281	miles.
Asia	42,308	"
America	247,183	"
Africa	18,220	"
Australasia	36,098	"
Total	672,090	"

The American Almanac for 1887 places the total mileage at 719,415 miles, a difference of 47,325 miles.

Telephones.

398. In addition to the telegraphs, the telephone system is fast coming into operation in Canada. The lines are all in the hands of private companies, the largest of which is the Bell Telephone Company, of Montreal, which has 270 offices, 12,500 instruments in use, 10,000 miles of wire, and 4,200 miles of poles. The length of telephone wires in the United States is estimated at 130,000 miles, of which the American Bell Telephone Company owns 114,371. This company has 330,000 instruments in use.

CHAPTER VI.

CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

399. The collection of revenue derivable from the various nal systems is under the control of the Department of land Revenue, while their construction, repairs and aintenance are attended to by the Department of Railways nd Canals.

400. The total revenue from all sources from the several ystems amounted, in 1886, to $364,456, as compared with 338,036 in 1885, showing an increase of $26,420, the net evenue showing an increase of $7,687.

401. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the rgest and most important in the world The St. Lawrence ystem alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends r 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port rthur, at the head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71 iles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,189

has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. The traffic through this canal, which is the property of the United States, is assuming larger proportions every year. In the season of 1886, from the 25th April to 4th December, the tonnage passing through was no less than 4,219,897 tons, while the tonnage through the Suez Canal, which is open all the year round and is used by all the principal nations of the world, only amounted to about 6,000,000 tons. Provision will be made during the present Session of Parliament for the construction of a canal through Canadian territory

CHAPTER VI.

r.	Wheat.	All other Grain.	factured and Pig Iron.	Salt.	Copper.	Iron Ore.	Miscellaneous.
h.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Barrels.	Tons.	Tons.	
,289	.....	.....	1,040	587	3,196	1,447	126
,686	.....	33,908	781	464	5,727	11,597	395
,560	.....	22,300	1,325	1,500	5,760	26,184	672
,732	.....	10,500	2,597	950	6,744	31,035	185
,459	.....	71,738	5,504	2,737	7,247	65,769	.....
,250	.....	133,437	.....	.....	9,000	120,003	.....
,743	.....	76,830	4,194	3,014	7,645	44,836	394
,291	.....	59,062	6,438	2,477	6,881	113,014	196
,975	.....	78,480	6,681	1,506	1,044	181,567	1,411
,937	.....	143,560	7,643	1,776	5,331	213,753	2,001
,985	.....	.....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,459	822
,603	.....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,550	152,102	144
,345	.....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,861	390
,372	.....	285,123	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,939	1,199
,007	.....	323,501	23,851	5,910	18,662	239,368	1,260
,548	49,700	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	409,850	3,731
,060	1,376,705	308,823	54,984	36,199	14,562	327,461	6,764
,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	7,263
,692	2,119,997	309,645	44,920	29,335	15,927	504,121	3,960
,855	1,120,015	149,999	31,741	42,231	15,346	427,658	1,482
,991	1,213,788	250,080	54,381	43,989	18,396	493,408	9,216
,224	1,971,549	407,772	61,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	20,848
,117	1,349,738	343,542	39,971	63,188	16,767	568,082	7,636
,499	1,872,940	264,674	11,882	63,520	23,529	555,750	26,523
,000	2,603,666	951,496	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	38,148
,860	2,105,920	2,547,106	46,791	77,916	21,753	677,073	46,888
,453	3,456,965	367,838	87,830	65,897	29,488	748,131	60,277
,044	3,728,856	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	987,060	88,233
,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	70,898	31,024	791,732	90,350
,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	137,107
,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	136,355	31,927	1,235,132	139,842
,365	18,991,485	715,373	115,208	158,677	38,627	2,087,869	150,146

Canals on St. Lawrence system.

403. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 27 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 7⅞ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of 82½ feet, and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Height above sea.

404. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, the improvements in which are nearly completed, and the canal will be open for a 14 feet navigation during the present season. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Depth of canals.

Ottawa canal system.

405. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,860,000.

CHAPTER VI.

406. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or hambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. awrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into ake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, nd a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, com- unication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence o New York, to which place from the boundary line is a istance of 330 miles.

407. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, onnects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to he port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

408. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives ccess from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 et long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the de is 4 feet.

409. The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. he scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system f through water communication between Lakes Huron and ntario has been in contemplation for many years, but up

of $29,389,097, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $49,591,858, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.

412. The following table gives the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals, during the years 1882 to 1886, and also the tons of freight and number of passengers carried, as well as the revenue received from tolls and other sources:— Traffic through canals, 1882-86.

CHAPTER VI.

'RAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, SHOWING THE NUMBER, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND

Canals.	Year.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
elland.....	1882	2,333	516,484	598	162,556	2,931	679,040
	1883	2,331	471,274	999	276,922	3,330	748,196
	1884	2,130	489,021	1,055	362,330	3,185	851,351
	1885	2,264	402,914	952	347,277	3,216	750,191
	1886	2,160	465,286	1,045	358,928	3,205	824,014
Lawrence....	1882	9,083	1,803,376	1,521	133,520	10,604	1,936,896
	1883	9,609	1,816,658	1,354	119,487	10,963	1,936,145
	1884	8,401	1,642,239	1,293	100,032	8 694	1,742,271
	1885	7,437	1,440,051	1,181	86,109	8,618	1,526,160
	1886	8,446	1,562,146	1,265	94,890	9,711	1,657,036
ambly	1882	1,966	209,153	1,290	129,147	3,256	338,300
	1883	1,809	197,155	1,316	130,543	3,125	327,698
	1884	5,575	173,968	1,251	121,738	2,826	295,701
	1885	1,185	135,854	1,559	114,016	2,744	249,870
	1886	1,250	126,263	1,132	112,222	2,382	238,485
awa.....	1882	4,296	477,690	696	68,981	4,992	546,671
	1883	3,754	469,312	683	67,342	4,437	536,654
	1884	3,336	430,564	782	77,293	4,118	507,857

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS, TONS OF FREIGHT, REVENUE, FROM 882 TO 1886

Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Revenue Accrued.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase or Decrease.
		Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.		
		$	$	$	$	$
608,929	1,741	108,640	5,910	1,802	116,335	— 35,014
827,196	1,719	154,077	2,775	985	157,817	+ 41,482
940,120	2,007	176,165	6,705	3,477	179,910	+ 22,093
826,961	4,720	151,690	7,489	1,078	148,872	— 31,038
914,478	3,851	173,984	4,071	150	150,210	+ 1,338
677,450	75,221	87,829	14,555	12,194	113,596	— 1,064
622,836	63,632	81,027	14,385	10,648	105,873	— 7,723
533,021	50,753	69,282	15,582	15,965	100,024	— 5,849
485,142	50,391	63,206	15,862	16,635	95,386	— 4,638
548,570	42,837	60,808	18,512	22,397	97,004	+ 1,618
245,307	3,061	23,940	.....	82	20,022	+ 3,259
247,138	3,080	23,511	120	13	23,644	— 378
223,723	4,980	21,371	80	16	21,353	— 2,291
191,685	5,538	18,241	20	7	18,269	— 3,084
199,423	3,756	18,454	75	6	18,535	+ 266
744,198	16,381	58,440	16	54	58,441	— 2,804
767,785	20,128	61,938	36	194	61,997	+ 3,556
752,832	17,240	60,734	16	85	59,233	— 2,764
639,641	15,725	51,915	36	47	48,568	— 10,665
731,410	14,339	55,946	36	8	54,117	+ 5,549
99,527	5,069	5,781	1,695	356	7,831	— 84
102,505	4,971	5,953	1,393	521	7,858	+ 27
85,219	2,353	4,921	1,564	370	6,855	— 1,003
70,277	1,250	3,515	1,477	286	5,279	— 1,576
88,361	2,625	5,875	1,436	137	3,597	— 1,682
139,505	7,239	3,658	150	.....	3,767	— 322
100,110	4,091	2,827	30	.....	2,857	— 910
66,643	4,622	1,662	130	.....	1,792	— 1,065
71,929	353	1,938	130	.....	2,068	+ 276
52,776	1,778	577	230	.....	807	— 1,261
15,215	.....	312	.....	.....	312	+ 89
16,627	.....	329	.....	.....	329	+ 17
10,749	.....	201	.....	.....	201	— 128
12,820	.....	220	.....	.....	59	— 142
28,520	.....	539	.....	.....	539	+ 480
12,712	2,075	927	.....	.....	927	+ 32
12,316	4,377	1,229	.....	.....	1,229	+ 392
15,930	.....	2,193	.....	.....	2,193	+ 964
18,554	5,868	2,786	.....	.....	2,786	+ 593
22,153	377	1,457	.....	.....	314	— 2,472

3. There was an increase in the total number of vessels 56, and an increase in the tonnage of 101,954 tons, the ase in number having been wholly among Canadian ls. The decrease in the number of United States' ls was 226, but there was an increase in tonnage of 8 tons. The largest increase in number of vessels was e St. Lawrence system, and the largest decrease on the nbly Canal.

4. Except on the Newcastle District Canals, there was crease in the amount of freight carried on every system, he decrease on almost all the canals in the number of ngers was considerable.

5. The largest portion of the canal traffic is carried on Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the proportion of the ined traffic on these two systems to the total traffic r the following heads having been, of vesssels 57·3 per of tonnage 71·8 per cent., of tons of freight 56·6 per of passengers 67·1 per cent., and of total revenue 76·0 ent.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1882 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States.	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
1882	22,215	3,563,713	4,174	499,534	26,389	4,053,247
1883	21,904	3,462,854	4,414	599,908	26,318	4,062,762
1884	19,485	3,144,272	4,492	669,708	23,977	3,813,980
1885	17,387	2,735,363	4,375	615,602	21,762	3,350,965
1886	18,379	2,816,959	4,149	635,960	22,528	3,452,919

Tons of Freight.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Revenue Accrued.			Total Net Revenue, less Refunds.	Increase or Decrease.
		Tolls.	Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Other Receipts.		
		$	$	$	$	$
2,542,843	110,787	289,525	22,326	14,487	* 325,231	— 36,327
2,696,513	101,998	330,891	18,739	12,361	† 361,604	+ 36,373
2,628,236	81,955	336,529	24,077	19,913	‡ 371,561	+ 9,957
2,317,009	83,845	293,523	25,015	18,055	§ 321,289	— 50,272
2,585,691	69,563	317,643	24,360	22,699	‖ 328,976	+ 7,687

* Less refunds, $1,109; † $387; ‡ $8,958; § $15,304; ‖ $35,275.

417. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals, during the past five years, for construction, repairs and staff maintenance:— Expenditure for construction, &c., 1882-86.

CHAPTER VI.

ANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Work.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.
		$	$	$	$
	1882	.....	.....	748	748
	1883	4,831	.....	.....	4,831
er Tay.....	1884	50,878	.....	.....	50,878
	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473
	1886	65,561	.....	.....	65,561
	1882	.....	.....	9,826	9,826
	1883	11,781	.....	6,978	18,759
scellaneous.....	1884	7,486	1,862	6,443	15,792
	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936
	1886	20,322	776	.....	21,100
	1882	1,633,785	207,770	235,120	2,076,676
	1883	1,850,567	178,716	276,393	2,305,677
capitulation.....	1884	1,660,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726
	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996
	1886	1,385,729	199,128	282,324	1,867,181

418. It will be seen that the heaviest expenditure has en on the Welland, Carillon and Grenville, and Lachine nals.

HEADS OF ACCRUED INLAND REVENUE, 1882-1886.

—	1882-	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$
Excise	5,936,142	6,282,796	5,545,391	6,438,688	5,883,580
Public Works	438,060	510,969	516,349	409,886	440,677
Culling timber	46,781	49,560	43,609	28,557	30,073
Bill Stamps	158,493	45	.....	.....	.....
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps	30,726	34,889	36,401	40,504	42,001
Total	6,610,222	6,878,259	6,141,750	6,917,635	6,396,331

Decrease from excise duties

420. There was a decrease in the amount that accrued from excise, as compared with 1885, but an increase under all other heads. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1882.

Manufacture of spirits.

421. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1886 was 4,355,736, as compared with 3,579,332 gallons in 1885, being an increase of 776,404 gallons; but the quantity taken for consumption was only 2,478,098 proof gallons, being a decrease of 1,796,624 gallons as compared with 1885, which was due to the withdrawals in anticipation of increased taxation previously mentioned (paragraph).

Materials used.

422. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits, 78,251,898 lbs. of grain and 11,131 lbs. of molasses were used, making a total of 78,263,029 lbs. of material.

Manufacture of malt.

423. The quantity of malt manufactured was 48,212,695 lbs., being a decrease of 1,305,267 lbs., and the amount entered for consumption was 37,604,708 lbs., of which 4,021,783 lbs. were used by distillers, and the balance in the production of 13,282,261 gallons of malt liquor.

Consumption of tobacco.

424. There was a decrease in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption of 2,554,373 lbs., and, as will be seen by the following figures, the amount was smaller than it has been since 1882:—

CHAPTER VI.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA.

1882	8,377,201 lbs.
1883	8,965,416 "
1884	10,072,745 "
1885	11,061,589 "
1886	8,507,216 "

is probable that the large amount entered for consumption 1885 was due to anticipated additional duty, merchants esiring to obtain large stocks before the increase was made.

425. The following is the quantity of Canadian tobacco at was taken for use during the last five years:—

1882	492,402 lbs.
1883	377,197 "
1884	326,804 "
1885	495,721 "
1886	399,691 "

426. The number of cigars entered for consumption was 2,046,289, being an increase of 13,176,411, as compared with he preceding year, when the number was 78,869,878. Pro-ided that the whole number of cigars was consumed, the bove figures would give an average of 19 cigars smoked in

AL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1886.

Year.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
.....	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
.....	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
.....	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
.....	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
.....	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
.....	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
.....	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
.....	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
.....	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
.....	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
.....	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
.....	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
.....	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
.....	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
.....	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
.....	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
.....	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
.....	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
.....	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·03
verage.....	1·24	0·15	2·54	2·11

. According to the above figures the consumption of Decrease in consumption of spirits.
; is decidedly less than it was 19 years ago, and, with
:ception of 1880, was less last year than in any other
in the table. The consumption of wine also has de-
d, but that of beer and tobacco has increased.

The average amount annually paid per head for duty Average duty.
ery gallon of spirits has been $1; of wine, 6 cents; of
) cents; and on every pound of tobacco, 37 cents. The
ge quantity per head of spirits and tobacco consumed
nada is larger than in the United Kingdom, but the
ity of wine and beer consumed here is considerably
an that consumed in the United Kingdom. It is not
le to give any particulars of the consumption of the
articles in the several Provinces, as the figures relate
o the amount entered for consumption without refe-

ince to the Province in which they may be afterwards onsumed.

431. While the consumption of beer per head in this ountry is given as 2·83 gallons, in the United Kingdom in 885 it was no less than 32·79 gallons per head. According figures given by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington,* e following was the consumption of liquors of all kinds the countries named, in 1885:—

Country.	Spirits.	Wines.	Malt Liquors.	Liquors of All Kinds.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
reat Britain	1·01	0·37	32·79	34 17
ance	1·32	36·88	.....	38·20
rmany	1·14	.....	23·78	24·92
ited States	1·24	0·38	11·18	12·80

1881, according to the same authority, the corresponding tal consumption was: Great Britain, 35·33; France, 19·46; ermany, 23·67, and United States, 11·84. The consumption

CHAPTER VII.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

PART I.—ARTS.

Increase in patent fees.

32. During the year 1886, the proceedings under the ent Act were of greater extent than during 1885, the in- se in fees amounting to $4,874.

Patent transactions, 1867-1886.

33. The following is a comparative statement of the erent transactions of the Patent Office in each year since July, 1867:—

OMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

AR ENDED TH JUNE,	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69.530
.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,073	69.075
.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
Total.....	29,474	25,378	2,003	27,381	3,370	14,559	752,099

* There were no caveats until 1869.

434. During the year 1881 there were 1,510 patents granted
n which fees for the first period of 5 years were paid prio
o their issue. Of these patents 1,284 expired in 1886, and
26 were kept in force by the payment of further fees. This
act shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents
emain in force for more than 5 years from the date of their
ssue.

435. The next table shows the business done in the
ranch referred to since Confederation. The number
f registrations was 20 in excess of 1885, but there was
decrease of 23 in the number of certificates, and of $103 in
he amount of fees received. The increase in the business
enerally, since Confederation, will be seen to have been
ery large; in 1868 only 110 letters were received and 128
nt and in 1886 1,544 were received and 1,544 sent. There
as an increase of 4 in the number of assignments of the
ifferent rights.

OPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

			Indus-		Total	Total	

436. It will be seen that the business, both of the Patent office and of the copyright and industrial designs branches, has increased very largely since Confederation, and they are the only branches of any of the Departments where the receiptsare in excess of the expenditure. The total amount of fees received in 1886 was more than 6 times as large as that of 1868, and there is every reason to suppose that the business will increase. A large number of persons, as usual, visited the model rooms during the year. Increase in business.

437. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition was opened in London by Her Majesty on the 4th May, 1886, and remained open until the following 10th November, during which time it was visited by no less than 5,550,749 persons. Out of the sum of $150,000 asked for as a contribution by the Colonies to the guarantee fund, the sum of $50,000 was granted by Parliament as the share of Canada, India contributed $100,000, and private subscriptions amounted to $750,000 more. The part taken by Canada in this exhibition was larger and more important than that taken on any previous occasion. The space occupied was 90,475 feet, as compared with 14,296 feet at the Paris Exhibition, where the next largest effort had been made, and over 3,000 tons of exhibits sent to London, as compared with only 800 tons to Paris. Every part of the Dominion, and every industry and manufacture in Canada was represented, the Dominion Government assuming the principal responsibility of making a sufficiently important display, and appointing special commissioners in each Province to see that nothing was overlooked. The Provincial Governments undertook the representation of their several educational systems, the Ontario Government also taking charge of the exhibition of dairy produce, and the Government of New Brunswick contributed a very fine display of the woods of that Province. Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

438. Special attention was given to the agricultural exhi- Success of

it, which was most successfully arranged, and attracted he unqualified attention and admiration of all. The Min- ster of Agriculture, in his report to Parliament, says: "The commissioners of the other Colonies at the exhibition have freely admitted that, in the displays of products and industries tending to establish the well-being of a coun- try, Canada occupied the first place. Many of our manu- facturers and producers, as a result of this display, have obtained large orders, not only for export to the United Kingdom, but to distant parts of the globe, and the whole of the British press united in praise of our exhibits."

PART II.—AGRICULTURE.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

439. There was a large decrease in 1886 in the number of ure bred cattle imported from Europe, the number being 601 s compared with 1,356 in 1885 and 1,607 in 1884, showing ecreases respectively of 755 and 1,006. There was a slight crease, viz., 73 in the number of sheep and a decrease of 21 the number of swine imported. The following are the

SHEEP.

Shropshire	148	Cotswold	14
Leicester	7	Southdown	71
West Highland	2	Hampshire	11
Oxford Down	75		

SWINE.

Berkshire	8	Suffolk	5
Yorkshire	3		

The total number of pure bred animals imported was 725, 124 cattle and 18 swine coming from the United States. Of the cattle, 14 were Holsteins, 8 Durhams, 61 Jerseys and 41 Polled Angus.

Outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia.

440. An unfortunate outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Point Lévis Quarantine, in a herd of Galloways imported from Scotland. The cattle were landed on the 24th June, and the disease first showed itself conclusively on the 6th August, in a herd which had evidently been infected before leaving Scotland. By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the whole herd were slaughtered, and everything they had come in contact with, including buildings, fences, feed and men's clothing, was destroyed. On the 24th August the disease showed itself in a herd of 29 Polled Angus, which herd was slaughtered in a similar manner. On the 10th October the disease again showed itself, necessitating the slaughter of another herd of 55 Galloways, and between that date and the 22nd November 58 more were slaughtered and cremated, when the disease was finally eradicated. It was therefore found necessary to slaughter 200 head of imported cattle in quarantine, besides which 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, making a total of 237 animals. While the destruction of so many valuable animals was to be regretted, the country might have had to bear incalculable loss if such prompt and effectual measures

ad not immediately been taken, as it was they were com-
letely successful, and Canada still maintains its reputation
r the healthiness of its cattle.

441. The price of live cattle for export is now lower than
was some years ago, the causes of this being very similar
character to those that produced the depression in the
rice of wheat. Between 1872, when the trade first began,
nd 1877 and 1878, the United Kingdom was suffering from
ttle disease of various kinds, causing the demand for
reign supplies to be very large, and these supplies came
rincipally from the United States and Canada. Since that
eriod, however, not only has Great Britain succeeded in
amping out disease to a very large extent, but the means
bringing dead meat into England from Australia, in a
rfectly wholesome condition, having been satisfactorily
iscovered, the trade done between the two countries has
ssumed very large proportions, while the number of cattle
xported from Central America is continually increasing,
epriving consequently the United States and Canada of
heir comparative monopoly. The foreign supply, therefore,
not only very much greater but is in excess of the foreign

gives the particulars of this branch of exports for each year since 1874 :—

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1874 TO 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,950	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
Total	171,375	18,328,600	776,186	37,830,061	3,768,829	13,522,957

Horses for the Imperial Army.

443. The total number of animals exported during the period has been 4,716,390, and their value $71,681,618. Two officers of the Imperial army visited Canada in 1886 and purchased some horses for military service in England, which gave sufficient satisfaction for an officer to be appointed to make annual purchases in this country. This trade, if properly attended to, may attain very considerable proportions. Out of 7,674 horses, however, that were examined by these officers, they only decided to buy 83, and they have pointed out that for army purposes there are certain serious defects in Canadian horses, which can only be removed by judicious breeding. Canada has almost an unlimited market for all horses that can be raised, but whether this industry is allowed to become as important as is possible, depends upon the farmers generally, who, up to the present time, have been far too careless in their systems

breeding. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 886, no less than 242,971 horses have been exported from his country, 233,934 of which went to the United States 614 to Great Britain, and 423 to other countries, an annual verage of 12,787. During the same period, 25,297 horses ave been imported, principally for the improvement of ock.

444. The number of acres held under grazing leases in the istricts of Alberta and Assiniboia was 3,793,792, and the tal number of stock on them as reported by the lessees up 31st December, 1886, was as follows, the figures for the receding year being given for comparison :—

	1885.	1886.	Increase or Decrease.
Cattle	46,936	74,999	+28,063
Horses	4,313	6,318	+ 2,005
Sheep	9,694	16,431	+ 6,737
Pigs	50	52	+ 2
Poultry	845	679	— 166

When the stock owned by the settlers is taken into onsideration it is estimated that there are in the district of

to agriculturists generally in this country, especially as the variations in climate and in the seasons are so considerable, that the experience of one Province is often quite distinct from that of another.

PART III.—IMMIGRATION.

446. The figures in this section relate to the calendar year.

Immigration in 1886.

447. According to the returns published by the Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in the number of immigrant arrivals during 1886, but a decrease in the number of those settling in this country. The total number of immigrant arrivals reported was 122,581, as compared with 105,096 in 1885, being an increase of 17,485. Of this number 53,429 were passengers for the United States, and the remaining 69,152 stated their intention of settling in Canada, being a decrease of 10,017 as compared with 1885. The following are the numbers of those who stated their intention of settling in Canada, during the last eight years. Those reported by the Custom Houses are included :—

1879	40,492
1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	79,169
1886	69,152

Assisted passages.

448. Cheapened or so-called assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers, to families of agricultural labourers and to female domestic servants only. In this kind of passage, the Government pays no part of the passage money, the whole of which is paid by the immigrant himself, but by an arrangement with the steamship companies, the immigrant can obtain tickets at a reduced rate, on making a specified declaration, supported by a

rtificate of a magistrate or minister of religion. This rangement is only available for the classes above mened. The rates of these assisted passages varied from 10s. to £3, but the number who availed themselves of e arrangement was small.

449. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into nada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 88 being 242 more than in the previous year. The lowing are the numbers brought out in this way during e last six years :—

	Number.
1881	727
1882	1,048
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	1,746
1886	1,988

450. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, ling vessels not having been for some years used for this rpose. The arrivals with settlers' goods, reported by stom houses numbered 22,577, being a decrease of 9,724

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.

451. The number of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier, there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

Immigration returns.

452. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up, are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country.

453. A comparative statement of the value of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by custom houses:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Reported at Agencies	$3,729,308	$3,058,592	$2,458,241
" Customs	1,085,564	1,085,274	997,335
Total	$4,814,872	$4,143,866	$3,455,576

454. And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country.

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875	$1,344,573
1876	686,205
1877	632,269
1878	1,202,563

value being doubtless considerably above the amount reported.

456. The total expenditure in 1886 was $301,705, and in 1885, $310,272; there was a decrease, therefore, in the year under consideration of $8,567. Expenditure, 1886.

457. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was $6.87 and including arrivals so reported, was $4.36; the figures for the preceding year, 1885, being $6.62 and $3.92 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875 :— Cost of settlers per head, 1875-1886.

Year.	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
1875	14,490	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,490	19 69	25,633	11 12
1877	15,223	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92
1886	43,875	6 87	69,152	4 36

And it will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

458. The following table contains a statement of the average rate of wages paid in 1886 in different parts of the Dominion. The table is compiled from the returns furnished by the Immigration Agents at the places named, and subject to the fluctuations to which they must always be liable, the figures may be considered as generally correct, and quite correct at the dates when furnished. Embracing, as it does, all the industrial centres from Halifax to Victoria, the table will be found fairly representative of the average wages throughout the Dominion. The ordinary working day for mechanics, artisans and general labourers, is at present ten hours. The hours of work on farms are not generally limited. Average rates of wages.

Description of Labour.	Halifax, N.S.	St. John, N.B.	Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
rm labourers per day without board.	1 00 to 1 50	1 20 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 25	*12 00 to 15 00
rm labourers per week and board....	4 00 " 5 00	3 00 " 4 00	*15 00 " 25 00	.....
male farm servants d board per month	5 00	5 00 " 7 00	6 00 " 10 00	6 00 to 8 00
sons per day without board.....	2 50	2 25 " 2 50	1 50 " 2 00	2 50
icklayers " ...	2 50	2 50 " 2 75	1 50 " 2 50	2 50
rpenters " ...	1 66 to 2 00	1 50 " 1 80	1 50 " 2 00	1 75
mbermen per month.....	15 00 " 20 00	15 00 " 18 00	22 00 " 28 00	12 00 to 25 00
ipwrights per day.	1 50 " 2 25	1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	.....
iths " .	1 50 " 2 00	1 50	1 50 " 2 00	.....
heelwrights " .	1 25 " 2 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 25 " 1 50	1 00 to 1 50
rd'ners with board per month.....	14 00 " 18 00	12 00 " 16 00	20 00 " 25 00	16 00 " 20 00
rdeners without board per day	1 65	*20 00 " 25 00	1 00 " 1 25	1 25
male cooks per month.....	6 00 to 12 00	10 00 " 12 00	8 00 " 10 00	8 00 to 12 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CANADA, 1886.

AGENCY.

Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Brandon, Man.	Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 50	1 25	1 00 to 2 00	1 50	1 50 to 2 00
3 00 " 3 50	3 00 " 4 00	2 00 to 5 00	4 00	5 00 to 6 00	6 00 " 7 50
5 00 " 8 00	6 00 " 8 00	4 00 "12 00	8 00 to 12 00	10 00 "15 00	12 00 "20 00
2 00 " 3 00	2 50	2 00 " 5 00	3 00	3 50	3 50 " 4 50
2 00 " 3 00	2 50	2 00 " 5 00	3 00	3 00 to 4 00	....
1 75 " 2 50	1 25 to 1 75	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 50	2 50 to 3 50
12 00 "18 00	.....	.....	*2 00 " 3 00	*2 00 to 3 00	*2 00 " 3 00
1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50 " 4 50
1 25 to 1 75	1 50 to 1 75	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 50	3 00 " 3 75
1 25 " 2 00	1 50 " 1 75	2 00 to 2 75	2 00 " 3 00	2 50	3 50 " 4 00
15 00 "16 00	15 00 "18 00	12 00 "16 00	15 00 "20 00	.....	.....
1 50	1 00 " 1 50	.....	1 50 " 2 50	.....	2 00 to 2 50
10 00 to 12 00	10 00 "12 00	10 00 to 18 00	15 00 "25 00	20 00 to 40 00	.....
8 00 " 9 00	9 00 "12 00	.....	12 00 "18 00	.....	All Chinese.
6 00 " 9 00	7 00 " 9 00	5 00 to 12 00	8 00 "12 00	12 00 to 20 00	12 00 to 20 00
1 25	1 00 " 1 37	1 00 " 1 50	1 25 " 1 50	1 50	1 00 " 1 50
.....	.....	1 25 " 3 00	.....	.....	2 50 " 3 00
1 25 " 2 00	.....	1 00 " 1 75	1 50 to 2 50	2 25	2 00 " 2 50
Paid by trip.	2 00	3 00 " 5 00	2 00 " 4 00	3 00	3 50 " 4 00
1 25 to 1 75	1 00 to 2 00	1 25 " 2 25	2 00	2 50	2 00 " 2 50
1 25 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00 " 3 00
1 50 " 2 00	1 50 " 1 75	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 50 " 3 00

* Per day.

CHAPTER VIII.

RAILWAYS.

459. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st ly, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress railway development was made that in 1850 there were t 71 miles in operation. In that year, however, several portant undertakings were commenced, among which ere the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Rail- ads, and in 1860, ten years later, there were 2,087 miles operation.

460. At the commencement of Confederation there were 258 miles in operation, in 1886 there were 10,715, showing increase in nineteen years of 8,489 miles. In 1868 the id-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1886 to 53,759,944. The total number of miles of completed ilway in 1886 was 11,620; the above figures therefore

Year ended 30th June,	Mileage of Road.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					$	$
1875	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876	5, 57½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102
1880	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351
1886	10,715	30,481,088	9,858,791	15,661,086	33,385,269	23,802,432

Earnings per mile.

462. In 1867 the earnings per mile averaged $4.847 ; in 1875 they averaged $4,033; in 1880, $3,418 ; in 1884, $3,490 ; in 1885, $3,175 ; and in 1886, $3,106 ; the tendency apparently being for the earnings per mile to gradually decrease, as the mileage itself is extended. The number of passengers increased since 1875 by 4,668,375, and the number of tons of freight by 9,990,250.

Statistics of Canadian Railways, 1885 and 1886.

463. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years of 1885 and 1886 :—

RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled, Tons.	
885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
$	$				
270,000	3,318,480	88,950	90,013	117,908	155,244
510,777	34,493,936	453,029	469,478	2,475,550	2,465,418
747,777	197,061,804	1,427,367	1,791,034	1,655,969	1,920,524
970,000	970,000	43,332	61,152	63,000	41,868
540,918	284,132,631	4,575,499	4,593,978	5,760,600	5,940,806
240,653	13,432,201	164,951	232,087	225,451	286,248
544,866	.....	284,474	.....	166,486	.....
393,413	13,392,197	555,040	539,857	582,598	525,623
528,076	6,586,682	70,046	81,287	82,460	400,519
230,853	8,230,853	196,824	162,900	305,376	683,979
908,777	3,809,715	101,165	102,059	61,576	59,013
389,213	39,138,227	624,271	681,692	2,115,015	2,400,143
494,323	603,666,754	8,584,948	8,805,537	13,611,989	14,579,385
260,380	49,193,218	1,087,651	1,053,254	1,047,282	1,081,701
754,703	653,759,944	9,672,599	9,858,791	14,659,271	15,661,086

System.
ping to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.

Railways.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Receipts to Expenses.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
			$	$	$	$		
Canada Atlantic	179,478	237,414	199,632	237,753	176,609	221,740	88·	93·
Canada Southern	3,004,548	2,752,177	3,440,374	3,453,019	2,623,546	2,262,038	76·	65·
Canadian Pacific System	5,343,261	5,024,148	6,928,869	8,874,950	4,557,519	5,633,251	65·	63·
Central Ontario	212,760	169,500	98,665	81,512	81,406	87,489	82·	107·
Grand Trunk Railway System	13,279,131	13,186,413	14,477,858	14,096,441	10,716,448	10,284,245	74·	73·
New Brunswick System	648,798	959,324	614,968	681,247	439,575	471,564	71·	69·
*North Shore	495,379	.....	584,132	.....	346,555	.....	59·	.....
Northern and Northwestern	999,050	1,004,023	1,340,316	1,301,283	804,444	781,222	60·	60·
Quebec Central	198,730	202,270	180,419	208,896	145,488	167,788	80·	80·
Southeastern System	590,413	555,154	460,384	402,614	379,572	371,949	82·	92·
Windsor and Annapolis	164,892	166,420	212,173	208,621	154,362	151,943	72·	72·
†Other lines	1,184,828	1,853,347	1,065,417	1,233,256	840,118	908,604	78·	73·
Total	26,301,268	26,110,190	29,603,227	30,779,592	21,265,642	21,341,833	71·	69·
Government Railways	4,322,421	4,370,898	2,624,242	2,605,677	2,749,709	2,800,743	104·	107·
Total for Canada	30,623,689	30,481,088	32,227,469	33,385,269	24,015,351	24,142,576	74·	72·

* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.
† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.

464. The following comparisons have reference only to ublic railways, and not to those belonging to the Govern- ent. There was an increase of 592 in the number of miles operation, of 220,589 in the number of passengers, of 57,396 in the number of tons of freight carried, and pparently a decrease of 191,078 miles in the number of miles un by trains. The receipts showed an increase of $1,176,365, hile the working expenses, which in 1885 averaged $2,372 er mile, for the past year averaged $2,233, being a decrease $139 per mile. The proportion of working expenses to ceipts decreased 2 per cent., the largest decrease, viz., 9 er cent., being on the Canada Southern. The total percent- ge is considerably higher than in most European countries, ie proportion there generally ranging from 50 to 55 per nt. In the Australasian Colonies, in 1884, the proportion as 63 per cent., and in India, in 1885, it was only 49 per nt.

465. The expenses of working the Government railways e very considerable, and are in excess of the receipts. here was an increase of 3 per cent. in the proportion of

467. There was a decrease in the total number killed, as compared with 1885, of 13, and 6 passengers only were killed as against 8 in the year before ; 138 therefore of the total number killed were employés of the various roads ; 59 passengers were injured, being a reduction of 18. Returns were not available of the number of employés injured during the year. Passengers killed and injured.

468. In an excellent work recently published, entitled "Railway Problems," and written by Mr. J. S. Jeans, a statistician of authority, a great injustice is done to the railway companies of this country, with reference to the number of accidents to passengers. The author, after first stating that the distinction between accidents to passengers and employés is a very necessary one, proceeds, in what seems rather an inconsistent manner, to give a table showing the proportion of accidents to passengers, employés and persons of all kinds to the number of passengers carried, and as a result declares Canada to be one of the most dangerous countries to travel in. This statement, while correct as far as Mr. Jeans' figures go, is entirely at variance with the actual facts. It must be obvious that the number of accidents to brakesmen, car couplers and others can have no practical bearing on the safety of the passengers, and it is not fair to assume that every passenger, while travelling, runs the same risk of injury as the employés of the road. The casual reader would suppose from Mr. Jeans' table that in 1884 (the year taken) 22·77 passengers in every million were killed in this country while travelling, whereas the correct proportion was 4·60 in every million, and this proportion was most exceptionally high, far higher than in any other year during the last 12 years, and also far higher than the average for the same period, which is 1·42. Safety of railway travel in Canada.

469. The following figures show the number of passengers Proportion of

lled per million passengers carried in each year since 75 :—

Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	Year.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875	2·11	1881	0·72
1876	0·90	1882	1·07
1877	0·82	1883	0·52
1878	1·40	1884	4·60
1879	1·38	1885	0·82
1880	1·55	1886	0·61

Average for the whole period, 1·42.

470. It is very evident from the foregoing, that Canada is no means a dangerous country to travel in, the individual k being exceedingly small.

471. The following figures, taken from "Railway Pro- ms," pp. 232 and 234, to which the figures for this ntry have been added, will be found interesting, as ording a comparison of the railway passenger travel in principal countries in Europe and the United States :—

MBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AND PER MILE OF LINE OPEN, IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Passenger travel in United Kingdom.

472. The United Kingdom, it will be seen, is far ahead of all other countries in the extent of its passenger travel. In England and Wales the number of passengers per head of population is 25. The proportion of travel in Canada to population is far larger than it is to the railway mileage.

Proportion of traffic to cost.

473. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic, that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost.* If this standard is applied to Canadian railways, their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1886 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·11 per cent. of the total capital expenditure. In the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in Germany and the United States it is slightly below it.

Gauge of Canadian railways.

474. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Rolling stock, 1885 and 1886.

475. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1885 and 1886 will be found in the next table. With the exception of second-class and platform cars, there is an increase under each head :—

* Railway Problems, p. 25.

CHAPTER VIII.

ROLLING STOCK OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Locomotives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Emigrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Platform Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
5	1,524	.....	704	501	403	22,166	13,761	2,391
6	1,571	73	734	497	415	23,845	13,178	2,533
rease....	47	.....	30	.....	12	1,679	.....	142
crease ...	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	583	.....

476. The above table represents the rolling stock in use; ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of rs hired must be deducted in each year :—

1885.....	34	.....	28	14	21	1,299	201	.....
1886.....	40	8	31	20	20	847	237	.....

477. The total amount of railway capital paid up in the nited Kingdom on 31st December, 1885, was $3,970,509,201; India to the same date, $788,000,154; in the Australasian

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS 1885.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom	19,169	1,914	6
India	12,376	16,160	86
Canada	10,715	447	337
Australasia (total)	8,024	408	394
New South Wales	1,812	513	171
Victoria	1,680	580	52
South Australia	1,063	300	850
Queensland	1,434	222	466
Western Australia	124	274	8,548
Tasmania	257	514	102
New Zealand	1,654	341	63
Cape of Good Hope	1,719	728	124
Natal	174	2,549	108
Ceylon	178	15,730	143
Mauritius	92	3,928	9
Newfoundland	84	2,348	1,928
Jamaica	67	8,901	64
Trinidad	51	3,370	34
Barbados	23	7,472	7
British Guiana	21	12,825	5,190

Proportion of railway mileage to area in Canada.

479. Mr. Jeans says that a railway is calculated in a general way to open up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, in which case there are not more than 428,600 square miles of this country, or about one-eighth, within the ordinary reach of railway facilities, and in the Australasian Colonies there are not more than 323,260 acres, or about one-ninth of the total area.

Railways of British Empire.

480. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 52,693 miles, of which 50,284 miles are in the four countries named in paragraph 477.

Proportion to area.

481. The estimated area of the British Empire being 7,999,618 square miles, the above figures show that there is an average of one mile of railway to every 151 square miles of area.

482. With the exception of the United Kingdom and dia, Canada has a greater length of railway mileage than y other British possession, and Western Australia would pear to be the Colony with the fewest railway facilities.

483. The next table gives particulars concerning the lways in the principal foreign countries in 1885 :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
ope—			
ustro-Hungary	14,301	2,639	17
elgium	2,711	2,159	4
ulgaria	140	14,342	176
enmark	1,208	1,735	12
rance	20,144	1,870	10
erman Empire	23,287	2,012	8
reece	324	5,306	61
aly	6,167	4,615	18
etherlands	1,407	3,082	9
ortugal	1,039	4,380	33
oumania	1,045	5,220	48
ussia	16,502	5,297	126

485. Belgium has the largest extent of railway accommodation, and in this respect is ahead of the United Kingdom; the German Empire, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France follow very closely. Egypt and Brazil have the smallest amount of railway facilities, and there are no railways in Persia. Greatest railway accommodation.

486. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railway, with an aggregate mileage in operation of 1,190 miles, and the following table gives the financial position of each road for the year ended 30th June, 1886 :— Government railways.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885–86.

Railway.	Capital Paid up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Intercolonial	44,172,743	2,383,201	2,489,244	.....	106,043	104·4
Eastern Extens'n	1,284,496	66,893	94,756	.....	27,863	141·6
Windsor Branch	.....	23,658	19,229	4,429	.....	81·3
P. E. Island	3,735,981	155,584	216,744	.....	61,160	139·3
Totals	.....	.....	.....	4,429	195,066	107·2
Less profits	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,429	.....
Total loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,637	.....

487. It will be seen that the working expenses exceeded the earnings by $190,637, which was a larger excess by $65,170 than that of the preceding year, but of the loss on the Intercolonial, $115,000 were spent for improvements generally charged to capital, and the repairs necessary on the Eastern Extension were unusually heavy. The Windsor Branch, while owned, is only maintained by the Government, and is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Excess of working expenses.

ailway Company, who pay to the Government one-third
the gross receipts.

488. The main line of the Intercolonial runs from Point
évis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and forms
art of the through mail line between the Atlantic and
acific Oceans. The building of this line was one of the
nditions on which the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New
runswick entered the Confederation, and its construction
as also desired for military purposes by the Imperial
overnment, who guaranteed the interest on a loan not
ceeding $15,000,000 towards its cost, and it was in
nsequence of their representations, on military grounds,
at the line takes the apparently circuitous course that it
oes. The total mileage, including extensions, is 866 miles,
nd the total amount expended on the road up to 30th June,
886, was $44,172,743.

489. The following figures show the progress the business
this road has made during the last seven years.

The number of passengers carried during the same period :—

1880	581,483
1881	631,245
1882	779,994
1883	878,600
1884	920,870
1885	914,785
1886	889,864

Increase and decrease.

490. The increase in earnings over 1885 was $15,048, and in freight carried 38,476 tons; in both cases the figures were the largest during the period. There was a decrease of 24,921 in the number of passengers, principally attributable to the small pox epidemic in 1885, which put a stop for that season to the ordinary summer travel in Quebec.

Coal carried.

491. The quantity of coal carried was 165,791 tons, being 52,893 tons more than in 1885, and 165,222 tons more than in 1879. This article, however, is for the purpose of developing the industry, carried at so low a rate as to be unremunerative to the railway.

The total train mileage was 4,039,877, and the expenses per mile of railway, $2,891.

Windsor Branch.

492. The Windsor Branch runs from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of 32 miles, and is, as previously stated, maintained by the Government, but operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. The Government's share of earnings, which are generally found sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, were $793 less than in 1885.

Eastern Extension

493. The Eastern Extension Railway extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, on the Straits of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is eighty miles in length and was purchased on the 9th January, 1884, by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia for $1,200,000, including equipment. The total cost to 30th June, 1886, was $1,284,496. The expenditure for renewals and repairs was exceptionally

eavy, and the earnings showed a decrease of $6,157, rincipally due to a falling off in the fish traffic.

494. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole ength of the Island, a distance of 154½ miles, was built by he Government, as a condition of the Island joining the onfederation, and was opened for traffic in April, 1875. Its otal length, including extensions, is 211½ miles, and the ost up to 30th June, 1886, was $3,735,981. The traffic on his road is very light, and it is likely to be some time before he receipts cover the expenditure. The receipts showed a ecrease of $3,004, and the expenditure an increase of $5,537 s compared with 1885.

495. The following is a comparative statement of the raffic returns from Government railways for 1885 and 886:—

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

Railway.	Miles in Operation.		Number of Passengers.		Tons of Freight.	
	1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886

496. There was an increase in the total amounts of earnings of $5,094, but an increase also in the total expenditure of $70,264. The earnings per mile of railway were $2,209 as compared with $2,214 in 1885, and the expenditure $2,370 per mile as compared with $2,320 in the previous year. Earnings per mile.

497. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years, on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :— Government expenditure on railways.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June,				
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	3,587,167	4,729,692	3,963,381	3,258,921	818,150
" subsidy	2,210,000	5,323,077	7,254,208	6,862,201	2,890,427
" advance on rails, as per contract	375,000	973,752	.....	.....	.....
Surveys	.....	.....	11,313	60,465	40,763
Statistics	.....	.....	943	125	2,985
Intercolonial	2,655,226	3,977,006	3,859,558	3,636,841	3,035,378
Windsor Branch	13,009	23,104	22,141	18,751	19,229
Prince Edward Island	228,662	309,994	367,092	289,651	221,413
Eastern Extension	.....	.....	1,294,346	80,330	94,940
Carleton Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,479
Subsidies, general	.....	.....	208,000	403,245	2,326,349
Short Line Railway claims	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,678
Bridge at Emerson	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....
Total on Railways	9,069,154	15,336,625	17,030,982	14,610,530	9,659,791
Pacific Railway Loan Account	.....	.....	10,953,462	9,701,438	995,800
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension	.....	.....	143,600	135,200	.....
Total	.....	.....	11,097,062	9,836,638	995,800

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

498. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is an accomplished fact, and through trains are running daily Canadian Pacific Railway.

etween Montreal and Vancouver, it may be profitable to ve a short summary of the history of the line.

499. It was required by the Province of British Columbia, s one of the conditions on which it entered the Confederation 1871, that the Dominion Government should secure the onstruction of a railway connecting that Province with the ilway system of Canada, that such railway should be ommenced simultaneously at each end within two years nd should be completed within ten years from the date o he Union.

500. The first surveying party for the purpose of finding practical route, commenced their work in June, 1871, and rom that date surveys were continued every year.

501. In 1872 a company was formed to build the line, and arliament granted a subsidy of $30,000,000 in money and 0,000,000 acres of land. The company, however, failed to arry out its charter, which it accordingly surrendered, and n 1874 Parliament again proceeded with the road as a ublic work, further surveying parties being sent out

terms (known as the Carnarvon Terms) were agreed to, and the time extended to 31st December, 1890.

Second company formed.

504. Except in the partial construction of the line to Winnipeg (which section of the road was eventually opened for traffic in May, 1883) and in additional surveys, little more was done until the year 1880, when a company was formed, which agreed, under certain conditions, to build an all-rail route across the continent to the Pacific coast, and for that purpose a contract, dated the 21st October, 1880, was made with the Government for the building of a line of railway between Callander, Lake Nipissing, and Port Moody, British Columbia, which contract was, by an Act passed in the Session of 1881, 44 Victoria, chapter 1, approved of and ratified by Parliament.

Incorporation.

505. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was incorporated by letters patent, the 16th February, 1881.

Terms of contract.

506. By this contract, the Company undertook to construct the portions between Callander and Port Arthur, and between Red River and Savona's Ferry (Kamloops), British Columbia, the Government undertaking the building of the portions between Port Arthur and Red River, and between Savona's Ferry and Port Moody, which portions were, when completed, to be handed over to the company, and the whole line was to be completed and equipped by the 1st May, 1891.

Subsidy.

507. In addition to the section of railway above mentioned, a subsidy was, by the Act of 1881, granted to the company, consisting of $25,000,000 in money, and 25,000,000 acres of land.

Progress of work.

508. The work was now vigorously proceeded with, the location of the line west of Winnipeg was completely changed, a more southerly route being taken, and the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains was chosen

instead of the Yellowhead Pass, and by the end of 1882 trains were running 605 miles west of Winnipeg.

Interest guaranteed by Government.

509. So great, however, was the hostility of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and of the American Pacific Railway Companies, and so actively did they use their influence that the new company found the money markets of London and New York practically closed against it, making it impossible for them to obtain funds for the progress of the work, and to aid them at this crisis, the Government, on 10th November, 1883, agreed to guarantee the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on $65,000,000 stock, for ten years, from the 17th August, 1883, the Company depositing with the Government moneys and securities to the extent of $15,942,645, and also depositing certificates of shares to the value of $35,000,000, being the remaining capital stock, such stock when withdrawn to be placed on the market, to be replaced by equivalent securities. From the above sums the Government undertook to pay as interest half yearly to the Bank of Montreal the sum of $975,000. Towards the sum of $15,942,645 the Company paid on 16th November, 1883, the sum of $8,561,733 and undertook to pay $2,853,912 on 1st February, 1884, and the balance, amounting to $4,527,000, within five years, with interest at 4 per cent.

Proposition for an advance.

510. About this time the Company represented to the Government, that if Parliament would advance a certain sum, they would undertake to complete the road at a much earlier date than that named in the contract.

Terms of loan.

511. This proposition was agreed to by the Government, and in the Session of 1884 an Act, 37 Victoria, chapter 1, was passed, by which a loan of $22,500,000, with interest at 5 cent., and payable in May, 1891, was made to the company, security being taken for the same by a mortgage on their entire property. Of this sum, $7,500,000 was paid to the

y at once, in order to extinguish their then floating
ıd the remainder has been paid over as the work
ed. The time for the payment of the sum of
)12 was also extended to 7th November, 1888. The
ıy at the same time undertook to complete the road
, 1886, five years earlier than the original date.

Proposition for re-adjustment.

This arrangement necessitated a more rapid progress
work, and a larger outlay than would have been
se required, and the Company in 1885 found that
rangements with the Government were too stringent
r of their readily disposing of their stock, and that
ere thus prevented from obtaining the funds neces-
the general requirements of the road. Application,
:e, was made to the Government for a readjustment,
48-49 Victoria, chapter 57, the following changes
ade.

Terms of re-adjustment.

The Company issued and delivered to the Govern-
35,000,000 first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at 5
t., and secured by a mortgage on their entire property
the Algoma Branch), and thereupon the Government
ed and destroyed the shares in the capital stock,
ing to $35,000,000, held by them.

Financial position of the company.

The Company were then liable to the Government
ws :—

oan under Act of 1884	$22,500,000
alance of amount due under agreement of 10th November, 1883	7,380,912
Total	$29,880,912

amount, with interest at 4 per cent., was to be repaid
1st May, 1891. $20,000,000 of this amount was
e in cash, and was secured by a like amount of the
nentioned first mortgage bonds, and the balance was
l by a lien upon the unsold lands of the company,

bout 20,000,000 acres. Of the remaining $15,000,000 of onds, $8,000,000 were held by the Government as security or a temporary loan of $5,000,0000, and the balance was to e paid over from time to time to the company for the mprovement of the road. The temporary loan, which was ade in July, 1885, was repaid in the following months of eptember and November, the Company having succeeded n disposing of bonds placed on the London market. A deed f mortgage, dated the 25th July, 1885, was executed, mbodying the above conditions.

515. Early in 1886, the Company having almost completed he road, made another arrangement with the Government, nder which they agreed to pay the amount actually dvanced to them out of the $20,000,000, viz., $19,150,700, nd the Government agreed to accept unsold lands of the ompany at the rate of $1.50 per acre to the extent of the alance remaining due to them, being $9,880,912 and interest. his arrangement was ratified by an Act 49 Victoria, chapter , passed on the 2nd June, 1886.

516. On the 1st May, 1886, the Company paid the sum of

518. Owing to the energy displayed by the company, and to the assistance obtained by them from the Government, the road has been completed very much sooner than at one time was thought to be possible. The first sod was turned by the company on the 2nd of May, 1881, and the last spike was driven at Craigellachie, in British Columbia, on 7th of November, 1885, the work having been completed in 4 years and 6 months, being 5 years and 6 months less than the originally stipulated time. The road was opened for general traffic on the 28th of June, 1886, the first passenger train leaving Montreal on that day, and reaching Vancouver on the following 4th of July. Duration of construction. The first train.

519. The total distance between Callander and Port Moody is 2,547 miles; of this the company built 1,906 miles, viz., from Callander to Port Arthur, 649 miles, and from Winnipeg to Savona's Ferry, 1,257 miles, and the Government built the remainder, viz., from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 428 miles, and from Savona's Ferry to Port Moody, 213 miles. Construction by company. By Government.

520. In order to prolong their line eastward, the Company in 1881 purchased the Canada Central Railway from Callander to Ottawa, a distance of 224 miles, and in 1882 the western division of the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway between Ottawa and Montreal, a distance of 120 miles, and in 1885 they acquired, by special statutory provision, the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of 159 miles, making the longest continuous railroad in the world owned by one company, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver being 3,050 miles, as follows:— Length of road.

	Miles.
Quebec to St. Martin's Junction	159
Montreal to Callander	344
Callander to Port Arthur	649
Port Arthur to Red River (Winnipeg)	428
Red River to Savona's Ferry	1,257
Savona's Ferry to Port Moody	213
	3,050

521. The total mileage controlled by the company is now ,306 miles. The Company are building a line from Smith's alls to cross the St. Lawrence at Lachine, where a bridge being built, and to go in as direct a line as possible to the arbours of St. John and Halifax. Contracts also have been t by the Government for a line across Cape Breton from he Strait of Canso to Louisburg, which is the port nearest Liverpool on this continent, and it is believed that when hese lines are built the time between Liverpool and Van- ouver can be reduced to 11 days.

522. The Company have also established a line of steamers etween Vancouver and Hong-Kong and Japan, the first of hich will probably arrive while this chapter is in the ress. Application has been made to the Imperial Govern- ent by the company for the establishment of a regular ail route over this line, between England and China and ustralia, and for a subsidy towards the line of steamers to n in connection with the same, the Dominion Government ndertaking to grant a certain sum. The question is still nder consideration.

CHAPTER IX.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MARINE.

Marine Department.

524. The special object of this Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and it is gratifying to know that no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of light-houses, &c., 1867-1886.

525. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog whistles and fog horns in every year from 1868 to 1886 inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1886.

Year ended 31st December,	Light Stations.	Lighthouses.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	.....
1869	219	233	2	.....
1870	240	278	4	.....
1871	264	297	8	.....
1872	280	314	13	.....
1873	316	363	17	.....
1874	342	384	18	.....
1875	377	444	22	.....
1876	407	488	24	.....
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16

526. It will be seen that there are no less than 336 light tations, 398 lighthouses, 21 fog whistles and 16 fog horns nore than there were in 1868, without taking into account ne large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have lso been supplied since then.

527. The total number of light stations in the Dominion n the 31st December, 1886, was 534; of lights shown, 625; f steam fog whistles and automatic fog horns, 39; and of ghtkeepers, engineers of fog whistles, assistants and crews f lightships, 682; while the whole number of persons em-loyed on the outside service was 1,431. The lights, beacons, cc., were distributed among the several divisions as follows:

528. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Ianitoba, contained 176 lights, including 2 in Manitoba. here were also 225 buoys and 19 beacons. Five new lights nd several buoys and beacons were added during the year. he total cost of maintenance for the year was $85,719, and f construction, $36,678.

529. The Quebec division is a large and important one, [illegible]

boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Lansdowne" and "Newfield." Four new lights were erected, and one steam fog-alarm is in course of construction The six life-boats built last year have been all placed at various points along the coast. The amount expended for maintenance was $142,779, and for construction, $5,905.

New Brunswick division.

531. In the New Brunswick division there were 104 light-houses, including 2 lightships and 12 fog alarms. Two new lights were established during 1886, and 2 fog alarms. The expenditure for maintenance was $76,046, and for construction, $2,421.

Prince Edward Island division.

532. Prince Edward Island division contained 47 lights. The expenditure for maintenance was $22,282, and for construction, $879.

British Columbia division.

533. British Columbia division contained 9 lighthouses and 1 fog whistle; these were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." One new lighthouse was erected. The expenditure for maintenance was $14,784, and for construction, $4,898.

Government steamers.

534. The Department has 7 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Department on the Pacific Coast. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1886 was $130,760, including the sum of $1,383 spent on account of the steamers "Alert" and "Princess Louise."

Harbour police.

535. A police force has been established for a number of years, at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton is levied

all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 0 tons, and twice a year by vessels over that amount. he force consisted of 75 men, 36 at Quebec and 39 at ontreal, and the total number of arrests made was 1,049, ing 328 less than in the preceding year. There was an cess of expenditure over receipts of $19,826, and during e past 17 years the total expenditure has exceeded the tal receipts by $162,982.

536. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and stressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are quired to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, ssels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; hing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as her vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on fishing voyage. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, t a parliamentary grant is made to the General Hospitals Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. The tal amount received from dues in 1886 was $40,848, being increase of $1,779 as compared with 1885. The total penditure was $49,343, being $8,495 in excess of receipts

538. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,514 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 955 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 922 have been issued for masters and 358 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $1,284, and the expenditure to $5,245. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $41,159. Masters and mates examination.

539. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea going vessels of all nations, that occurred in Canadian waters in the year ended 31st December, 1886, as reported to the Department, was 307, the tonnage involved was 124,442, and the amount of loss, as far as ascertained, $1,657,739. The number of lives lost was 46, 19 in Canadian and 27 in other waters. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 22, involving 5,361 tons, and causing loss to the extent of $121,773. The number of lives lost was 6. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1886 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the large difference in the figures for 1885 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract. Number of wrecks, &c.

540. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:— Number of wrecks, &c., 1870-1886.

CHAPTER IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1886.

Year ended 31st December.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				$
0	335	.....	210	901,000
1	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
2	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
3	350	99,523	813	2,844,133
4	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
5	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
6	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
7	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
8	414	161,760	187	3,444,875
9	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
0	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1	440	210,719	399	4,922,423
2	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
3	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
4	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
5	346	144,726	198	2,753,867
6	329	129,803	52	1,779,512
Total	6,411	2,314,627	4,260	48,721,352

541. The number of casualties in 1885 exceeded that of

N.S., on 1st April in that year, when 545 persons were drowned. On the 5th November in the same year, the steamer "Bavarian" was burned on Lake Ontario and 20 lives lost. In 1881 the steamer "Victoria" upset on the Thames River, near London, Ont., and 182 lives were lost.

Meteorological warnings.

543. The value and importance, as well as the efficiency of the meteorological service is continually increasing. Out of 906 storm warnings issued in 1886, 799 were verified, being 88 per cent., a trifle smaller percentage than in the previous year, but larger than in any other year, as will be seen from the following figures, which show the number of warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877:—

Year.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877	743	510	68·6
1878	860	673	78·3
1879	712	591	83·0
1880	889	736	82·8
1881	854	727	85·1
1882	841	658	78·2
1883	1,085	858	79·1
1884	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3
1886	906	799	88·2

Number verified.

544. Out of a total number of 8,518 warnings issued, 6,956, or 81·6 per cent. were verified, being a yearly average of warnings verified of 81·5 per cent. It is not possible, of course, to form any correct estimate of the number of disasters and casualties that are prevented by these warnings, though it is undoubtedly large, and many reports and grateful acknowledgments are received, from mariners and persons interested, of the services rendered by them.

545. Out of 6,995 predictions of weather probabilities issued, 5,339, or 76 per cent. were fully, and 1,029 partly

rified. The system of supplying information concerning e weather throughout the country by means of metal discs tached to the railway carriages has proved very successful, d is much appreciated by farmers and country people.

546. The Superintendent, in his report, calls attention to e excellent meteorological statistics collected by the Pro- nces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it is, as he remarks, ry much to be hoped that the other Provinces will follow eir good example.

547. The following is a general summary of the expen- ture of this department during the year ended 30th June, 86. The expenditure in 1885 amounted to $1,038,892, ere was therefore a decrease of $58,772.

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1885.

Departmental salaries	$ 30,454
Maintenance of lights	505,929
Construction of "	55,825
Dominion steamers	130,760
Examination of masters and mates	5,245
Hudson's Bay expedition	35,217
Marine hospitals	49,304

Province.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Steamers.	Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total Net Tonnage.
New Brunswick	1,042	85	10,983	269,224
Nova Scotia	2,929	75	7,391	526,921
Quebec	1,650	349	138,916	232,556
Ontario	1,248	556	79,034	140,929
Prince Edward Island	225	14	3,095	30,658
British Columbia	134	81	13,644	11,900
Manitoba	66	38	4,755	5,578
Total	7,294	1,198	257,818	1,217,766

There was a decrease as compared with 1885, of 21 in the number of vessels, and of 14,090 in the amount of tonnage, and assuming the average value to be $30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be $36,532,980. being a decrease of $422,700.

Increase in number of steamers.

549. There was, it will be seen, an increase in the number of steamers of 67 and in the tonnage of 45,248 tons. This was caused principally by the transfer from the United Kingdom of the registers of a number of the large steamships belonging to the Allan line, a difference in tonnage of 30,965 tons being made in this way.

Number of vessels, 1873-1886.

550. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :—

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	6,783	1,073,718	1880	7,377	1,311,218
1874	6,930	1,158,363	1881	6,394	1,310,896
1875	6,952	1,205,565	1882	7,312	1,260,777
1876	7,192	1,260,893	1883	7,374	1,276,440
1877	7,362	1,310,468	1884	7,254	1,253,747
1878	7,469	1,333,015	1885	7,315	1,231,856
1879	7,471	1,332,094	1886	7,294	1,217,766

551. The number of new vessels built in 1886 was 229, ith a tonnage of 32,207 tons, and an estimated value, at 5 per ton, of $1,449,315. This was a decrease, as compared ith 1885, of 11 in number and of 10,972 in tonnage. By r the largest number of the new vessels, viz., 93, were ilt in Nova Scotia, being 40·6 per cent. of the whole mber, and involving 65·0 per cent. of the total tonnage.

552. A number of reasons have been given for this falling f in the shipbuilding trade, among the most reasonable of hich appear to be the fact that iron is rapidly taking the ace of wood in the construction of ships, and that as eamers are absorbing almost the whole of the carrying ade of the Atlantic, there is no longer that demand for ooden vessels of fair size that used to exist. Moreover, the eneral depression of trade throughout the world, has caused ch a large number of vessels to be lying idle, that the resent supply is more than adequate to the demand. The ajority of vessels now built are for fishing purposes, which plains the fact of the number of vessels not having ecreased in more equal proportion to the decrease in

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1885 AND 1886.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1885.					
British	3,219	3,007,314	1,104,157	509,343	89,596
Canadian	29,438	6,438,750	1,754,985	1,482,193	270,163
Foreign	18,494	4,638,648	1,113,054	1,161,587	203,297
Total	51,151	14,084,712	3,972,196	3,153,123	563,056
1886.					
British	2,960	3,101,285	1,161,923	560,130	86,182
Canadian	30,011	5,943,341	1,743,575	1,542,946	271,278
Foreign	19,357	4,924,606	1,149,009	1,186,279	206,783
Total	52,328	13,969,232	4,054,507	3,289,355	564,243

There was a decrease of 115,480 in the total number of tons register, but an increase in every other particular. There was a falling off in the number of British vessels, but an increase in that of Canadian and foreign.

554. The following table gives the number of vessels and their aggregate tonnage, and number of men employed, that arrived from sea in each year from 1868, at the principal ports of the Dominion, viz., Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, and Victoria, B.C.:— Arrivals at principal ports.

Year ended 30th June,	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
1868	3,245	1,537,937	52,467
1869	3,928	1,599,676	56,468
1870	4,295	1,766,853	60,998
1871	4,031	1,615,962	56,993
1872	4,678	2,011,286	70,208
1873	4,601	1,991,231	69,863
1874	4,323	2,101,318	70,504
1875	4,203	1,919,576	68,837
1876	4,055	2,152,225	68,610
1877	4,350	2,442,044	68,066
1878	4,134	2,406,584	72,282
1879	3,899	2,177,604	69,532
1880	4,251	2,506,218	76,700
1881	4,539	2,735,476	81,752
1882	4,377	2,567,123	81,284
1883	4,538	2,695,126	83,765
1884	5,057	2,873,274	102,091
1885	4,547	2,531,766	91,175

Victoria is not included until 1872, and Charlottetown not until 1874.

555. A comparative statement of the number, tonnage and crews of sea-going vessels trading to Canada in 1885 and 1886, is given below :—

There was a decided increase under each head as compared with 1885. The average tonnage to each vessel was as follows: British, 1,047 tons; Foreign, 451 tons; and Canadian, 156 tons. The freight carried in the 3,219 British vessels was almost the same as the quantity carried in the remaining 17,973 vessels.

Shipping in British possessions.

556. The figures in the next table of British and Colonial shipping are all taken from official sources:

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
United Kingdom	64,281,642	Bermuda	215,981
Gibraltar	8,029,972	Honduras	224,726
Malta	10,525,863	British Guiana	634,203
India	6,653,770	Bahamas	227,249
Straits Settlement	7,466,596	Turk's Island	263,776
Ceylon	3,561,192	Jamaica	945,281
Labuan	47,879	Windward Islands	1,882,186
Hong-Kong	7,699,099	Leeward Islands	1,279,480
Mauritius	598,091	Trinidad	1,069,121
Natal	388,493	New South Wales	4,133,077
Cape of Good Hope	1,611,664	Victoria	3,260,158
St. Helena	111,055	*South Australia	1,834,532
Lagos	432,950	Western Australia	468,035
Gold Coast	652,092	Tasmania	677,806
Sierra Leone	434,163	New Zealand	1,032,700
Gambia	164,442	Queensland	3,142,158
Canada	7,644,615	Fiji	109,948
Newfoundland	590,771	Falkland Islands	29,543

* 1884.

Trade to Canada.

557. With the exception of Gibraltar and Malta, which are only ports of call, and of Hong-Kong, it will be seen that the tonnage of vessels trading to Canada is greater than that to any British possession, exclusive of the United Kingdom. The total tonnage, however, to the Australasian Colonies is nearly double that to this country.

CHAPTER IX.

558. The following table shows the number and tonnag of vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the princip countries of the world. The figures have been taken partl from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Yea Book, 1887:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Numb of Tons to each Vessel.
United Kingdom	18,791	7,209,163	384
United States	23,263	4,265,923	404
Sweden and Norway	11,928	2,113,019	177
German Empire	4,135	1,282,449	310
Canada	7,294	1,217,766	167
France	15,266	1,000,215	65
Italy	7,336	953,419	130
Russia	2,343	625,366	267
Spain	1,826	508,879	279
Australasia	2,786	361,634	129
Austria	9,368	311,987	33
Netherlands	740	302,826	409
Denmark	3,161	269,806	85
Greece	3,213	261,496	81
Portugal	392	104,348	266
Belgium	64	80,592	1,259

PART II.—FISHERIES.

562. With the exception of the financial statements, which are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, all information respecting the fisheries is for the year ended 31st December, 1886.

563. From the following table it will be seen that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there was a decrease of $151,438, there was an increase in the value of the fisheries from every other Province, and an increase in the total value of $956,315. The largest increase was in British Columbia, viz., $499,310. Produce of the fisheries by Provinces, 1885-1886.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1885.	1886.
	$	$
Nova Scotia	8,283,923	8,415,361
New Brunswick	4,005,432	4,180,227
Quebec	1,719,459	1,741,382
Prince Edward Island	1,293,429	1,141,991
British Columbia	1,078,068	1,577,378
Ontario	1,342,692	1,435,998
Manitoba and North-West Territories	.....	186,970
Total	17,722,973	18,679,288
Increase	.....	956,315

564. The particulars of the number of men, vessels, &c., engaged in fishing, as given in the next table, will give some idea of the importance of this industry, as it will be seen that there were nearly 56,000 fishermen, employing 29,240 vessels and boats, while if the number of those earning a livelihood in connection with the fisheries could be given, it would be several times as many. In spite of the increase in the value of the catch, there was a decrease as compared Men, vessels, &c., employed in the fisheries, 1886.

ith 1885 in the number of men and boats employed, dicating, probably, greater success by inshore boat fishermen. There was also an increase in nets of 273,677 fathoms, ual to a length of 546,954 yards or 310 miles:—

NUMBER OF MEN, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF VESSELS, BOATS AND FISHING MATERIAL IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1886.

Provinces.	Men.	Vessels and Steam Tugs.			Boats.	
	No.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.
				$		$
va Scotia	27,485	643	29,119	1,315,166	13,030	294,738
w Brunswick	9,359	173	2,902	84,460	5,179	193,937
nce Edward Island	3,496	56	2,249	65,800	1,018	31,415
ebec	8,819	152	8,279	315,780	6,424	168,122
tario	2,797	42	585	73,205	1,232	102,253
tish Columbia	3,775	47	1,471	126,000	1,254	60,080
Total	55,731	1,113	44,605	1,980,411	28,137	850,545

	Gill Nets and	Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs.	Lobster Factories,	Freezers and

. The next table gives a detailed statement of the and value of the fisheries of the Dominion in the years and 1886:— Yield of the fisheries, 1885 and 1886.

ARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.		1886.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
.....	cwt.	1,077,393	4,537,727	1,080,716	4,549,571
s cod	lbs.	.....	.....	69,799	3,507
, pickled	brls.	477,262	1,997,301	374,784	1,518,022
smoked	boxes.	1,461,854	365,463	1,129,305	282,326
frozen	No.	15,899,150	94,800	21,023,200	126,139
fresh	lbs.	364,640	14,951	5,767,554	285,010
s, preserved, in cans	"	17,363,028	2,463,780	16,434,42[illegible]	2,356,659
in shell, alive, &c	tons.	4,998	149,951	8,662	281,734
pickled	brls.	7,826	103,744	6,511	85,753
fresh	No.	204,700	40,940	.....	.....
" in ice	lbs.	2,391,365	411,231	2,917,712	433,552
preserved, in cans	"	5,258,918	552,459	7,762,321	842,876
smoked	"	404,365	43,873	49,048	8,674
l, preserved, in cans	"	539,734	61,287	772,592	81,909
fresh	"	.....	.....	93,500	4,895
pickled	brls.	145,752	1,448,137	117,962	1,479,620
k	cwt.	189,372	663,145	213,474	747,685
.....	"	55,644	194,754	40,841	138,179
.....	"	65,290	228,515	79,045	276,657
.....	lbs.	5,545,449	432,160	5,052,413	397,099
ckled	brls.	4,305	42,772	2,430	24,300
ih, pickled	"	5,355	53,550	4,903	41,788
fresh	lbs.	2,917,560	233,404	5,918,623	392,561
.....	"	5,982,358	359,029	7,209,888	432,212
s	hhds.	58,145	355,731	73,627	735,642
.....	brls.	57,132	171,896	62,905	189,915
unds	lbs.	106,667	106,667	107,643	99,411
gues and sounds	brls.	4,142	29,148	1,856	13,475
s	"	30,738	158,513	33,887	134,849
.....	No. & lbs.	No. 143,320	13,657	lbs. 509,710	30,582
kled	brls.	14,535	135,517	8,520	79,314
"	"	4,600	41,202	7,360	66,014
.....	lbs	1,817,755	91,940	1,635,296	97,607
.....	"	1,735,917	104,155	1,563,872	96,912
n	"	2,372,175	118,871	2,373,133	118,819
mgó	"	679,220	43,029	857,645	55,647
.....	"	1,074,103	69,189	867,204	56,560
l	"	2,120,003	131,939	2,624,785	159,684
.....	"	1,022,620	51,978	1,438,664	59,394
ish	"	118,750	7,125	64,600	3,876
whitefish	dozen.	6,798	8,497	7,372	9,215

CHAPTER IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF
FISHERIES—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.		1885.		1886.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	V
			$		
Tom cod or frost fish	lbs.	641,260	25,650	1,463,875	
Flounders	"	152,520	9,150	49,920	
Squid	brls.	3,487	13,948	4,958	
Oolâbans, pickled	"	110	1,800	80	
" fresh	lbs.	31,350	1,881	44,000	
" smoked	"	13,000	1,300	1,900	
Clams		.....	8,180	.....	
Fur seal skins	No.	}	159,214	{ 38,907	
Hair "	"			{ 31,226	
Sea otter skins	"	.....	.....	25	
Porpoise skins	"	108	240	177	
Fish oils	galls.	815,932	489,287	899,363	
Cod liver oil	"	2,220	2,220	1,800	
Coarse and mixed	brls.	35,938	144,237	25,176	
Fish used as bait	"	} 273,901	242,650	{ 171,210	
" manure	"			{ 171,769	
Guano	tons.	3,906	59,340	1,303	
Crabs and prawns, in B.C		.....	2,000	.....	
Fish, assorted, in B.C	lbs.	59,400	3,564	173,800	
Fish sold in B.C. markets		.....	120,000	.....	
" Halifax "		.....	43,500	.....	
Fish for home consumption, not included in returns		.....	246,632	.....	

valuable branch of the fishing industry, in which nearly $1,000,000 capital is invested, will be seriously injured. There was a decrease of nearly one million pounds in the catch of this fish in Prince Edward Island, and where a few years ago it took four lobsters to fill a can, it now requires six.

Fisheries in the North-West and Ontario.

567. The value of the fisheries in Manitoba and the North-West is given for the first time, the most important item of production being whitefish. There was a marked increase in the yield of the fisheries in Ontario, attributed to the excellence of the fishery laws and the increasing efficiency of the fishery overseers.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN CANADA, 1887.

Close seasons for fish, 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Salmon (net fishing)	.....	Aug. 1 to May 1	Aug. 15 to March 1	Aug. 15 to March 1	.....	.....
" (angling)	.....	Sept. 1 to May 1	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1	.....	.....
" " Restigouche River.	.....	Aug. 15 to May 1	.....	Aug. 15 to May 1	.....	.....
Speckled trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*).	Sept. 15 to May 1	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1	.....	.....	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1
Large grey trout, lunge and winniuish.	.....	Oct. 15 to Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel (doré)	April 15 to May 15	April 15 to May 15	.....	.....	.....	April 15 to May 15
Bass and maskinongé	April 15 to June 15	April 15 to June 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish and salmon trout.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish	.....	Nov. 10 to Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 5 to Nov 1

CHAPTER IX.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASON IN CANADA, 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	t
Sea bass				March 1 to Oct. 1		
*Smelts			April 15 to May 15	April 15 to May 15		
Lobsters		Aug. 20 to April 20	Aug. 1 to April 1, W. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast.	Aug. 1 to April 1, S. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast.		
Sturgeon				Aug. 31 to May 1		M J
Oysters		June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	June 1 to Sept. 15	

* Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.

Note.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. D
for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Sa
noon till 6 p m. Sunday.

Close season for whitefish in North West.

569. In order to comply with an almost general desire, the regulation of 20th May, 1886, fixing the close season for whitefish in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories from 1st November to 1st February, was altered so as to read from 5th October to 10th November. It is claimed that the latter dates fully cover the breeding period of these fish, and will afford sufficient protection. The Department is causing experiments to be made in order to fully determine that point.

Close season for smelts.

570. The close season for smelts, already in force in the Province of New Brunswick, has been extended to that of Nova Scotia, and fishing by means of bag nets is prohibited except under licenses from this Department.

Oysters.

571. In order to put a stop to the waste which hitherto occurred in oyster fishing, the close season has been extended to the 15th September instead of the 1st, as formerly.

Expenditure for fisheries, 1886.

572. The total expenditure for the fisheries service during the year ended 30th June, 1886, was :—

General service	$ 82,748
Fish breeding	44,039
Fisheries protective service	37,613
	$164,400

which amount was divided among the several Provinces as follows :—

Ontario	$ 27,597
Quebec	23,136
Nova Scotia	25,330
New Brunswick	18,572
British Columbia	7,284
Prince Edward Island	3,875
Manitoba	1,921
Fisheries protective service	37,613
Miscellaneous	19,072
	$164,400

573. The total receipts for the same period from license fees and rents were :—

Ontario	$15,918
Quebec	2,964
Nova Scotia	2,166
New Brunswick	4,078
British Columbia	922
Prince Edward Island	40
	$26,088

574. In view of the present prominence of the fi question, the following brief summary of the history o dispute, more especially in connection with the Washi Treaty, of which particulars are given, will, it is tho be found useful and interesting:

575. The first definition of the privileges of America the British North American fisheries, was made b Treaty of Paris in 1783. This treaty was abrogated b war of 1812, and when peace was concluded by the T of Ghent in 1814, no provisions were made respectin fisheries.

576. On the 20th October, 1818, a convention was si

" also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount " Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through " the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northward indefinitely " along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the " exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that " the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, " to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours " and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfound- " land hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; " but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be " settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to " dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without " previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabi- " tants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

" And the United States hereby renounce forever any " liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants " thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine " miles, of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His " Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included " within the above mentioned limits; provided, however, " that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter " such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of " repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of " obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But " they shall be under certain restrictions as may be neces- " sary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, " or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges " hereby reserved to them."

The headland line dispute.

577. Instead, however, of the fishery question having been settled by this convention, it has been in one way and another the subject of controversy ever since, the principal point at issue for a long time being the proper interpretation of the limit of three marine miles, the British Government claiming that, according to the International law recognised

by all civilized nations, the line should be draw
headland to headland of all bays of British coasts, "i
"tive of the configuration of any part of the coast
"formation or extent of its indentations," and that A
fishermen were not at liberty to approach for fish
three miles of such a line. The Americans, on th
hand, have contended "for an exceptional applic
"the law of nations, as regarded bodies of water such
"bays of Fundy and Chaleurs, and other indents al
"sea coast of the British North American Colonies, in
"United States' fishermen were formerly wont to
"and capture the fishes of the sea, or to which th
"resorted to take bait," maintaining that the headla
should not be applied to any bays or indents that we
than 6 miles wide at the mouth, but that in such c
line should follow the sinuosities of the shore, at a d
of 3 miles therefrom.

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578. The Americans, however, from 1818 to 1854
esced in the British construction, and numerous
were made by British cruisers from time to time of A

expedient of issuing season licenses to United States' fishing vessels at a nominal tonnage rate. It was understood that this license system should only last for one year, but in consequence of the continued representations of the British Government it was allowed to exist for 4 years, though, owing to the extremely lenient instructions given to the British cruisers sent out to protect the fisheries, it became practically a dead letter, as is shown by the following statement:—

In 1866	there were	354	licenses.
1867	" "	281	"
1868	" "	56	"
1869	" "	25	"

fishing in the meantime being carried on by the United States' fishermen almost to the same extent as formerly, while British caught fish were all the time subject to a virtually prohibitory duty in American ports.

Discontinuance of license system, 1870.

581. In 1870 the Canadian Government decided to discontinue the license system; vessels were provided for the protection of the fisheries, and application was made to the Imperial Government for assistance for the same purpose. It was also asked that a joint commission should be appointed to settle the matters in dispute. At the close of the season many seizures had been made of American vessels, both by Imperial and Canadian cruisers.

Appointment of Joint High Commission.

582. After some correspondence between the respective Governments, it was agreed that a Joint High Commission should be appointed, composed of members named by each Government, to discuss the mode of settling the different questions which had arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affected the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America; to arrange, also, for the removal of the differences which were existing and were generally known as the "Alabama"

aims, and for the settlement of all other claims which had isen out of acts committed during the Civil War.*

583. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir dward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald and Montague ernard were appointed Commissioners by Her Majesty, nd Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, benezer R. Hoar and George H. Williams were appointed y the President of the United States.

584. In the instructions issued to Her Majesty's High ommissioners, the subjects to be discussed were enu- erated as follow †:—

1. The Fisheries.
2. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and privilege of passage through the Canadian canals.
3. The transit of goods through Maine, and lumber trade down the River St. John.
4. The Manitoba boundary.
5. The claims on account of the "Alabama," "Shenandoah" and certain other cruisers of the so-styled Confederate States.
6. The San Juan water boundary.
7. The claims of British subjects arising out of the civil war.
8. The claims of the people of Canada on account of the Fenian raids.
9. The revision of the rules of marine neutrality.

Fishing liberties given to Americans.

588. Article XVIII gave the inhabitants of the United States the liberty, in common with British subjects, to take fish of any kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and the islands adjacent thereunto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land thereon, and also on the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided they did not interfere with British fishermen, or the rights of private property, such liberty to apply solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad and all other river fisheries being reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Liberties to British subjects.

589. Article XIX gave similar liberty, with similar restrictions, to British subjects to take fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Such liberty in both cases only to continue as provided for in Article XXXIII.

590. Article XX provided that the places reserved by the Reciprocity Treaty, should be likewise reserved under the preceding Articles.

Free admission of fish and fish oil.

591. Article XXI provided for the free admission into either country, during the continuance of the treaty, of fish oil and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries.

Provision for appointment of a Commission.

592. Article XXII provided for the appointment of commissioners to determine what, if any, sum should be paid to the British Government by the United States, in return for the privileges awarded under Article XVIII. Any sum of money awarded to be paid within twelve months after such award.

To meet at Halifax.

593. Articles XXIII, XXIV, and XXV arranged by whom the commissioners should be appointed, where they should

et, viz., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for the proceedings he commission generally.

94. By Article XXVI it was declared that the navigation he St. Lawrence should be forever as free to American zens as to British subjects, and a similar declaration was le with reference to the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and kine.

95. By Article XXVII arrangements were made for the use, by either parties, of the Canadian Canals and of the Clair Flats Canal, and the United States Government lged itself to endeavor to secure for British subjects the of the several State canals.

96. Article XXVIII provided for the free navigation of e Michigan by British subjects, during the continuance he treaty.

97. Articles XXIX and XXX arranged for the trans- ation of goods in bond, through the United States and ugh Canada, and for the transport of goods free of duty

602. The terms of the treaty gave great dissatisfaction in Canada, principally on two grounds: Canadian objections to Treaty.

1. That the American Government had refused to entertain, and the British Government had declined to press, the Canadian claims for compensation for losses caused by the Fenian raids.

2. That the inshore fisheries had been given up to the Americans without any proper equivalent, and without the consent of Canada being first either asked or obtained.*

603. These views were strongly represented in a report of the Committee of the Privy Council,* forwarded to the Imperial authorities, which report Lord Kimberley, then Colonial Secretary, declined to discuss at any length, only repeating a former statement that "the reciprocal concession "of free fishing, with free impost of fish and fish oil, "together with the payment of such a sum of money as "might fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial "over the American concession, seemed to Her Majesty's "Government to be an equitable solution of the difficulty."† Reply of the Colonial Secretary.

604. It was then proposed by the Canadian Government that the Imperial guarantee should be given for a loan of £4,000,000 sterling, to be applied towards the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the improvement of the canals. This proposal was modified by the British Government, and it was finally arranged that Her Majesty's Government should guarantee a loan of £2,500,000, to be applied to the purposes named, on the understanding that Canada abandoned all claims on England on account of the Fenian raids; the Canadian Government at the same time agreeing to take the necessary steps to give effect to those clauses of the treaty relative to Canada.‡ Adjustment of the difficulty.

* Report of the Privy Council, 28th July, 1871.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 23rd November, 1871.

‡ Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, 15th April, 1872.

605. In the meantime, the treaty was proclaimed by the esident of the United States on 4th July, 1871, and under what is known as the Geneva Award, was made in the llowing year, by which Great Britain paid to the United ates the sum of $15,500,000, in settlement of the "Ala- ma" claims. In the same year the San Juan water undary was decided by the Emperor of Germany, in favour the United States.

606. As regarded the fishery articles of the treaty, the cessary legislation was passed by the Dominion Govern- ent on the 14th June, 1872, by that of Prince Edward land on the 29th of the same month, by the British overnment on the 6th August following, and by the United ates Congress on 25th February, 1873, and by a proclama- n dated at Washington, the 7th of June, 1873, the llowing first of July was fixed as the day on which the icles should come formally into operation. American hermen were, however, admitted to the inshore fisheries both the Dominion and Prince Edward Island Govern-

the British Minister at Washington; † and finally the Commissioners met at Halifax on 15th June, 1877.

608. The Commissioners were M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington (named by the Austrian Minister in London); Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg (named by the United States) and Hon. Sir Alex. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. (named by Her Majesty). Commissioners.

609. The Commission concluded its sittings on the 23rd November, 1877, and awarded "the sum of five million five "hundred thousand dollars in gold to be paid by the Gov- "ernment of the United States to the Government of Her "Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of "the treaty." Award.

610. To this award the American Commissioner dissented, stating that, in his opinion, "the advantages arising to "Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington were greater "than the advantages conferred on the United States by the "said treaty, and that therefore he could not concur in the "conclusions announced by his colleagues. He also doubted "if the Commission could make an award without the "unanimous consent of its members." Dissent of United States Commissioner.

611. Payment of the award was made by the United States in December, 1878, that Government at the same time declining to accept the result of the Commission as furnishing any just measure of value of participation by their citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, protesting against such payment being considered as in any sense an acquiescence in such measures, or as warranting any inference to that effect.* Payment of award.

612. On the 3rd March, 1883, a resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress of the United States, directing the Termination of fishery clauses by United States.

* United States Minister in London to Lord Salisbury.

sident to give notice to the British Government that the visions of Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and of icle XXX of the Treaty of Washington, would terminate he expiration of 2 years next after the time of giving notice, which was to be given on the 1st July, 1883, being the first available day on which, according to provisions of the treaty, it could be given. And such ce was accordingly given on the 2nd July, the 1st pening to fall on a Sunday.

13. The fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty there- ceased to be in force on the 1st July, 1885. In order, rever, to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise e from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the st of the season, a temporary arrangement was come to ween the respective Governments by which the privi- s of the treaty were extended to the close of the season 885. The rights and privileges of Americans in the ish North American fisheries were then once more lim- by the provisions of Article I of the Convention of 3.

CHAPTER X.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

5. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the nce of this country was entirely in the hands of the erial Government, who for that purpose maintained ps in each Province, supported by various local volunteer :ia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, ered most efficient service in times of trouble, an unt of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, g, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.

6. After Confederation the British Government gradu- withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax and a l establishment there and on the Pacific Coast.

Department of Militia.

7. By the British North America Act the Command nief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was ed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A rtment of Militia and Defence was at the same time blished, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, is practically embodied in the present Consolidated tia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male bitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and er sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, this ulation being divided into four classes, as follow :—

The Militia Act.

Who constitute the Militia.

he first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and er 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages o
and 45, being unmarried or widowers without childre
The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, b
married or widowers with children.
The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

618. The following persons are exempt from enrol
and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen
ministers of all religious denominations, professor
colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens
officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, per
physically disabled, and any person being the only son
widow and her only support. Certain other persons
exempt from service except in case of war.

619. The number of men to be trained and dr
annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as spec
authorized, and the period of drill is to be 16 days and
less than eight days every year.

620. The militia is divided into active and reserve

hool of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. A fourth Infantry hool Corps will be shortly formed at London, Ont. The tal strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 en.

624. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is ıder the control of the Militia Department, was founded 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The esent number of cadets is 73, which number is likely be shortly increased to 96. The total number of cadets ho have joined has been 226, of whom 108 have graduated ıd 56 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial my. Royal Military College.

625. The following is a statement of the numbers of the ctive Militia, showing the strength of the different arms the service:— Active militia, 1886.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1886.

Province.	District.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Total District.	Total Province.
tario	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,206	4,633	17,055
	2	418	240	112	.....	5,727	6,497	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
ebec	5	417	240	347	89	4,310	5,403	11,885
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
w Brunswick	8	324	160	260	45	1,717	2,506	2,506
va Scotia	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
nitoba	10	45	80	.....	.....	1,266	1,391	1,391
tish Columbia	11	.....	.....	180	.....	90	270	270
E. Island	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total	.....	1,944	1,440	2,013	179	31,794	37,370	37,370
yal Military College nd Schools	.....	43	.....	332	.....	488	.....	863
tals, 31st Dec., 1886.	.....	1,987	1,440	2,345	179	32,282	.....	38,233

There was an increase, it will be seen, in the total numb of men of 883, as compared with 1885. The number troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteri 63½; and companies, 657½; making a total of 764.

626. The total ordinary expenditure amounted \$1,178,659, and the special expenditure, in consequence the rebellion in 1885, to \$2,851,895. The following is summary of the total expenditure by the Department Militia since its establishment in 1868:—

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount 1868 to 18 inclusive
	\$
Salaries, district staff	587,11
Military clothing and stores	1,320,56
Barrack accommodation, drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries	445,15
Drill instruction	785,71
Military schools	429,29
Annual drill	5,422,36
Ammunition	894,03

the amount of $43,876 were also paid to 166 persons for injuries received during the rebellion.

Militia, when employed on active service since 1868.

629. The following table, taken from a pamphlet recently published by the Militia Department, gives particulars of the different occasions on which the militia have been called upon for active service since 1868 :—

On what Occasion.	When.	Number Called Out.	Period they Remained under Arms.
Anticipated Fenian Raid, extending all along the frontier.	April —, '70	6,000 and 2 guns.	About 10 days.
Manitoba Contingent, under Colonel Wolseley (Red River Expedition).	May 1, '70	750, increas'd to 1,000.	1 year, and continued at reduced strength.
Fenian Raid—Eccles Hill, &c.....	" 24, '70 / June —, '70	13,489, w'h 18 guns.	About 10 days.
St John, N.B., anticipated riot.....	July 12, '76	45	1 day.
Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, employés at Belleville and along the line	Dec. 31, '76	240	2 or 3 days.
Quebec riots, between ship labourers...	June 12, '78	1,300	"
Montreal, to maintain peace on July 12, 1878.	July 5, '78	3,000	Until after July 12.
Montreal, riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway.	Aug. 31, '78	239	4 days.
Anticipated riots, St. Andrews, N.B., execution of T. Down.	Jan. 17, '79	45	2 or 3 days.
Quebec riots, ship labourers.....	Aug. 15, '79	800	"
Anticipated riots, Long Point, County of Norfolk, Ont., prize fight.	Jan. 18, '80	71	1 day.
Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont., to prevent prize fight.	May 12, '80	..... *	..... 1 "
Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., miners.	March 24, '83	100	2½ months.
Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage	Sept. 25, '83	12	1 day.
Pontiac and Pacific Railway, at or near Aylmer, disturbance between farmers and labourers.	July 28, '84	45	1 "
To quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railway labourers.	Oct. 6, '84	45	1 "
Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, Man.....	Nov. 11, '84	247	1 "
North-West Rebellion, on actual service	March —, '85	5,400	†About 3 months
" force held in readiness		1,140	12 days under canvas.
" in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec, relieved by others from time to time, to make good deficiencies caused by permanent corps going on service.	Differ't dates	942	Different periods

* Strong detachment of 39th Battalion and Company of 44th Battalion.
† Portion of permanent artillery remaining till September, 1886.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

630. The denominations of money in the currency of anada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be ollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and) mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

631. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for rculation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to e amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the nited States was also declared to be legal tender for ten ollars, and multiples and halves of the same for propor- onate sums.

other things, That at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital shall be *bonâ fide* paid up to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board before any incorporated bank shall commence business. Capital paid up.

The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess. Amount of notes for circulation.

Any bank when making payment is compelled, if requested, to pay the same or a part thereof, not exceeding sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for $1, $2 or $4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency. Notes to be a first charge.

No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid up capital. Limit to dividend.

Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Acts. Monthly returns.

Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or banking institution, without adding the words "not incorporated." Private banks.

635. There were forty-two incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1886, distributed as follows: 13 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 9 in Nova Scotia, 4 in New Brunswick, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada, on the 30th June, 1885 and 1886:— Number of incorporated banks.

Bank statement 1885 and 1886.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1885 AND 1886.

LIABILITIES.	1885.	1886.
	$	$
Capital paid up	61,821,158	61,841,386
Circulation	29,692,803	29,200,627
Deposits—		
Payable o	50,000,481	59,324,911
Payable a	53,978,980	52,804,841
Held as sec	677,103	762,948
Made by	1,004,827	1,494,827
Due other	2,853,499	3,615,231
Other liab	302,603	335,231
Tot	138,510,300	147,547,681
Specie and D	17,412,479	18,110,214
Notes of and	5,611,686	6,736,621
Due from ag	13,575,682	19,815,630
Dominion debentures	945,448	4,733,312
Other Government secu	2,809,826	3,407,407
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	6,112,297	3,039,099
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held	12,647,851	12,678,319
Loans to municipal and other corporations	20,455,711	15,503,366
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	535,703	757,511
Discounts	124,854,226	131,559,202
Debts overdue, not secured	2,415,221	1,431,507
" " secured	2,473,991	1,735,491
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks	2,141,495	2,148,913
Bank premises	3,235,514	3,511,964
Other assets	2,007,518	3,253,362
Total assets	217,264,655	228,422,353

The proportion of liabilities to assets was slightly larger in 1886, being 64·59 per cent. against 63·75 per cent. in 1885. The amount on deposit showed an increase of $8,335,198, discounts an increase of $6,704,976, and overdue debts a decrease of $1,722,413, or 35 per cent.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

636. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1886:—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Items.	1868.	1877.	1886.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Liabilities—			
Notes in circulation	18·99	19·22	19·76
Deposits	75·03	75·03	76·57
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	8·29	7·92
Debts due to the banks	70·26	77·31	72·98

Rate of interest.

637. The rate of interest allowed on deposit by the banks is in most cases 3 per cent.

Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1886.

638. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Acts :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868—1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit	Liabilities.	Assets.	Percentage of Liabilities to Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	
1868 ...	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	43,722,647	77,872,257	56·15
1869 ...	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	48,389,967	83,565,027	57·89
1870 ...	32,050,597	14,167,948	50 707,099	66,530,393	102,147,293	65·13
1871 ...	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	77,486,706	121,014,395	64·03
1872 ...	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	94.224,644	151,772,876	62·08
1873 ...	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	98,296,677	168,519,745	58·33
1874 ...	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	117,656,218	188,417,005	62·44
1875 ...	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	101,371,845	184,441,108	54·96
1876 ...	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	101,686,717	184,421,514	55·13
1877 ...	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	95,004,254	174.375.603	54·48
1878 ...	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	95,641,008	175,473.086	54·50
1879 ...	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	93.375,749	170,446.074	54·78
1880 ...	60,584,789	20.186,176	84,818,804	108,833,271	181,741,074	59·88
1881 ...	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	125,063.546	198,067.278	62·85
1882 ...	58,739,980	32,229.937	113,820,495	153,001,994	229.271,064	66·73
1883 ...	61,404,554	32.211,945	107,148,664	145,296,836	226,803.491	64·06
1884 ...	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594.253	140,973,233	223,855,601	62·97
1885 ...	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	138,510,300	217,264,655	63·75
1886 ...	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	147.547,682	228,422,353	64·59

Increase during the period.

639. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 15 less than in 1886, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years:—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 104 per cent.; in notes in circulation, 51 per cent.; in amount on deposit, 244 per cent.; in liabilities, 237 per cent.; and in assets, 193 per cent. The ratio to assets was higher in 1886 than in the exception of 1870 and 1882, and w

Reserve fund.

640. The t ve held by the banks on the 30th June, . No returns of this fund were made hen an amendment to the Bank Act, r assed.

Total amount on deposit

641. The total amou y on deposit in 1886 in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was $174,777,793, equal to the sum of $36·46 per head of population.

Dividends and prices 1886.

642. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto in 1886, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange:—

Stocks.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Prices during Year. Highest.	Lowest.
	$	$	per cent.		
Banks—					
Montreal	200	12,000,000	5	240¼	204
Ontario	100	1,500,000	3	122½	108¼
Molsons	50	2,000,000	4	129	128
Toronto	100	2,000,000	4	210	185½
Merchants'	100	5,799,200	3½	132	115½
Commerce	50	6,000,000	3½	134	115½
Imperial	100	1,500,000	4	139	133
Federal	100	1,250,000	3	114¾	101½
Dominion	50	1,500,000	5	221	204
Standard	50	1,000,000	3½	129	119¼
Hamilton	100	999,500	4	138	134
Loan Companies—					
Canada Permanent	50	2,200,000	6	215	205½
Freehold	100	1,000,000	5	171½	166
Western Canada	50	1,300,000	5	191	187
Union	50	600,000	4	136	130
Canada Landed Credit	50	663,990	4	130	123
Banking and Loan Association	25	750,000	3	115	105
Imperial Loan and Investment	100	625,000	3½	119¾	112½
Farmers' Loan and Savings	50	611,430	3½	123	166
London and Canada Loan and Agency	50	560,000	5	163	148
National Investment	100	418,000	3	108¾	102
Peoples' Loan	50	490,566	3½	117	106½
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.	50	477,209	.....	50	40
London and Ontario	100	450,000	3½	118½	116½
Land Security Co.	25	230,000	5	202	172
Manitoba Loan	100	312,031	4	92	90
Huron and Erie	50	1,100,000	4½	160½	156
Dominion Savings and Loan	50	862,400	3½	117½	112
Ontario Loan and Debenture	50	1,200,000	4	120	118
Hamilton Provident	100	1,100,000	3½	128	121
Ontario Investment Association	50	634,715	4	121¾	116½
British Canadian Loan and Investment	100	267,066	3	105	101
Miscellaneous—					
British America	50	500,000	8	127	93½
Western Assurance	40	400,000	9	167¾	120
Consumers' Gas	50	1,000,000	5	198	169½
Dominion Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal "	40	2,000,000	4	124	100¼
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-West Land Co.	24	7,300,000	.....	84½	60

643. Among the various methods of estimating a nation's progress in wealth, comparisons of the amount at risk for fire and life insurance, are perhaps as accurate as any, it being well known that people insure far more generally in

Means of estimating progress in wealth.

portion to their ability to pay the premiums, than to r poverty, and an increase, therefore, in the amount at , means an increase in the premium paying power of people.

44. The following figures, therefore, cannot but be sidered as affording very satisfactory and reliable proof he large increase in the national wealth since Con- ration :—

RE AND LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK, 1869 TO 1885.

Year ended 31st December,	Fire Insurance.	Life Insurance.
	$	$
.....	188,359,809	35,680,082
.....	191,594,586	42,694,712
.....	228,453,784	45,825,935
.....	251,722,940	67,234,684
.....	278,754,835	77,500,896
.....	306,848,219	85,716,325
.....	364,421,029	84,560,752
.....	454,608,180	84,344,916
.....	420,342,681	85,687,903

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1877 TO 1886.

1877	$25,523,000	1882	$8,587,000
1878	23,908,000	1883	15,872,000
1879	29,347,000	1884	18,939,000
1880	7,988,000	1885	8,743,000
1881	5,751,000	1886	10,387,000

Post Office Savings Banks.

646. The system of Post Office Savings Banks was first tablished in the United Kingdom, and proved so successful at it has been almost universally adopted by other nations.

Object of the system

647. The principal object of the system is to encourage e habit of saving among the working classes by providing place where they can deposit their surplus earnings at a ir rate of interest and with absolute security, no practical nit being made to the smallness of the deposit. This tter provision is one of the main features of the scheme, the ordinary banks do not value this class of business, id in many cases will not receive deposits under a sum hich would compel many people to hoard their money for length of time, before they could save enough to place it a position of safety.

Provisions under Post Office Act.

648. The Post Office Act, which provided for the estab- shment of this system in Canada, was passed on the 20th ecember, 1867, and was limited in operation as regards the avings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. nder its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1 and ust not exceed $300 in any one year, neither must the total nount on deposit exceed $1,000.

Government Savings Banks.

649. Government Savings Banks, under the management f the Finance Department, have been established in the laritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. he number of offices under this system is 50, viz., 29 in ova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward land, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 3 in British Columbia.

Rate of interest.

650. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is four per cent.

Progress of the Post Office system.

651. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened ; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1886, there were 392 offices open, 80,870 depositors, 126,322 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $17,159,372. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last seven years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190, the average annual increase during that period having been $2,007,740. The average amount of each deposit received has slightly decreased, having been $60.52, or 37 cents less than in 1885. The average amount to the credit of each account was $212.18.

Number of offices.

652. The number of offices in proportion to the estimated population of the two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, is one to every 9,044 inhabitants, the amount on deposit averages $4.84 per head, and the proportion of depositors to population is one to every 43 persons. On 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there are now 19 offices in the former and 13 in the latter Province.

Post Office Savings Banks in United Kingdom.

653. In the United Kingdom, in 1885, the depositors in Post Office Savings Banks were 3,535,650 in number, the average amount at the credit of each acount was $65.65, the amount at deposit averaged $6.32 per head of population, the number of offices was one to every 4,528 inhabitants, and the proportion of depositors to population was one to every 10 persons.

Deposits according to occupations.

654. According to a table compiled in 1884 by Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of these banks in the Post Office Depart-

ment, the following were the occupations of the depositors at that time, and the several amounts to their credit. The average amounts have been added in this office. Though the figures would be changed, it is not probable that the proportions have since varied to any great extent :—

Occupation.	Number of Depositors.	Amount to the credit of each Class.	Average of each Class.
		$	$
Farmers	14,000	4,722,000	337
Mechanics	7,850	1,422,000	181
Trust accounts and children	5,500	170,000	31
Labourers, including sailors	4,270	724,000	170
Clerks	3,000	522,000	174
Tradesmen	1,600	468,000	292
Farm and other male servants	1,470	277,000	188
Professional	1,572	392,000	249
Miscellaneous	1,680	215,000	128
Married women	12,000	2,350,000	196
Single "	10,500	1,275,000	121
Widows	3,240	708,000	219

Deposits by women

655. The large number of accounts held in the names of women, particularly married women, Mr. Stewart attributes, to the difficulty farmers and artisans have in leaving their work, and that consequently the accounts are opened in the names of their wives or other female members of their families, but it may well be that, as regards married women more particularly, a more important reason is to be found in the fact that, especially in rural districts, it is the woman who has received the best education, who keeps the accounts, and who consequently attends to the banking of savings; besides the number of cases in which if it was not for the woman's more careful disposition, there would be no savings at all.

Disposal of balance

656. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

Post Office and Government Savings Banks transactions, 1867-1896.

657. The following table is a complete record of the annual transactions in both Post Office and Government Savings Banks in every Province since Confederation :—

CHAPTER XI.

STATEMENT of the Annual Trasactions of the Post July, 1867, to

POST OFFICE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
868	.....	212,507	939	213,446
869	204,588	927,885	21,094	1,153,568
870	856,814	1,347,901	48,689	2,253,404
871	1,588,848	1,917,576	84,273	3,590,698
872	2,497,259	2,261,631	116,174	4,875,065
873	3,096,500	2,306,918	126,932	5,530,350
874	3,207,051	2,340,284	126,273	5,673,608
875	3,204,965	1,942,346	120,758	5,268,069
876	2,926,090	1,726,204	110,116	4,762,410
877	2,740,952	1,521,000	104,067	4,366,020
878	2,639,937	1,724,371	103,834	4,468,142
879	2,754,484	1,973,243	110,912	4,838,639
880	3,105,190	2,720,216	136,075	5,961,482
881	3,945,669	4,175,042	184,904	8,305,615
882	6,208,226	6,435,989	291,065	12,935,280
883	9,473,661	6,826,266	407,305	16,707,232
884	11,976,237	6,441,439	477,487	18,895,163
885	13,245,552	7,098,459	539,560	20,883,572
886	15,090,540	7,645,227	607,075	23,342,842

Office and Government Savings Banks, from 1st 30th June, 1886.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.
$		$	$	$	
.....	.....	8,857	204,588	.....	.....
+ 940,122	440·4	206,754	856,814	+ 652,226	318·8
+ 1,099,836	95·3	664,555	1,588,848	+ 732,034	85·4
+ 1,237,294	59·3	1,093,438	2,497,259	+ 908,411	57·1
+ 1,284,367	35·7	1,778,565	3,096,500	+ 599,241	23·9
+ 655,285	13·4	2,323,299	3,207,051	+ 110,551	3·5
+ 143,258	2·5	2,468,643	3,204,965	— 2,086	0·0
— 305,539	7·1	2,341,979	2,926,090	— 278,875	8·7
— 505,659	9·5	2,021,457	2,740,952	— 185,138	6·3
— 396,390	8·3	1,726,082	2,639,937	— 101,015	3·6
+ 102,122	2·3	1,713,658	2,754,484	+ 114,547	4·3
+ 370,497	8·2	1,733,448	3,105,190	+ 350,706	12·7
+ 1,122,843	23·2	2,015,813	3,945,669	+ 840,479	27·0
+ 2,344,133	39·3	2,097,389	6,208,226	+ 2,262,557	57·3
+ 4,629,665	55·7	3,461,619	9,473,661	+ 3,265,435	52·6
+ 3,771,952	29·1	4,730,995	11,976,237	+ 2,502,576	26·4
+ 2,187,931	13·1	5,649,611	13,245,552	+ 1,269,515	10·6
+ 1,988,409	10·5	5,793,031	15,090,540	+ 1,844,988	13·9
+ 2,459,279	11·3	6,185,470	17,159,372	+ 2,068,832	13·1

SAVINGS BANKS.

SCOTIA.

.....	.....	202,513	669,637	.....	.....
+ 50,919	5·8	290,649	722,419	+ 52,782	7·8
+ 127,404	13·8	215,515	835,048	+ 112,629	15·6
+ 199,199	18·9	306,420	943,340	+ 108,292	12·9
+ 152,243	12·1	356,650	1,045,353	+ 102,013	10·8
+ 510,644	36·4	656,119	1,256,529	+ 211,176	20·2
+ 468,406	24·5	850,073	1,530,981	+ 274,452	21·8
+ 415,187	17·4	1,185,987	1,610,254	+ 79,273	5·1
+ 87,484	3·1	1,211,687	1,672,038	+ 61,784	3·8
+ 427,880	14·8	1,366,311	1,945,294	+ 273,256	16·3
+ 321,946	9·7	1,423,531	2,210,019	+ 264,725	13·6
+ 643,092	17·7	1,777,237	2,499,406	+ 289,387	13·1
+ 737,315	17·2	1,997,602	3,016,355	+ 516,949	20·6
+ 1,101,190	21·9	1,897,944	4,217,204	+ 1,200,849	39·8
+ 883,704	14·1	1,877,808	5,101,043	+ 883,839	20·9
+ 898,537	12·8	2,086,756	5,790,633	+ 689,590	13 5
+ 620,528	7·8	2,004,639	6,493,277	— 702,644	12·1
+ 1,316,172	15·4	2,225.035	7,589,053	+ 1,095,776	16·8
+ 1,196,088	12·2	2,417,056	8,593,121	+ 1 004,068	13·2

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

NEW

Year ended 30th June,	Balances, 1st July.	Deposits.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1868	777,359	90,682	40,925	908,967
1869	813,581	96,010	43,224	952,816
1870	872,105	164,263	47,200	1,083,569
1871	987,521	176,804	53,408	1,217,733
1872	1,128,696 38,417	448,358	58,648	1,674,120
1873	1,001,523	630,903	32,802	1,665,228
1874	992,848	717,758	43,313	1,753,920
1875	1,151,743	706,532	47,735	1,906,011
1876	1,195,704	686,799	46,909	1,929,413
1877	1,189,427	768,127	48,063	2,005,618
1878	1,279,479	1,738,188	70,634	3,083,303
1879	1,790,196	979,569	68,890	2,838,655
1880	1,705,781	1,024,485	70,139	2,800,407
1881	1,911,948	1,346,276	86,873	3,345,098
1882	2,611,517	1,411,829	115,086	4,138,432
1883	3,362,789	1,426,610	139,980	4,929,381
1884	3,896,287	1,277,579	157,527	5,331,395
1885	4,306,703	1,343,396	176,299	5,826,397
1886	4,821,715	1,518,689	199,642	6,540,047

BANKS—*Continued.*

BRUNSWICK.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
$		$	$	$	
.....	.....	95,386	813,581	.....	.....
+ 13,849	4·8	80,711	872,105	+ 58,524	7·1
+ 130,753	13·7	96,048	987,521	+ 115,416	13·2
+ 134,164	12·3	89,037	1,128,696	+ 141,175	14·2
+ 156,387	37·4	672,597	1,001,523	— 127,173	11·2
— 8,892	0·5	672,380	992,848	— 8,675	0·8
+ 88,692	5·3	602,176	1,151,743	+ 158,895	16·0
+ 152,091	8·6	710,306	1,195,704	+ 43,961	3·8
+ 23,402	1·2	739,986	1,189,427	— 6,277	0·5
+ 76,205	3·9	726,138	1,279,479	+ 90,052	7·5
+ 1,077,685	53·7	1,293,106	1,790,196	+ 510,717	39·9
— 244,648	7·9	1,132,874	1,705,781	— 84,415	4·7
— 38,248	1·3	888,458	1,911,948	+ 206,167	12·1
+ 544,691	19·5	733,581	2,611,517	+ 699,569	36·5
+ 793,334	23·7	775,642	3,362,789	+ 751,272	28·7
+ 790,949	19·1	1,033,093	3,896,287	+ 533,498	15·8
+ 402,014	8.1	1,024,692	4,306,703	+ 410,416	10·5
+ 495,002	9·2	1,004,681	4,821,715	+ 515,012	11·9
+ 713,650	12·2	1,047,698	5,492,348	+ 670,633	13·9

ONTO.

.....	.....	99,057	88,623	.....	.....
+ 53,450	28·4	127,976	113,153	+ 24,530	27·6
+ 106,339	44·1	179,786	167,682	+ 54,529	48·1
+ 30,851	8·8	219,779	158,540	— 9,142	5·4
— 24,521	6·4	186,009	167,789	+ 9,249	5·8
+ 3,157	0·8	201,974	154,981	— 12,808	7·6
+ 41,280	11·5	209,016	189,220	+ 34,239	22·0
+ 33,933	8·5	209,702	222,467	+ 33,247	17·5
+ 60.573	14·0	232,881	259,861	+ 37,394	16·8
+ 289,096	58·6	298,701	483,140	+ 223,279	85·9
+ 161,623	20·6	361,577	581,886	+ 98,746	20·4
+ 70,449	7·4	340,092	673,820	+ 91,934	15·8
+ 110,961	10·9	366,542	758,331	+ 84,511	12·5
+ 74,120	6·5	388,938	810.055	+ 51,724	6·8
+ 51,362	4·3	362,693	887,662	+ 77,607	9·6

WINNI

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
872	.....	32,590	183	32,773
873	18,732	133,543	2,193	154,470
874	58,974	93,009	2,407	154,392
875	60,504	68,329	1,990	130,823
876	44,191	53,299	1,648	99,139
877	40,685	32,135	1,362	74,183
878	32,053	64,404	1,290	97,748
879	41,506	108,157	2,040	151,705
880	75,264	208,830	3,748	287,844
881	118,299	310,129	5,349	433,778
882	192,511	1,018,006	12,597	1,223,115
883	558,629	735,914	20,404	1,314,917
884	585,200	579,133	23,862	1,188,196
885	653,511	444,918	25,351	1,123,782
886	686,927	599,668	29,782	1,316,378

BRITISH

BANKS—*Continued.*

Peg.

Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances. 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
$		$	$	$	
.....	.....	14,040	18,732	.....	.....
+ 121,697	371·0	95,495	58,974	+ 40,242	214·0
— 78	0·0	93,887	60,504	+ 1,530	2·5
— 23,469	15·2	86,632	44,191	— 16,313	26·9
— 31,684	24·2	58,453	40,685	— 3,506	7·9
— 24,956	25·2	42,130	32,053	— 8,632	21·2
+ 23,565	31·7	56,241	41,506	+ 9,453	29·4
+ 53,957	55·2	76,440	75,264	+ 33,758	81·3
+ 136,139	89·7	169,544	118,299	+ 43,035	57·2
+ 145,934	50·6	241,267	192,511	+ 74,212	62·7
+ 789,337	181·0	664,486	558,629	+ 366,118	190·0
+ 91,832	7·5	729,747	585,200	+ 26,571	4·7
— 126,751	9·6	534,684	653,511	+ 68,311	11·6
— 64,414	5·4	436,855	686,927	+ 33,416	5·1
+ 192,596	17·1	424,636	891,742	+ 204,815	29·8

Columbia.

.....	.....	180,900	536,663	.....	.....
+ 761,801	106·0	721,835	757,530	+ 220,867	41·1
+ 350,979	23·7	940,475	889,869	+ 132,339	17·4
— 20,866	1·1	881,523	927,954	+ 38,085	4·2
+ 64,136	3·5	856,245	1,017,369	+ 89,415	9·6
+ 653,008	34·8	1,386,110	1,140,511	+ 123,142	12·1
— 409,211	16·2	938,008	1,179,402	+ 38,891	3·4
+ 58,269	2·7	891,510	1,284,169	+ 104,767	8·8
+ 169,883	7·8	835,839	1,509,723	+ 225,554	17·5
+ 273,728	11·6	824,071	1,795,219	+ 285,496	18·9
+ 557,151	21·3	1,038,942	2,137,500	+ 342,281	19·0
+ 477,762	15·0	1,306,738	2,347,465	+ 209,965	9·8
— 111,989	3·0	1,318,522	2,223,692	— 123,772	5·2
— 55,138	1·5	1,297,949	2,189,127	— 34,565	1·5

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

PRINCE ED

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITS.		
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
4	249,941	190,115	14,032	454,089
5	336,852	361,339	13,546	711,737
6	346,530	211,949	22,300	570,779
7	305,269	462,679	14,970	782,919
8	401,514	273,636	15,254	690,405
9	371,074	331,450	15,374	717,899
0	420,169	402,211	18,403	840,783
1	516,652	366,414	21,303	904,370
2	614,348	585,772	27,551	1,227,671
3	895,432	620,363	39,907	1,555,702
4	1,159,428	621,689	49,449	1,830,567
5	1,412,694	808,969	61,027	2,282,691
6	1,757,090	697,645	71,376	2,526,112

GRAND TOTALS, POST OFFICE AND

8	1,422,046	505,501	67,017	1,994,565
9	1,687,807	1,251,023	90,622	3,029,453
0	2,451,339	1,810,382	125,816	4,387,538

KS—*Concluded.*

ISLAND.

crease or crease.	Rate per Cent.	Withdrawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
$		$	$	$	
.....	.....	117,236	336,852	.....	.....
257,648	56·7	365,207	346,530	+ 9,678	2·8
140,958	19·8	265,510	305,269	— 41,261	11·9
212,140	37·1	381,404	401,514	+ 96,245	31·5
92,514	11·8	319,330	371,074	— 30,440	7·5
27,494	3·9	297,730	420,169	+ 49,095	13·2
122,884	17·1	324,130	516,652	+ 96,483	22·9
63,587	7·5	290,021	614,348	+ 97,696	18·9
323,301	35·7	332,239	895,432	+ 281,084	45·7
328,031	26·7	396,274	1,159,428	+ 263,996	29·4
274,865	17·6	417,872	1,412,694	+ 253,266	21·8
452,124	24·7	525,601	1,575,090	+ 344,396	24·3
243,421	10·7	565,674	1,960,438	+ 203,348	11·6

ERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS COMBINED.

.....	.....	306,757	1,687,807	.....	.....
034,888	51·8	578,114	2,451,339	+ 763,532	45·2
358,085	44·8	976,119	3,411,418	+ 960,079	39·1
870,656	38·1	1,488,897	4,569,296	+ 1,157,878	33·9
113,450	34·8	2,920,911	5,250,733	+ 681,437	14·9
049,749	25·1	5,056,171	6,165,221	+ 914,488	17·4
022,507	19·7	5,033,639	7,210,260	+ 1,045,039	16·9
777,649	6·3	5,850,368	7,171,181	— 39,070	0·5
612,804	4·7	5,364,627	7,044,118	— 127,063	1·7
362,173	2·9	5,300,287	7,470,630	+ 426,512	6·0
127,092	16·6	6,400,997	8,497,013	+ 1,026,383	13·7
475,114	3·1	6,165,441	9,207,683	+ 710,670	8·3
199,774	14·3	6,519,941	11,052,956	+ 1,845,273	20·0
658,518	26·5	6,394,744	15,836,672	+ 4,783,716	43·2
834,692	35·2	8,297,446	21,768,661	+ 5,931,989	37·4
508,902	21·6	10,355,903	26,219,107	+ 4,450,446	20·4
946,308	10·8	11,304,781	29,217,536	+ 2,998,429	11·4
149,424	10·2	11,693,866	32,979,076	+ 3,761,540	12·8
901,250	10·7	12,299,178	37,173,813	+ 4,194,737	12·7

CHAPTER XII.

DOMINION LANDS.

Homesteads and pre-emptions, 1885 and 1886.

658. It w[illegible] he unfortunate outbreak in the North-[illegible] the spring of 1885, should have tended [illegible] to hinder for a time the settlement of thos[illegible] the following figures show that the effect is [illegible] g away, and that there was a very material [illegible] number of homestead and pre-emption ent[illegible] ompared with 1885, and the expected immigration, [illegible] with the general improvement in business of all k[illegible] nake the prospects for the coming season very bright :—

	1885.	1886.
Homesteads	249,552 acres.	294,960 acres.
Pre-emptions	106,213 "	146,480 "
Sales	126,640 "	133,701 "

From the above it will be seen that there was a total increase in the area disposed of of 93,327 acres, the largest increase being in the number of homesteads taken up.

Transactions in Dominion lands, 1872-1886.

659. The following table gives particulars of the transactions in Dominion lands in each year from 1872 to 31st October, 1886, that being the end of the year in this Department, except in financial matters :—

Year.	Area.			
	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Sales.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To 1872	40,000	1,600	15,200	56,800
1873	136,640	2,400	16,620	155,660
1874	215,520	101,461	17,713	334,694
1875	84,480	67,314	4,908	156,702
1876	52,960	40,406	39,562	132,928
1877	145,280	107,715	170,989	428,984
1878	308,640	275,240	125,380	709,260
1879	555,296	270,178	271,343	1,096,817
Oct. 31, 1880	280,640	140,790	260,797	682,227
" 1881	438,707	263,647	355,166	1,057,520
" 1882	1,181,652	904,211	613,282	2,699,145
" 1883	970,719	659,120	202,143	1,831,982
" 1884	533,280	364,060	213,172	1,110,512
" 1885	249,552	106,213	126,049	481,814
" 1886	294,960	146,480	133,701	575,141

Since the beginning of 1872, therefore, the total number of acres disposed of has been 11,505,186, of which 5,488,326 acres were homesteads, 3,450,835 pre-emptions and 2,566,025 sales.

660. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales, received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1886:— Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonizati'n Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320	.....	8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886	40,481	76,140	214,658	.....	321,279

Increase in 1886.

661. There was a total increase in 1886 of $42,685 in the receipts from fees and sales, owing to the large redemption of scrip, but there was a decrease in fees and cash for sales.

Improved class of settlers.

662. The people that are now settling in Manitoba and the North-West are of a far more practical class than used to be the case, and have been improving in this respect for a number of years, as is shown by the fact that the number of entries ca s been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 62½ l and 89 per cent. of the pre-emption e ed, in 1885 only 4½ per cent. of the former and ' the latter were cancelled.

Manitoba Lands Act

663. The time l laims for lands under the Manitoba Act expir t May, 1886. The number of patents issued was ng 1,026 more than in the preceding year, and over 6 e than in any previous year.

National Park, Banff.

664. A large tract of land enclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a National Park, under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885. The reservation has been surveyed and plans made for the construction of roads and bridges, while the grounds are being laid out under a Government superintendent. Numerous applications have been made for the purchase and lease of building lots and sites, and several hotels have already been erected. The hot springs, the use of which is subject to Government regulations, have been found to possess most remarkable curative and sanitary qualities, and it is believed that this park is likely to become before long the most successful health resort on the continent. Over fifty persons spent the last winter there for the benefit of their health.

Other park reservations

665. Four other park reservations have been made in the Rocky Mountains, under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1885.

666. The price of soft coal in Winnipeg has been reduced to $6.50 per ton, and in places west of that city and nearer the sources of supply is still lower. The Canadian Pacific Railway uses large quantities of coal, the produce of the country, and it is considered probable that before long coal will be exported from the Territories to a considerable extent. Price of coal.

667. The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is as follows :— Area set out for settlement.

	Acres.	No. of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	9,147,000	50,919
1882	9,460,000	55,125
1883	27,000,000	168,750
1884	6,400,000	40,000
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
Total	70,034,462	427,467

At the rate of five souls to a homestead, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,137,335.

668. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st October, 1886, was :— Revenue, 1886

Gross revenue in cash	$262,033
Scrip redeemed and warrants located	343,843
Total	$605,876
Total in 1885	420,072
Increase in 1886	$185,804

669. The total amounts of receipts on account of Dominion ands, under the various heads, to 31st October, 1886, are s follows :—

Homestead fees	$ 357,437
Pre-emption	179,235
Sales—Cash	2,635,345
Timber, grazing, and mineral	634,482
Colonization	857,456
Miscellaneous	167,328
Total	$4,831,283

670. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed ven numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba nd the North-West Territories, which have not been omesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or therwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively or homesteads and pre-emptions.

671. Homesteads may be obtained on payment of an office ee of $10, subject to the following conditions as to the esidence and cultivation :—

the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Homesteads other than in the Mile Belt, &c.

672. Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, town site reserves and coal and mineral districts, may be homesteaded in either of three following methods :—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry ; and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section ; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped ; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent

3. The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained

on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare to the land agent under which of the foregoing provisions he elects to hold his land, and on applying for a patent must prove that he has made permanent improvements on his land to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre (equal to about six shillings sterling).

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to the date of homestead entry.

Pre-emptions.

673. Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of and as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of $10.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, or to pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in town site reserves, is $2.50 an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for $2 per acre.

Permits to cut and purchase timber.

674. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 50 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 1,800 lineal feet of house logs, 2,000 cubic rails and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

Licenses to cut timber.

675. Licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

Payments

676. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

Coal districts.

677. Coal districts have been set apart as follows:—

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River.
5. On the Belly River.
6. On the Cascade River.
7. Wood Mountain.

The price per acre is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $10, and for anthracite coal, $12.50.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.

678. Leases of grazing lands may be obtained for a p
not exceeding twenty-one years, but no single lease
cover a greater area than 100,000 acres. The rental i
cents an acre per annum.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three
from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his
hold not less than one-third of the whole amount o
stock which he is required to place upon the tract le
namely, one head of cattle for every ten acres of
embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the
maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle
his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the
leased, for a home, farm and corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing trac
open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase
Government at $2.50 per acre cash; and in the e
of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be voi
respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim, the amount prescribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations, and a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim as provided in the said mining regulations.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

680. Every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right, made before the issue of the patent, is null and void, except in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when, the sanction of the Minister to the advance having been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit, be first furnished to the settler, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having been actually advanced to the settler. One half of the advance may be laid out in the erection of buildings on the homestead.

CHAPTER XIII.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

681. The collection of criminal statistics for the Dominion s provided for by the Act 39 Vic., chap. 13, which came nto operation in 1876, and annual returns are made to the epartment of Agriculture and Statistics by all clerks of riminal Courts, and certain other officers as named in the ct, which returns are supposed to be complete statements f all the criminal cases at each place during the year. It , however, much to be regretted that these returns have not present by any means attained that degree of perfectness hich is desirable and practicable. The figures that are turned can, nevertheless, be relied on as far as they go, nd it is possible from them to get a fairly accurate general ea of the amount of crime throughout the Dominion, ough it is not possible to ascertain correctly the distribu- on of crime, or with any fairness to compare the figures of ne Province with those of another.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling and offences against the revenue.
Other offences, not included in the above classes.

Total convictions, 1881-1885.

683. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1881 to 1885:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1881 TO 1885.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Years ended 30th September				
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
I.—Offences against the person	4,353	4,667	4,845	4,284	4,886
II.— " " property, with violence	144	173	132	228	222
II.— " " " without violence	2,094	2,190	2,003	3,286	3,599
IV.—Malicious offences against property	499	655	584	274	201
V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	35	22	25	20	48
VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes	22,100	23,598	25,799	21,459	24,913
Total	29,225	31,305	33,388	29,551	33,869

684. The above table clearly shows the imperfectness of e returns as made to the Government. According to the gures there was an increase in the total number of nvictions in 1885 of no less than 4,318, which would dicate the passage of an extraordinary wave of crime over e Dominion, which there is no reason whatever to suppose as the actual fact, while in 1884 there was apparently an ually remarkable decrease in the number of convictions 3,837. The number of offences against property without olence is still apparently on the increase.

685. It must be remembered that any person convicted ore than once during the year, whether for the same or a fferent offence, is counted as a separate person for each nviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, agrancy and similar offences, a number of persons are nvicted several times every year. The police returns for e city of Toronto for 1886 furnish an apt illustration of is. Out of a total number of 8,570 persons charged, 865 ere brought up twice, 393 three times, 106 four times, 63

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

Offences.	Sex.		Residence.		
	Male.	Females.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I	803	38	606	225	10
" II	219	3	172	48	2
" III	2,032	207	1,789	429	11
" IV	44	.....	18	25	1
" V	43	5	30	16	2
" VI	292	111	273	117	13
Total	3,433	364	2,888	870	39

The proportion of offences to the total number convicted was 9·5 per cent. and per 100 male criminals to the number of females was 10·6. In 1884 the figures were 11·2 per cent. and 12·7 respectively. There would appear, therefore, to have been a decided decrease of crime among females in the year under review.

Residence of persons convicted.

688. Of the whole number convicted, 76·06 per cent. resided in cities and towns and 22·91 in country districts, the residence of 89 being not given. The proportions are almost identical with those of the preceding year, when they were 76·69 per cent. and 22·50 per cent. respectively.

Age and education of persons convicted.

689. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1885, with the ages of those convicted, as well as the extent of education possessed by them:—

	None.	Superior.	Elementary.	Other to read or write.	Not given.
P. E. Island	15	2	12	1	.....
Nova Scotia	120	.....	86	25	9
New Brunswick	80	1	55	12	12
Quebec	1,218	7	924	187	100
Ontario	2,090	23	1,699	287	81
Manitoba	102	4	86	2	10
British Columbia	54	1	30	1	23
The Territories	118	3	17	10	88
Total	3,797	41	2,909	525	322

The proportion of those una considerably smaller than in 188- as compared with 28·50 per cent. the largest number of these illite Ontario and Quebec, the proporti the total. The large number of particulars of education not give whole number, 10·24 per cent. v years, 19·04 per cent. between t 53·88 per cent. between 21 and 4

Religions of persons convicted.

690. The following table giv

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

Offences.	Baptists.	Roman Catholics.	Church of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I.....	15	462	108	79	50	74	25	28
" II.....	4	116	27	16	23	14	11	11
" III.....	54	1,121	353	193	170	153	139	56
" IV	.....	13	7	8	4	2	1	9
" V.....	2	15	5	10	7	5	4	.....
" VI.....	13	168	66	40	39	32	16	29
Total.....	88	1,895	566	346	293	280	196	133

One-half of the number convicted, or 49·90 per cent., were Roman Catholics, the proportion being almost the same as in 1884, when it was 49·51. The followers of the Church of England were next, contributing 14·90 per cent., and then came the Methodists with 9·11 per cent., and Presbyterians with 7·71 per cent.

691. The birthplaces of those convicted will be found in the next table :— Birthplaces of persons convicted.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

Offences.	Birthplace.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class I.....	65	83	17	579	42	28	5	22
" II.....	14	10	6	165	19	4	2	2
" III	233	204	50	1,527	131	62	10	22
" IV.....	2	6	2	31	.....	.....	1	2
" V.....	6	2	6	26	4	4	.....	.....
" VI.....	42	24	12	271	31	12	2	9
Total.....	362	329	93	2,599	227	110	20	57

Offenders born in Canada formed 68·44 per cent., those orn in the United Kingdom 20·64 per cent., and those born the United States 5·97 per cent. of the total number.

692. The occupations of persons convicted are given elow:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

Offences.	Occupations.						
	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
lass I	63	93	33	164	22	388	78
" II	6	30	11	48	3	98	26
" III	67	149	117	310	19	1,152	425
" IV	7	2	.....	9	1	18	7
" V	10	13	3	8	1	11	2
" VI	48	27	19	44	3	110	152
Total.....	201	314	183	583	49	1,777	690

The labouring class furnished the largest proportion, iz., 46·80 per cent., the industrial class 15·35 per cent., and he commercial class 8·27 per cent., the proportions in the

The number of sentences for periods of two years or more was larger in proportion in 1885 than in 1884, forming in the latter year 13 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in the former year. The number of persons sentenced to death was 11, being the same as in the previous year. Of this number the sentences of three were commuted to imprisonment for life, for five years and for 10 years respectively, and four were executed, the sentences on the others not having been carried out at the close of the year. Out of the total number of 30,072 summary convictions, 27,316 were committed to goal with the option of a fine, and 2,269 without that option.

694. The following table gives particulars concerning the persons who have been executed in Canada since 1876 :— Executions in Canada since 1876.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1876 TO 1885 (YEARS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER).

Residence, Occupation and Sex.	1876 to 1884.	1885.	Birthplace, Religion, &c.	1876 to 1884.	1885.
Total number executed	43	4	Birthplace—		
Residence—			England	5	.....
Cities and towns	16	1	Ireland	2	.....
Rural districts	25	3	Canada	23	2
Not given	2	.....	United States	5	1
Occupation—			Other foreign	2	1
Agricultural	7	.....	Not given	6	.....
Commercial	2	.....	Religion—		
Domestic	5	.....	Baptist	2	.....
Industrial	8	.....	Catholic	22	.....
Professional	1	.....	Church of England	3	1
Labourers	12	3	Methodist	5	1
Not given	8	1	Protestant	3	.....
Sex—			Presbyterian	1	.....
Male	43	4	Jewish	.....	1
Female	.....	.....	Not given	7	1
			Conjugal state—		
			Married	21	2
			Single	16	2
			Widowed	1	.....
			Not given	5	.....
			Offence—		
			Murder	43	4

Between the 30th September, 1875, and the same date 1885, a period of ten years, 47 persons have suffered e last penalty of the law, all of whom were males. wenty-two were Roman Catholics, six Methodists, four hurch of England and one a Jew. The religions of eight ere not given. Twenty-five were born in Canada, seven the United Kingdom and five in the United States. The ral districts furnished 28 and 15 were labourers.

695. During the whole period there were no executions ther in Prince Edward Island or Manitoba, the number eing divided among the other Provinces in the following der :—

Ontario	17
British Columbia	10
Quebec	9
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	3
The Territories	5

696. The following table gives the number of convictions r indictable offences, and the number of summary convic-

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1885—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Offences.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island	Manitoba.	British Columbia	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter	17	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	30
Rape and other offences against females	91	34	2	2	2	1	2	2	136
Other offences against the person	345	256	26	18	2	11	11	6	675
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	114	78	17	6	1	4	2	.....	222
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	33	15	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	57
Other offences against property	1,252	709	60	45	8	75	38	51	2,238
Other felonies and misdemeanors	69	41	10	1	2	5	.....	46	174
Other min'r offences	169	82	3	5	.....	2	1	3	265
Totals	2,090	1,218	120	80	15	101	55	118	3,797

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

Assault on females.	8	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Various offences against the person	2,752	780	222	272	67	90	16	.....	4,199
Various offences against property	551	137	77	44	3	41	9	.....	862
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	8,828	2,925	506	350	285	739	110	5	13,748
Drunkenness	5,868	2,163	768	1,300	328	711	108	.....	11,246
Totals	18,007	6,005	1,581	1,967	683	1,581	243	5	30,072
Grand Totals	20,097	7,223	1,701	2,047	698	1,682	298	123	33,869

Order of Provinces as to convictions.

697. In proportion to the estimated population of each, the Provinces stood, as regarded convictions for indictable offences, in the following order:—

The Territories.
Ontario.
Manitoba.
Quebec.
British Columbia.
Nova Scotia.
New Brunswick.
Prince Edward Island.

And as regarded summary convictions:—

Quebec.
Nova Scotia.
British Columbia.
The Territories.

Proportion of convictions to population.

698. In p ulation of Canada, there was one convict.. le offence in every 1,231 persons, and tion in every 155 persons, and a convic kind or the other in every 138 persons.

Convictions for drunkenness.

699. The tota.. nvictions for drunkenness was 11,246, an increas.. as compared with 1884, and, in proportion to population, the following is the order in which the Provinces stood with reference to the prevalence of this vice:—

Manitoba.
New Brunswick.
Ontario.
Prince Edward Island.
Nova Scotia.
Quebec.
British Columbia.

The sale of intoxicating liquors is altogether forbidden in the Territories except under special conditions.

Prevalence of drunkenness in the Provinces.

700. The excessive use of stimulants appears to be most prevalent in Manitoba, though the proportion of convictions to population has considerably decreased, it having been 1 to every 152 persons, as compared with 1 to every 96 persons in 1884, but it must be remembered that these Provincial comparisons cannot be accepted as very trustworthy, and it may be that the Province that sends in the most accurate returns, appears in consequence to have the largest share of wrongdoers.

Total number of convictions in each Province.

701. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in each Province in the years 1881 to

1885, together with the sentences for the various offences":—

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	Sentence.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Prince Edward Island	1881	527	3	513	1	.....	10
	1882	514	4	508	.....	.....	2
	1883	530	4	526	.....	.....	.....
	1884	527	4	521	.....	.....	2
	1885	698	.....	694	.....	.....	4
Nova Scotia	1881	1,590	25	1,525	6	3	31
	1882	1,294	23	1,225	4	.....	42
	1883	1,448	27	1,334	.....	.....	87
	1884	1,420	15	1,401	.....	1	3
	1885	1,701	40	1,634	4	.....	23
New Brunswick	1881	1,859	29	1,774	.....	.....	56
	1882	2,278	31	2,197	.....	.....	50
	1883	2,571	20	2,493	.....	1	57
	1884	2,456	23	2,430	.....	.....	3
	1885	2,047	26	2,004	.....	1	16
Quebec	1881	6,430	159	5,783	131	5	352
	1882	6,698	137	6,059	161	6	335
	1883	6,662	103	6,040	108	2	409
	1884	6,192	121	5,901	76	.....	94
	1885	7,223	114	6,479	81	1	548
Ontario	1881	17,110	142	16,418	161	.....	389
	1882	17,460	131	16,719	181	5	424
	1883	17,678	119	17,119	126	3	311
	1884	16,284	159	15,864	73	6	182
	1885	20,097	211	19,392	74	2	418
Manitoba	1881	1,054	13	1,034	.....	.....	7
	1882	2,505	18	2,440	.....	.....	47
	1883	3,444	15	3,412	.....	.....	17
	1884	2,148	10	2,133	.....	.....	5
	1885	1,683	18	1,648	.....	.....	17
British Columbia	1881	451	12	415	1	8	15
	1882	548	10	535	.....	.....	3
	1883	1,010	39	908	.....	5	58
	1884	485	13	469	.....	1	2
	1885	297	19	276	.....	.....	2
The Territories	1881	204	3	196	.....	.....	5
	1882	8	.....	7	.....	.....	1
	1883	45	16	27	.....	.....	2
	1884	39	10	22	.....	3	4
	1885	123	62	41	.....	7	13

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION.

702. The ordering of educational matters in Canada is ntirely in the hands of the Governments of the several 'rovinces, and there is, therefore, some difference in the ommon school systems in each Province, each of them eing, however, based upon the principle of free education, he funds being supplied by local taxation and Government rants. In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba here are separate schools for Roman Catholics, but in all he other Provinces the schools are unsectarian. The chool system in Ontario is presided over by a Minister of Education, who is a member of the Government for the tim eing In the other Provinces there are Superintendents f Education, who report to their respective Provincial ecretaries.

703. The following table gives particulars respecting the

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Average Cost per Pupil.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
218	27,590	13,956	13,634	15,248	$ 218,096	$ 204,530	$ cts. 7 41	$ cts. 13 41

HIGH SCHOOLS.

107	14,250	7,259	6,991	8,207	458,941	423,762	30 16	52 36

School attendance.

704. The figures relating to the public schools include Roman Catholic separate schools, particulars of which are also given separately. It will be seen that out of a total school population of 583,147 the number of pupils registered was 472,458, or 81 per cent., but of this number 241,189, or 51 per cent., did not attend 100 days in the year. It is provided by the Public Schools Act of 1885 that the attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 13 years shall be compulsory for not less than 100 days in each year, but as 91,269 children between these ages did not attend for the full period of 100 days in 1885, and 5,678 children did not attend at all, it is evident that this provision is not very strictly enforced. The average attendance was 225,907, or 48 per cent. of the total number on the registers.

Number of school-houses.

705. There were in the Province in 1885, 5,401 school houses, of which 2,470 were brick and stone, and the remainder of wood, either frame or log.

School revenue and expenditure.

706. The revenue of school boards consist of legislative grants, apportioned by the inspector on the basis of average attendance; municipal assessments and interest from investments. The expenditure was $31,838 in excess of that of

884, but the cost per head both on total and average ttendance was a trifle less. The number of Roman Catholic eparate schools has increased from 167 in 1876 to 218 in 885, the number of teachers from 302 to 453, and the umber of pupils from 25,294 to 27,590.

707. In addition to the high schools, particulars of which re given in the foregoing table, there were in 1885 53 odel schools, with 1,463 teachers in training, 64 teachers' stitutes, with 5,666 members, 4 training institutes, and 099 students at the normal and model schools. There were so 5 art schools in operation, with 806 pupils.

708. In connection also with the Educational Department re 131 mechanics' institutes and free libraries, with 29,492 embers, and property valued at $5,369,098.

709. The second Friday in May in each year has been set part under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of anting trees and improving the school grounds. On that

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1885.

Schools.	Number of Schools.	Roman Catholic Pupils.	Protestant Pupils.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
Elementary	4,492	152,184	27,879	180,063	91,177	88,886	133,978
Boys' model	104	9,009	384	9,393	9,393	.....	7,621
Girls' "	77	6,379	430	6,809	.....	6,809	5,680
Mixed "	175	11,817	1,432	13,249	6,625	6,624	10,218
Boys' academies ...	48	11,511	263	11,774	11,774	.....	9,585
Girls' " ...	141	22,902	216	23,118	.....	23,118	20,060
Mixed " ...	31	1,673	1,796	3,469	1,544	1,925	2,727
Colleges.....	39	6,783	326	7,109	6,888	221	6,545
Total.....	5,107	222,258	32,726	254,984	127,401	127,583	196,414

It will be seen that there were 182 more female pupils than males, which would imply that the excess of females in the Province at the census of 1881 still exists.

Total attendance.

712. In addition to the schools in the foregoing table, there were 19 special schools, 3 normal schools and 3 universities, with an attendance of 3,115, making the total number of those undergoing instruction in the Province 258,099.

Government grant.

713. The amount contributed by the Government in 1885 for educational purposes was $352,965.

Protestant pupils.

714. According to the above table the number of Protestant pupils only formed 12·8 per cent. of the whole number. Complaint is generally made in the inspectors' reports of the insufficient remuneration of teachers, it being found impossible in many places, in consequence, to get competent persons, the result of which is that numbers of uncertificated teachers are employed.

Uncertificated teachers.

CHAPTER XIV.

NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1886.

Public Schools.

Term ended	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1886.							$ cts.
April 30...	2,001	84,570	46,167	38,403	50,562	1 in 55	0 96
Oct. 31...	2,111	86,858	43,410	43,448	51,719	1 " 54	0 98

County Academies.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,322	669	653	15·6	755	34

registered attendance, in which there was an increase of 2,122 over the preceding year.

716. The proportion of population at school has been calculated to the estimated population on 30th June, 1886. In the Provincial Superintendent's report the proportion is given as 1 in every 4·1 of the population at the census in 1881, but seeing that the school attendance has increased 7,262 since that year, it is reasonable to allow some increase in the total population. The average attendance was 59 per cent. of the total registered attendance. Proportion of school to total population,

717. The total Government expenditure for education was $209,833, an increase of $10,645 over 1885. Complaint is also made in this Province of the inadequate salaries paid to teachers. Government expenditure.

NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. Education in New Brunswick

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term ended	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1885.							
Dec. 31.....	1,441	1,509	52,753	26,991	25,762	31,245	6·44
1886.							
June 30.....	1,515	1,590	61,802	32,884	28,918	34,628	5·50

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Term ended	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1885.			
Dec. 31.....	59	727	473
1886.			
June 30.....	55	717	478

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Term ended	Male.	Female.	Total.
1885.			
December.....	28	155	183
1886.			
May	56	149	205

CHAPTER XIV.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
884-85	63	316	379
885-86	84	304	388
Total	147	620	767

718. According to the report of the Chief Superintendent f Education, there was a decrease in the number of schools, nd in the total number of pupils enrolled, the average ttendance showing an increase. The falling off is attributed o the general depression in business, schools being closed n consequence of the difficulty in collecting taxes.

719. The average daily attendance in the summer term vas 59·23 per cent., and in the winter 56·03 per cent. The otal amount of salaries paid to teachers during the year was 345,063, being at the rate of $5.04 per pupil. The Provin- ial grant amounted to $132,494

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF MANITOBA. Education in Manitoba.

TERM ENDED 31ST JULY.

YEAR.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers during Year.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
1884	326	.....	11,708	6,333	5,375	6,520
1885	386	.....	13,074	7,057	6,017	7,847
TERM ENDED 31ST JANUARY.						
1885	325	359	10,835	5,773	5,062	5,354
1886	394	476	12,694	6,767	5,927	6,881

722. The Educational Board of Manitoba consists of 21 members, and is divided into two sections, the Protestant with 12 and the Roman Catholic with 9 members, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. The expenses of each school are provided for by a legislative grant, a municipal grant and a school tax. The total legislative grant in 1885 was $55,000, of which $43,554 was the proportion paid to Protestant schools. Manitoba Educational Board. Legislative grant.

723. The school population in organized districts in 1885 was 15,850, of which number 13,074, or 82 per cent., attended school, and the average daily attendance was 60 per cent. of the total number attending, a higher proportion than in the older Provinces. In the city of Winnipeg in 1871 there was 1 teacher and 30 pupils, in 1885 there were 45 teachers and 2,300 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,904. School population and attendance.

724. Two sections of land of 640 acres each in every township are held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting School lands.

ucation, and it is calculated that there are 1,500,000 acres ailable for settlement. These lands will undoubtedly come very valuable, but owing to the large quantity of nd which is still obtainable by the immigrant free, it has ot been deemed advisable to make any attempt at present dispose of any of them.

725. There are two high schools, or collegiate departments they are called, at which there was an attendance of 133.

726. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877 nd consists of 4 colleges, 3 in arts and 1 in medicine, the in arts being St. Johns (Church of England), St. Boniface Roman Catholic), and Manitoba (Presbyterian).

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1886.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.

727. The educational system of British Columbia is free, and is supported entirely by the Government. The expenditure under this head in 1886 amounted to $79,527, which was an increase of $8,376 over the preceding year. The sum of $19,088 was also expended on the construction and repairs of school houses, twelve new ones having been built during the year. Expenditure.

728. There was an increase in the total number of pupils enrolled of 444, and in the average actual attendance of 391. Increase in attendance.

729. In 1873 the number of school districts was 25, and of pupils 1,028, the average daily attendance was 575, and the amount expended for education, $36,764; in 1886 there were 86 school districts and 4,471 pupils, the average attendance was 2,526, and the expenditure $79,527. It will be seen that the Province has made considerable progress during the period. Progress since 1873.

730. The average attendance in 1886 was 55·50 per cent. of the total number enrolled. Average attendance, 1886.

731. The following table gives the total number of pupils, as well as the number in the different branches of education in the schools of Prince Edward Island in 1886:— Education in Prince Edward Island.

—	Queen's County.	Prince County.	King's County.	Total.
Pupils enrolled	9,773	7,157	5,484	22,414
Boys	5,435	3,934	2,948	12,317
Girls	4,338	3,223	2,536	10,097
Average attendance	5,571	4,023	3,018	12,612
Primer and book I	2,543	2,028	1,268	5,839
Books II and III	2,815	2,135	1,702	6,652
Book IV	1,890	1,496	1,069	4,455
" V	1,518	1,039	965	3,522
" VI	929	360	444	1,733
Writing	7,416	5,387	4,489	17,292
Arithmetic	7,558	5,232	4,136	16,926
Grammar	4,802	3,054	2,854	10,710
History	3,708	2,187	2,422	8,317
Geography	5,011	3,129	2,742	10,882
Orthography	5,077	3,285	2,965	11,327
Composition	3,177	1,901	1,791	6,869
Music	1,091	1,256	499	2,846
Book-keeping	41	22	30	93
Agriculture	139	108	26	273
Latin	312	143	61	516
Greek	13	8	23	44
French	432	308	198	938
Algebra	285	106	66	457
Geometry	257	123	55	435

735. The average daily attendance was 56 per cent., and the following is a summary of attendance in 1886 :— Summary of attendance, 1886.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1886.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

	Number.
Primary schools	6,761
Advanced graded schools	901
First class schools	863
Charlottetown public schools	1,248
Total	9,773

PRINCE COUNTY.

Primary schools	5,781
Advanced graded schools	283
First class schools	577
Summerside public schools	516
Total	7,157

KING'S COUNTY.

Primary schools	4,737
First class "	353
Advanced graded schools	394
Total	5,484

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES, 1886. Education in The Territories

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.
Eastern Assiniboia	18	18	407
Western "	29	30	926
Calgary and MacLeod	3	4	170
Edmonton	3	3	130
Prince Albert	10	10	374
Battleford	1	1	34
Total	64	66	2,041

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

lgary	1	5	106
monton	5	8	206
ince Albert	3	3	62
siniboia	2	2	78
ttleford	1	1	60
Total	12	19	512
Grand Total	76	85	2,553

736. The educational system of the North-West Territories under the control of a board of education, appointed by he Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of five embers, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and the ieutenant Governor, who shall be chairman.

737. No school district shall, at its erection, exceed an rea of 36 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 eads of families, or a smaller school population than 10.

738. No religious instruction is allowed in any public

741. According to the foregoing it would appear that the total number attending public schools in Canada during 1886 was, as far as can be gathered from the several reports :— Total school attendance in Canada.

Ontario	472,458
Quebec	254,984
Nova Scotia	88,180
New Brunswick	62,485
Manitoba	12,694
British Columbia	4,471
Prince Edward Island	22,414
The Territories	2,553
Total	920,239

If the pupils attending the universities and private schools were included, the total number would probably be about 975,000.

742. Some of the Reports on Education are not arranged with as much clearness as might be possible, and it has been found exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact figures of each Province, which will account for any inaccuracies there may be in the above statements. Reports on education.

743. Each of the Provinces sent an educational exhibit to the Colonial Exhibition, all of which were very much admired. The Ontario exhibit was considered the best, and was on the largest scale. The systems practised in this Province for educating the deaf, dumb and blind were proved to be in advance of those in use in England. The Quebec exhibit did not, unfortunately, do full justice to the condition of education in that Province, several leading institutions having declined to exhibit on account of the shortness of time for preparation. The other Provinces were all well represented. Educational exhibits at Colonial Exhibition,

CHAPTER XV

INSURANCE.

PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

744. According to particulars furnished in the report of he Superintendent of Insurance for 1885, there were 29 ctive companies carrying on the business of fire insurance that year, being the same number as in 1884 ; 6 were anadian, 19 British and 4 American Companies. The gross mount of risks taken was $486,002,908, as compared with 513,983,378 in 1884, being a decrease of $27,980,470, the onsequent decrease in the amount received for premiums eing $127,668. At the same time the average rate of remium per every $1,000 at risk was not only higher than 1884, being $11.20 as compared with $10.95, but was gher than in any year since 1875. The amount paid for sses was $2,679,287, being $566,036 less than 1884, when e amount was $3,245,323.

745. The following table shows the amount received for remiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of sses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID, 1869-1885.

746. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow:— Premiums and losses by nationalities of companies

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1869–1885.

Companies.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Canadian Companies	19,024,912	14,079,891	74·01
British "	35,126,546	26,564,359	75·62
American "	4,648,426	3,311,667	71·24
Total	58,799,884	43,955,917	74·76

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64·44.

747. The total net amount insured in Canada at the end of 1884 was $605,507,789, which was an increase over 1883 of $33,243,748; the amount at the end of 1885 was $611,794,479, being an increase only of $6,286,690 over 1884. This increase was distributed as follows:— Total amount at risk.

Companies.	Amount in Force.	Increase or Decrease.
	$	$
Canadian companies	143,759,390	— 4,209,555
British "	421,205,014	+ 7,763,816
American "	46,830,075	+ 2,732,429
Total	611,794,479	+ 6,286,690

The total increase in the amount held at risk in Canada has increased since 1869 by the large amount of $423,434,670.

748. The percentage of losses to premiums was 55·22, being considerably lower than in 1884, when it was Percentage of losses to premiums &c.

5·16, and only in 3 years since 1869, viz., in 1874, 1878 and 880, has a lower rate been reached. The approximate losses ncurred during the year, compared with the amount at risk, vere at the average rate of $4.54 per $1,000, showing a most atisfactory decrease as compared with the corresponding ates for the years 1881 to 1884, which were $7·35, $5·68, 5·56 and $5·37 respectively.

749. The following table gives the proportionate distribu- ion of losses among the several companies for the years 1884 nd 1885 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES, 1884 AND 1885.

Company.	1884.	1885.	Company.	1884.	1885.
Etna	7·11	8·99	Northern	9·90	5·56
National of Ireland	7·98	7·92	Lancashire	6·99	5·50
Glasgow and London	.....	7·22	Caledonian	8·41	5·47
Commercial Union	7·57	7·00	City of London	6·61	4·98
British America	5·79	6·88	Quebec	5·62	4·83
Royal Canadian	7·37	6·83	Imperial	4·94	4·68

750. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1885 :— Fire insurance in Canada, 1885.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1885.

Companies.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate per cent. of Premiums to Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received
Canadian Companies.	$	$		$	$	
British America	19,413,331	267,722	1·38	105,209	197,316	53·32
Citizens'	18,471,884	228,093	1·23	120,487	195,180	61·73
London Mutual Fire	16,488,032	207,079	1·26	78,556	124,324	63·19
Quebec	6,169,770	82,645	1·34	39,360	77,028	51·10
Royal Canadian	18,596,519	226,814	1·22	114,684	183,124	62·63
Western	32,023,378	408,821	1·28	138,891	330,904	41·97
British Companies.						
Caledonian	7,980,371	97,440	1·22	48,045	88,280	54·42
City of London	13 562,146	200,058	1·48	86,606	170,337	50·84
Commercial Union	25,276 758	348,854	1·38	186,827	302,934	61·67
Fire Insurance Associat'n	,46 ,549	147,448	1·18	88,436	126,496	69·91
Glasgow and London	15,600,268	206.014	1·32	104,042	161,629	64·37
Guardian	13 791,565	166,736	1·21	79,162	150,313	52·67
Imperial	7,473,895	200,934	1·15	80,291	185,778	43·22
Lancashire	19,694,092	243,956	1·24	115,642	208,453	55·48
Liverpool and London and Globe	23,095,956	229,590	0·96	110,677	207,436	53·35
London & Lancashire Fire	9,726,741	106,376	1·09	64,992	89,973	72·24
London Assurance	8,415,264	70,797	0·84	46,118	60,932	75·69
National of Ireland	6,771,556	68,380	1·01	38,094	54,081	70·44
North British	36,843,755	386,426	1·05	155,894	308,391	50·55
Northern	15,624,008	192,959	1·24	105,279	181,260	58·08
Norwich Union	9,572,014	105,396	1·10	48,695	90,185	53·99
Phœnix of London	20,424,018	238,639	1·17	91,904	208,021	44·18
Queen	20,761,146	242,577	1·17	129,231	222,646	58·04
Royal	52,193,924	535,754	1·03	295,008	498,738	59·15
Scottish Union	7,941,852	70,463	0·89	20,221	60,507	33·42
American Companies.						
Ætna Fire	10,762,522	120,959	1·12	54,275	107,688	50·40
Agricultural of Watert'n.	7,555,495	73,676	0·98	38,662	70,393	54·92
Hartford	11,356,931	146,283	1·29	68,868	131,176	52·53
Phœnix of Brooklyn	7,948,168	72,861	0·92	25,116	58,922	42·63

751. The business done by the British fire companies esulted in a balance in their favour of $674,984, being an ncrease of $231,065 over 1884, as shown by the following atement :—

	1884.	1885.
Paid for losses	$2,290,589	$1,912,873
" general expenses	869,255	819,596
Total	3,159,844	2,732,469
Received for premiums	3,603,763	3,407,453
Balance in favour	$443,919	$674,984

The business of the last 11 years, 1875 to 1885, has esulted in an excess of payments over receipts of $254,521, ut this adverse balance is due to the disastrous fire at St. ohn, 1877, where the losses paid by the British companies mounted to four and one-half millions. It is probable that nother year will see the balance reversed.

752. The following is a comparative statement of the usiness done by American companies in 1884 and 1885 :—

754 For every $100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies, therefore, were as follow:— Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American Companies.

—	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Companies.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
British companies	63·56	56·14	24·12	24·05	12·32	19·81
American "	55·73	52·86	21·61	21·73	22·66	25·41

755. While for every $100 received for income by the Canadian companies, the payments were:— By Canadian Companies.

Canadian Companies.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
For every $100 of income....	69·30	61·80	27·87	28·57	3·29	3·11
" " premium..	72·41	64·26	29·12	29·71	3·43	3·23

756. The inland marine business was fairly prosperous, the percentage of losses to premiums being slightly lower than in 1884, the figures being: 1884, 58·44 per cent.; 1885, 50·99 per cent.; in 1883 the proportion was 82·34 per cent. The total amount received for premiums was $210,782 against $171,077 in 1884, an increase of $39,705, and the amount incurred for losses was $107,442, being $7,476 more than in 1884. Inland Marine Insurance

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

757. The business of life insurance in Canada in 1885 was transacted by 29 active companies, 10 being Canadian, 11 British and 8 American. Licenses were issued to two companies, the London (Ontario) Life and the Mutual Life of New York. The total amount of policies taken during 1884 was $23,417,912, and during 1885, $27,164,988, an Life Insurance in Canada in 1885.

ıcrease of $3,747,076, distributed as follows:—Canadian ɔmpanies, $1,955,430; American companies, $1,008,909; ıd British companies, $782,737; while the proportions of ıe total business done were:—

Canadian companies	.....	$14,881,695
British	"	3,950,647
American	"	8,332,646

ɔ that Canadian companies did 54·78 per cent. of the whole ıusiness transacted.

758. The following table shows the amount of life insurıces effected in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive:—

MOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1869-1885.

Year ended 31st December,	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	

759. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of 1884 was $135,453,726, and at the end of 1885, $149,962,146, an increase of $14,508,420, distributed as follows:— Increase in 1885 over 1884.

Canadian Companies	$8,071,181
British "	1,613,100
American "	4,824,139

The share of the Canadian companies being 55·63 per cent. of the whole increase.

760. The amount of insurances in force in the years 1880 and 1885, respectively, were as follow:— Insurance in force 1880 and 1885.

Year.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.
	$	$	$
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735

The business of the several companies has increased, therefore, during the 6 years named, in the following proportions, viz:—Canadian companies, 97 13 per cent.; British Companies, 31·02 per cent.; and American companies, 46·95 per cent. The progress made by the Canadian companies has been very rapid.

761. The average amount of policies in force was $1,659, being slightly less than in 1884, when it was $1,663, and the average amount of new policies was:— Average amount of policy.

	1884.	1885.
Canadian companies	$1,718	$1,781
British "	1,861	2,139
American "	2,117	1,476

The total average amount, $1,798, being lower than in 1884, when it was $1,898.

762. The death rate was the highest yet recorded, being 581 per 1,000. The average death rate for the last 6 years 8·639 per 1,000, as is shown by the following table :—

DEATH RATE, 1880 TO 1885.

Year ended 31st December,	Number of Lives at Risk.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.
80	33,557	278	8·284
81	38.115	309	8·107
82	43,622	358	8·207
83	50,031	455	9·094
84	54,443	442	8·119
85	60,120	576	9·581
Total	279,888	2,418	8·639

763 The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive :—

INCOME FROM PREMIUMS—1869 TO 1885.

Year ended 31st December.	Companies.	Total.

764. The total amounts paid to policy-holders during 1884 and 1885 was as follow:— Payments to policy-holders, 1884 and 1885.

	1884.	1885.
Death claims (including bonus additions)	$1,266,398	$1,707,353
Matured endowments " " ...	256,187	269,001
Annuitants	6,237	7,704
Paid for surrendered policies	203,694	213,438
Dividends to policy-holders	340,879	346,605
Total	$2,073,395	$2,544,101

Therefore, for every $100 received for premiums, there was:—

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders	$49·43	$54·31
Carried to reserve, expense and profits	50·57	45·69

765. The average rate of premiums received for every $100 of current risks was, in 1884, $3·18, and in 1885, $3.23, and of claims paid in 1884, $1.17, and in 1885, $1.37. Average rate of premiums

766. The following table gives the condition of the Canadian companies in 1885, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:— Financial position of Canadian companies, 1885.

CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve, but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital Stock.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	7,067,972	5,460,267	1,607,705	125,000	1,482,705
Citizens (Life Department)	213,890	209,771	4,119	..... *	..... *
Confederation	1,666,600	1,314,400	352,199	80,000	272,199
Dominion Safety Fund	112,749	67,666	45,083	37,000	7,183
Federal	97,050	48,346	48,704	79,208	.....
†Life Associat'n of Canada	133,098	101,373	31,725	74,166	.....
London Life	156,161	118,928	37,233	33,650	3,583
North American	343,746	247,745	96,000	60,000	36,000
Ontario Mutual	750,344	711,451	38,892	None.	38,892
Sun	973,504	835,465	138,038	62,500	75,538

* The capital in this Company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† Formerly Mutual Life.

CHAPTER XV.

CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885——*Concluded.*

INCOME.

Companies.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stock, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
nada Life	971,402	None.	347,041	26,102	1,344,547
izens (Life Department)	53,158	"	9,536	135	62,829
nfederation	376,315	"	84,198	1,499	462,014
minion Safety Fund	33,228	"	4,002	200	37,431
ieral	44,467	"	3,700	125	48,293
fe Associat'n of Canada	19,942	"	9,679	None.	29,622
ndon Life	27,988	"	7,190	"	35,179
rth American	136,782	2,239	14,378	"	153,400
tario Mutual	237,665	None.	33,032	"	270,697
n	252,137	2,088	42,370	1,872	298,468

EXPENDITURE.

Companies.	Paid to Policy Holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Canadian companies received as income in 1885 the sum of $2,742,484. In 1884 they received $2,431,580, the amounts in each case being made up as follow :— Income.

	1884.	1885.
Premiums and annuity sales	$1,932,508	$2,157,417
Interest and dividends	476,876	555,131
Sundry	22,198	29,935
Total	$2,431,580	$2,742,483

In the same years they expended :— Expenditure.

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	$671,448	$934,750
General expenses	508,573	527,371
Dividends to stockholders	48,821	36,769
Total	$1,228,842	$1,498,890

From the above figures it appears that out of every $100 of income received, the companies expended :— Proportion of payments to receipts.

	1884.	1885.
Paid to policy-holders	$27·61	$34·08
General expenses	20·92	19·23
Dividends to stockholders	2·01	1·34
Carried to reserve	49·46	45·35

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

767. Accident insurance business was transacted by 6 companies, 3 Canadian, 2 British and 1 American, and guarantee business by 2 companies, 1 Canadian and 1 British. The business done in the years 1884 and 1885 was :— Accident and guarantee insurance.

Accident.	1884.	1885.
Premiums received	$ 137,660	$ 145,502
Amount insured	23,810,733	24,066,283
Paid for claims	53,724	59,358
Guarantee.		
Premiums received	64,042	62,718
Amount guaranteed	12,131,763	9,971,050
Paid for claims	13,921	17,568

768. At the close of 1885 there were 80 companies under e supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, being increase of 12 during the year. They were engaged in usiness as follow :—

Doing life insurance	41
" " assessment plan	4
" fire insurance	32
" inland marine insurance	6
" ocean marine "	5
" accident "	8
" guarantee "	3
" steam boiler "	1
" plate glass "	3

769. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-eneral, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on th July, 1885, to the sum of $10,774,201.

770. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance 1884 and 1885 were :—

Year.	Companies.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS (PP. 149 TO 162) AND TARIFF AS THEN IN FORCE.

[For changes in the Tariff made during the session of 1887, *see* Appendix B.]

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Absinthe	22	$2 p. l. G.
Acid, acetic	14	25c. l. G., & 20 p. c.
" boracic	14	Free.
" muriatic and nitric	14	20 p. c.
" oxalic	14	Free.
" sulphuric	14	½c. p. lb.
" " and nitric	14	25 p. c.
Account books	1	30 "
Aconite	14	Free.
Adhesive felt	19	"
Advertising bills	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" pamphlets	1	$1 per 100.
" pictures	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
African teak	24	Free.
Agates, polished	27	10 p. c.
" not "	27	Free.
Agaric	26	"
Agricultural implements	9	35 p. c.
Agriculture, seeds for, in bulk	24	15 "
Agriculture, seeds for, in packages	24	25 "
Alabaster, ornaments of	31	30 "
Alcohol	22	$1.75 p. l. G.
Ale, in bottles	22	18c. p. "
" in casks	22	10c. p. "
Alkanet root	14	Free.
Almonds, shelled	21	5c. per lb.
" not "	21	3c. "
Aloes	14	Free.
Alpaca, hair of	23	"
" manufactures of	23	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Alum	14	Free.
Aluminum	26	Free.
" chloride of	14	"
Amber	26	"
Ambergris	23	"
Amethyst	27	"
Ammonia, sulphate of	14	"
Anatomical preparations	31	"
Anchors	11	"
Anchovies, in oil	20	5, 2½, 2c. p. b
" other	20	30 p. c.
Angle iron	28	12½ "
Angles for ships	28	Free.
Angola hair	23	"
Aniline, arseniate of	14	"
" dyes	14	10 p. c.
" " in bulk	14	Free.
" oil	14	"
" salts	14	"
Animals, imported temporarily	29	"
" for improvement of stock	29	"
" living, N.E.S.	29	20 p. c.
" of settlers	29	Free.
" product of Newfoundland	33	"
Animal manures	23	"
Aniseed	24	"
Annato	14	"
" seed	14	"
Anodes, nickel	28	10 p. c.
Anodynes, in liquid form	14	50 "
" all other	14	25 "
Antelope skins, tanned	18	10 "
Antimony	14	Free.
Antiquities, collections of	32	"

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
pparatus for schools, colleges, &c.	6	p. c.
pparel, wearing	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
" settlers	31	Free.
" of subjects dying abroad	32	"
pple trees	30	2c. each.
pples, dried	21	2c. per lb.
" green	21	40c. per brl.
" essences of	21	$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
qua marine, stones	27	Free.
rabic gum	14	"
rchill, extract of	14	"
rgol dust	14	"
" crude	14	"
rticles not enumerated	32	20 p. c.
" in separate parts	10	"
rmy, articles for	31	Free.
rsenic	14	"
rseniate of aniline	14	"
rtificial flowers	18	25 p. c.
Bamboo reeds	24	Free.
" unmanufactured	24	"
Band iron	28	12½ p. c.
Barrels, petroleum	24	40c. each.
" exported, &c.	31	Free.
Barilla	14	"
Bark, cinchona	14	"
" hemlock	24	"
" tanners'	24	"
Barley	21	15c. p. bush.
Bars, iron, puddled	28	10 p. c.
" hammered	28	17½ "
" railway	28	15 "
" rolled	28	17½ "
Barytes	26	Free.
Batteries, electric, &c.	6	25 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not colored	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, colored	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
Batts, cotton, not coloured	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" " coloured	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Beads and bead orna-		

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Belts	7	25 p. c.
Belting, India rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" leather	23	15 p. c.
Benzole	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Berries for dyeing	14	Free.
Bibles	1	5 p. c.
Bichromate of potash	14	Free.
" of soda	14	"
Bills, advertising	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Bill-heads	1	30 p. c.
Billets, iron	28	10 "
Billiard tables, viz :—		
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under, including furniture	31	$22.50 each, & 15 p. c.
Over 4½ by 9 ft, including furniture.	31	$25 each, & 15 p. c.
With pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under, including furniture.	31	$35 each, & 15 p. c.
Over 5½ by 11 ft	31	$40 each, & 15 p. c.
Binders' cloth	17	10 p. c.
Bird cages	32	30 "
Bismuth	28	Free.
Bison hair	23	"
Bitters, medicinal, liquid	14	50 p. c.
" " all other	14	25 "
" other	22	$1.90 p I.G.
Blackberries	21	4c. p. lb.
Black diamonds	27	Free.
Blacking	10	25 p. c.
Blankets	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Blank books	1	30 p. c.
Bloodstone	27	Free.
Blooms, iron	28	10 p. c.
Blue black	14	20 "
Blueing, laundry	14	25 "
Board, leather	24	3c. p. lb.
Boards, sawn, not shaped	24	Free.
Boilers	9	25 p. c.
Boiler plate	28	12½ p. c.
Boilers, ship's	28	25 "
Bolts	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" stove	28	35 p. c.
" ¼ in. diam. & less	28	35 "
Bolsters	13	35 "
Bolting cloths	31	Free.
Bones, crude	23	"
Bone-ash	23	"
Bone-dust	23	"
Bone, manufactures of, fancy	31	30 p. c.
Bonnets	18	25 "
Books, embossed	1	Free.
" printed, N.E.S.	1	15 p. c.
" " over seven years	1	Free.
" for promotion of learning	1	"
" for deaf and dumb	1	"
" to be written or drawn upon	1	30 p. c.
Bookbinders' tools, &c.	9	10 "
Boots, India rubber	24	25 "
" leather	18	25 "
Boot and shoe counters	24	½c. p. lb
Boot, shoe and stay laces	18	30 p. c
Boracic acid	14	Free.
Borax	14	"
Bo[illegible]	27	"
Botany, specimens of.	32	"
Bo[illegible]s, glass	26	30 p. c.
Boxes, fancy	31	30 "
Boxwood	24	Free.
Brads	28	30 p. c.
Braces	18	30 "
Bracelets	18	30 "
Braids	18	30 "
Brandy	22	$2 p. I. G.
Brass, old scrap, &c.	28	Free.
" bars, bolts and tubing	28	10 p. c.
" manufactures, N.E.S.	28	30 p. c.
" strips	28	15 "
" wire	28	Free.
" " cloth	28	20 p. c.
Breadstuffs, damaged.	21	20 "
Brick, for building.	12	20 "
" fire	12	20 "

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.	Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
B			Candles, tallow	23	2c. per lb.
			" wax	23	5c. "
			" other	23	25 p. c.
			andy, sugar	21	1½c. per lb., 35 p. c.
			ane juice, concentrated	21	1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test & 1½ p. 100 lbs. above 70.
			" other	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
			ane, split	24	25 p. c.
			ans, tin, 1 quart and under	28	1½c. each.
			" when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt.		
					Free.
					25 p. c.
					10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
					25 p. c.
					Free.
					30 p. c.
					25 p. c.
					30 "
					30c. p. pack.
					25 p. c.
					Free.
					30 p. c.
					30 "
					25 "
					30 "
					25 "
					25 "
					35 "
					30c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Carpet warps, not colored	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Carpeting, hemp	19	25 p. c.
" jute	19	25 "
Carpets, wool, treble ingrain	15	10c p. sq. yd. & 20 p. c.
" warp of cotton	15	5c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. c.
Carriages	10	35 p. c.
" children's	10	35 "
" travellers', &c	10	Free.
Cars, baggage, under regulations	10	"
" freight	10	"
" railway	10	"
" " other	10	30 p. c.
Car wheels	28	25 "
Carts, hand	10	35 "
" railway	10	35 "
Cases, fancy	31	30 "
Caskets	24	35 "
Cats' eyes	27	Free.
Cattle for improvement of stock	29	"
Cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol	8	30 p. c.
Cases, jewel, &c	31	30 "
Cast iron pipes	28	30 "
Casts as models	31	Free.
Castings, other	28	25 p. c.
" malleable iron	28	25 "
Cassimeres	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cat-gut	23	Free.
" strings	23	"
Cream-colored ware	26	30 p. c.
Cedar, red	24	Free.
" Spanish	24	"
Celluloid	32	10 p. c.
" in sheets, lumps or blocks	14	Free.
Cement, burnt	12	7½c. p. cwt.
" hydraulic	12	40c. p. brl.
" in bulk	12	9c. p. bush.
" Portland and Roman, to be classed with all other ce- ment at specific rates as now provided.	26	$1 per ton.
Cement, raw	26	$1 per ton.
Chains, iron or steel	28	5 p. c.
Chairs, iron railway	28	17½ p. c.
Chalk stone	26	Free.
Chamomile flowers	14	"
Champagne, in bottles containing each not more than a qt. and more than a pt.	22	$3 p. doz, & 30 p. c.
" in bottles containing not more than a pt. and more than half a pint	22	$1.50 p. doz. & 30 p. c.
" in bottles containing one half pint each or less	22	75c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" in bottles containing more than 1 qt. each	22	$3 p. doz., $1.50 p. I.G. & 30 p. c.
Channels, iron	28	12½ p. c.
Charts	1	20 "
Cheese	20	3c. per lb.
Cheques	1	30 p. c.
Cherries	21	1c. p. qt.
Cherry lumber	24	Free.
Cherry trees	30	4c. each.
Cherry leaf welding compound	14	Free.
Chestnut lumber	24	"
Chicory, raw	22	3c. per lb.
" roasted, ground, &c.	22	4c. "
Chimneys, glass lamp	13	30 p. c.
China clay	26	Free.
" ware	26	30 p. c.
Chinese ink	14	20 "
Chloralum	14	Free.
Chloride of lime	14	"
" of zinc	14	5 p. c.
Chocolate	22	20 "
Chromo cards	1	25 "
Chronometers	6	Free.
Churches, articles for	27	"

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
arns	24	25 p. c.
" earthenware	26	2c. per gall.
er, not clarified	22	5c. "
clarified or refined	22	10c. "
ars and cigarettes	22	$1.20 per lb., & 20 p. c.
chona bark	14	Free.
nibar	14	"
ern pumps	28	35 p. c.
ons	21	Free.
y, pipe	26	"
ys	26	"
f stone	26	"
pings	17	"
aks, fur	18	25 p. c.
cks	6	35 "
springs	6	10 "
th, horse collar	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
knitted	17	30 p. c.
ths, N.E.S.	15	7½c. per lb.
Cocoa paste, containing sugar	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
" paste, other preparations	22	1c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Cocoa bean, shells and nibs	22	Free.
" matting	19	25 p. c.
Cod liver oil	25	20 "
Coffee, green, from United States	22	10 "
" green, N.E.S.	22	Free.
" roasted, United States	22	3c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
" other	22	3c. per lb.
Coffins	24	35 p. c.
" trimmings	9	30 "
Coins, gold and silver	27	Free.
Coins, cabinets of	32	Free.
Coir	19	"
" yarn	19	"
Coke	26	50c. per ton

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Compositions, medicinal, in liquid	14	50 p. c.
" medicinal, other	14	25 "
Composition ornaments	31	30 "
Concrete		1c. p. lb., 70° test, 3/4c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
Confection of liquorice	14	1c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Confectionery	21	1½c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
" labels for	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Conium cicuta	14	Free.
Consuls general, articles for	31	"
Coopers' tools	9	30 p. c.
Copal	14	Free.
Copperplate bill-heads	1	30 p. c.
Copper	28	10 "
" manufactures of	28	30 "
" wire	28	Free.
" " cloth	28	20 p. c.
" precipitate of	14	Free.
" sheets	28	"
" sub-acetate of	14	"
Copperas	14	"
Copy books	1	30 p. c.
Copyright works, reprints of	1	15 p. c. & 12½ p. c.
Coral	27	Free.
Cords	18	30 p. c.
Cordage	19	1¼c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
Cordials	22	$1.90 p. I. G.
" medicinal, in liquid	14	50 p. c.
Cordova leather	23	25 "
Coriander seed	24	Free.
Corks	24	20 p. c.
Cork bark	24	Free.
" wood	24	"
Corn, Indian	21	7½c. p. bush.
" meal	21	40c. p. brl.
" starch	24	2c. per lb.
Corn, in cans, not over 1 lb.	21	2c. per can.
" in cans, over 1 lb.	21	2c. addit'l. p. can for each lb. or fraction of a lb.
Cornelian, unmanufactured	27	Free.
Corsets	17	30 p. c.
Cotton, bleached, not printed	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" bed quilts	17	27½ p. c.
" grey	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" unbleached	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" over 36 in. wide, for window shades	17	15 p. c.
" over 42 in. wide, enamel'd cloth	17	15 "
" printed or dyed, N.E.S.	17	27½ p. c.
" manufactures of, N.E.S.	17	20 "
" Yarn for manufactures	17	Free.
" waste	17	"
" wincey's	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" wool	24	Free.
" fillets for card clothing	17	"
" rags	17	"
Cotton-seed cake	24	"
" meal	24	"
Cottonades	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Counters, boot & shoe	24	½c. per pair.
Coutilles, white	17	20 p. c.
" for corsetmakers	17	20 "
Cranberries	21	30c. p. bush.
Crapes	18	20 p. c.
"C.C." or cream colored ware	26	30 "
Cream of tartar	14	Free.
Crocks, earthenware	26	2c. per gall.
Crosordotite	27	Free.
Crystal	27	"
Crysolite	27	"
Cubic nitre	14	"

APPENDIX A

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
dbear, extract of...	14	Free.
s, bagatelle	31	35 p. c.
ffs, paper, linen, &c.	18	30 "
rrants, dried.....	21	1c. per lb.
green	21	1c. per qt.
rrant wine, containg 26 p. c. or less of pirits	22	25c. p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
nd for each degree from 26 to 40	.....	3c. per I. G. additional
tlery, plated.....	27	30 p. c.
N.E.S.....	9	25 "
tters.....	10	30 "
linder needles.....	9	30 "
D		
mar, gum.....	14	Free.
mask.....	17	25 p. c.
carpets.....	13	25 "
tes.....	21	1c. per lb.
canters.....	26	30 p. c.
Drawings.....	3	20 p. c.
Dressings, harness.....	10	25 "
Dried fruit, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
Drillings, cotton	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Drills, cotton, not printed.....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" cotton, dyed.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" grain and seed...	9	35 p. c.
Drops, medicinal.....	14	50 "
Druggets	13	25 "
Dry putty	26	20 "
Dualin	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Duck, for belting and hose.....	17	Free.
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c....	17	1c. p sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" dyed or colored.	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Dutch carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
Dyes, aniline	14	Free.
Dyeing articles, N.E.S.	14	"

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
E		
Embossed books	1	Free.
" cards	1	25 p. c.
Embroideries	18	30 "
Emeralds, polished	27	10 "
" not polished	27	Free.
Emery	26	"
" paper	9	25 p. c.
" wheels	32	25 "
Enamelled leather	18	20 p. c.
Encrusted stones	27	Free.
Engravings	3	20 p. c.
Engines, fire	9	25 "
" locomotive	9	25 "
" stationary	9	25 "
" steam, for ships.	9	25 "
" other	9	25 "
" portable steam	9	35 "
Entomology, specimens of	32	Free.
Envelopes, N.E.S.	1	25 p. c.
" printed, &c	1	30 "
Ergot	14	Free.
Esparto	24	"
Essences, of apple, pear, &c.	14	$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
" medicinal	14	50 p. c.
" fruit	14	$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
" containing spirits	22	$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes	14	20 p. c.
Excelsior	32	20 "
Explosives	8	5c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Extracts, containing spirits	22	$2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
" of archill	14	Free.
" beef	20	25 p. c.
" of cudbear	14	Free.
" fluid	22	$2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
" of logwood	14	Free.
" of madder	14	"
" of oak bark	14	"
" of saffron	14	"
" of safflower	14	"
F		
Fancy grasses	24	Free.
Fanning mills	9	35 p. c.
Farina	24	2c. per lb.
Fashion plates	1	6c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Feathers, artificial, N.E.S.	18	25 p. c.
" ostrich and vulture, undress'd	18	20 "
" ostrich and vulture, dressed	18	30 "
Felloes	10	15 "
Felt, adhesive	19	Free.
" cloth, N.E.S.	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" pressed	15	17½ p. c.
" printed	15	25 "
Fencing wire, barbed	28	1½c. per lb.
" buckthorn and strip	28	1½c. per lb.
Fennel seed	24	Free.
Fenugreek seed	24	"
Ferrules for umbrellas	28	20 p. c.
Fibre, Mexican	24	Free.
" tampico	24	"
" vegetable	24	"
Fibrilla	24	"
Field seeds, in bulk	24	15 p. c.
" in packages	24	25 "
Figs	21	1c. per lb.
Files	9	35 p. c.
Fillets, cotton, for card clothing	17	Free.
" rubber "	24	"
Finger bars	28	17½ p. c.
Firearms	8	20 "
Fire brick	12	20 "
" clay	26	Free.
Fireproof paint	14	½c. per lb.
Fireworks	5	25 p. c.
Fish, boneless	20	1c. per lb
" foreign caught	20	50c. per 100 lbs.
" labels for	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" all other, in brls.	20	1c. per lb.
" oil	25	20 p. c.
" in oil	20	30 "
" other, preserved or prepared	20	25 "

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
, packages.	20	25 p. c.
smoked	20	1c. per lb.
hooks	9	Free.
heries, produce of,		
.E.S.	20	20 p. c.
ning rods	5	30 "
n plates, railway	28	17½ "
tures, gas, coal		
l, &c.	28	30 "
gstones, &c.	26	$1.50 p. ton.
nnels, Canton, not printed	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Canton, dyed, &c.	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
cotton, not printed	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
cotton, dyed, &c.	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" N.E.S.	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
sks	26	30 p. c.
irons	28	17½ "
canes	19	5c. per lb.

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
Foot grease	24	Free.
Force pumps	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S.	28	25 "
Forks, cast iron, not handled	28	10 "
" hay, straw, manure & mining	28	35 "
Forms, commercial blank	1	30 p. c.
Fossils	26	Free.
Fowls, pure bred	29	"
Frames, picture	4	35 p. c.
Freestone	26	20 "
French odors, pr'serv'd	31	15 "
Fringes	18	30 "
Frogs and frog points	28	17½ "
Fruit, dried, other	21	1c. per lb.
" green, apples	21	40c. p. brl.
" in cans, not over 1 lb.	21	3c. per can.
" in cans, over 1 lb.	21	3c. " & 3c. addit'l for each lb. or fraction of a lb.
" labels for	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" N.E.S.	21	20 p. c.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Gass pipes, cast iron..	28	30 p. c.
" light shades.....	13	30 "
Gentian root.....	14	Free.
German mineral.....	14	"
" potash salts	14	"
" silver, not plat'd	28	25 p. c.
" " in sheets...	28	10 "
" " for manufacturing	28	Free.
Giant powder.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Gigs.....	10	35 p. c.
Giltware.....	27	30 "
Ginger, ground.....	22	25 "
" unground	22	10 "
" wine, containing 26 p. c. or less of spirits.	22	25c. p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
And for each deg. from 26 up to 40		3c. per I. G. additional.
Ginghams.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Gin, geneva.....	22	$1.75 p. I. G.
" "Old Tom".....	22	1.75 "
Ginsing root.....	14	Free.
Glass, bent.....	26	"
" colored, not figured, &c.....	26	20 p. c.
" figured, stained, &c.....	26	30 "
" obscured white..	26	30 "
" plate, not over 30 sq. ft.....	26	6c p. sq. ft.
" over 30, not over 70 sq. ft.....	26	8c. "
" over 70 sq. ft. ...	26	9c. "
" silvered plate....	26	30 p. c.
" windows, stain'd	26	30 "
" window, common, &c.....	26	30 "
" other and manufactures of.....	26	20 "
Glass paper.....	9	25 "
Globes, glasses, for lanterns, &c.	13	30 "
Globules	26	20 "
Glove leathers.	23	10 "
Gloves	18	30 "
Glucose, dutiable as sugar.....	21	Accord'ng to grade by D. S. in color.
" syrup	21	2c. per lb.
Goat hair.....	23	Free.
" manufactures of	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Gold leaf.....	27	25 p. c.
" coins	27	Free.
" manufactures of, N.E.S.....	27	20 p. c.
" beaters' moulds.	31	Free.
" " skins....	31	"
Gooseberries.....	21	4c. per lb.
Government, books printed by any.....	1	Free.
Governor General, articles for.....	31	"
Grain, damaged.....	21	20 p. c.
Granite ware.....	26	30 "
Grapes	21	2c. per lb.
Grape sugar (*see* glucose).		
Grass, esparto.....	24	Free.
" manilla	24	"
" plaits	24	"
" pulp of.....	24	"
" other	24	"
Grasses, fancy.....	24	"
Gravels	26	"
Grease, soap stock. ...	23	"
" axle.....	23	1c. per lb.
Grindstones.	26	$2 per ton.
Guano	23	Free.
Guns	14	"
Gumwood.....	24	"
Gunpowder, blasting and mining....	8	3c. per lb.
" cannon & musk't	8	4c. "
" canister	8	15c. "
" giant.....	8	5c. " & 20 p. c.
Guns, shot.....	8	20 "
Gut	23	Free.
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	24	25 p. c.
" crude	24	Free.
Gypsum, crude	26	"
" ground	26	10c p. c

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
ir, braids, chains or cords of	23	30 p. c.
" not curled	23	Free.
" cloth	23	30 p. c.
" curled	23	20 "
ir oils	22	30 "
ms	20	2c. per lb.
nd carts	10	30 p. c.
nd frame needles	9	30 "
ngings, paper	24	2c. per roll.
" N.E.S.	24	30 p. c.
ndkerchiefs	17	25 p. c.
rdware	9	30 "
" carriage	9	35 "
" house furnishings	9	30 "
rness and parts of	10	30 "
rrows	9	35 "
rvesters	9	35 "
ts, fur	18	25 "
" Leghorn, unfinished	18	20 "
" N.E.S.	18	25 "
Hops	22	6c. per lb.
Hoofs	23	Free.
Horn	23	"
" strips	23	"
" manufactures, fancy	31	30 p. c.
" tips	23	Free.
Hosiery, cotton	17	30 p. c.
" woollen	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Horses, improvement of stock	29	Free.
Horse clothing	15	10c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
" " shaped, N.E.S.	15	30 p. c.
" collar cloth	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" hair	23	Free.
" powers	9	35 p. c.
" shoes	28	30 "
" nails	28	30 "
Hose, India rubber	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
House of Commons,		

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tarff.
I		
India rubber clothing.	24	35 p. c.
" unmanufactured	24	Free.
" vulcanized handles	24	10 p. c.
Ink, writing	14	25 "
" shoemakers'	10	25 "
Inlaid stones	27	Free.
Iodine, crude	14	"
Insulators, lightning rods	26	30 p. c.
" telegraph	26	30 "
Intaglio	27	Free.
Ipecacuanha	14	"
Iris	14	"
Iron or steel, barbed wire fencing	28	1½c. per lb.
" buckthorn or strip fencing	28	1⅛c. "
" hoop for tubular rivets	28	Free.
" liquor	14	"
" pig	28	$2 per ton.
" work, ornamental	28	25 p. c.
" for ships	28	Free.
" masts	28	"
" old	28	"
" rails	28	15 p. c.
" sand	26	20 "
" scrap	28	Free.
" structural work	28	25 p. c.
" wire, 15 gauge	28	Free.
" not otherwise provided for	28	17½ p. c.
" stone ware	26	30 "
Istle	24	Free.
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	"
" black	14	10 p. c.
" manufactures, fancy	31	30 "
" nuts, unmanufactured	23	Free.
" vaccine points	31	"
" veneers	24	"
J		
Jalap root	14	Free.
Jams	21	5c. per lb.
Japan	24	20c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Japanned leather	23	20 p. c.
" ware	28	25 "
Jars, glass	26	30 "
Jeans, cotton, for corset makers	17	20 "
" Kentucky	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
" white cotton	17	20 p. c.
Jellies	21	5c. per lb.
Jewellery	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases	31	30 "
Jugs, earthenware	26	2c. per gall.
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute	24	"
" butts	24	"
Jute carpeting	19	25 p. c.
" cloth, for bags only	19	Free.
" matting	19	25 p. c.
" manufactures, N. E. S.	19	20 "
" rugs	17	Free.
" cloth, unfinished	19	"
" yarn, plain	19	"
K		
Kainite	14	Free.
Kelp	24	"
Kentucky jeans	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Kerosene oil	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Kid, leather	23	15 p. c.
Knees for ships	28	Free.
Knife blades, rough	28	10 p. c.
" blanks	28	10 "
Knitted cloth, cotton	17	30 "
" goods, woollen	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Knitting yarn	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Kryolite	26	Free.
L		
Laces	1	30c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Lac, dye	14	Free.
Laces	18	30 p. c.
" boot, shoe & stay	18	30 "
Lacquers	24	20c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
...es in pulp	14	20 p. c.
...npblack	14	10 "
...nps, glass	13	30 "
...npwicks	17	30 "
...tterns, magic	5	25 "
...d, oil	25	20 "
tried	20	2c. per lb.
untried	20	1½c. "
...ch needles	9	30 p. c.
...vn trees	30	20 "
...va	26	Free.
...d, acetate of	28	5 p. c.
nitrate of	28	5 "
bars, blocks and sheets	28	60c. p. cwt.
old, scrap & pig	28	40c. "
pipe	28	1¼c. p. lb.
manufactures, N. E.S	28	30 p. c.
shot	8	1¼c. p. lb.
red	14	5 p. c.
white	14	5 "
...f, gold and silver	27	25 "
...ther belting	23	25 "
and sole, dressed	23	15 "
Linseed oil	25	25 p. c.
Liquor, iron	14	Free.
" red	14	"
Liquorice root	14	"
" paste, extract of	14	15 p. c.
" stick "	14	1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Literary societies, articles for	6	Free.
Litharge	26	"
Lithographic stones	26	20 p. c.
Lithographed bill heads	1	30 "
Literary papers	1	Free.
Locks	9	30 p. c.
Litmus	14	Free.
Locomotive engines	9	25 p. c.
" tires	28	10 "
Locust beans	21	Free.
Logs	24	"
" pine, export duty	24	$2 per M.
" spruce "	24	$1 "
Logwood, extract of	14	Free.
Loops, iron	28	10 p. c.
Lozenges, medicinal	14	25 "
Lubricating oil	25	25 "
Lumber, N. E. S	24	20 "

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

RTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
forks	9	35 p. c.
ipts	31	Free.
	1	20 p. c.
blocks, less .5 cub. ft	26	10 "
blocks, over 15 cubic feet	26	Free.
ugh	26	10 p. c.
wn	26	20 "
bs	26	10 "
nufactures, N. E.S.	26	30 "
in pulp	14	20 "
on	11	Free.
gum	14	"
mp	19	25 p. c.
e	19	25 "
dia rubber	24	5c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
, hemp	19	25 p. c.
e	19	25 "
dia rubber	24	5c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
es	13	35 p. c.
ckwheat	21	¼c. per lb.
rn	21	40c. per brl.
t	21	½c. per lb.
cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake	24	Free.
maged	21	20 p. c.
ried, smoked or preserved	20	2c. per lb.
sh or salted	20	1c. "
els for	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
es' tools	9	30 p. c.
copper	27	Free.
ld	27	"
ver	27	"
binets of	32	"
es, proprietary		$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.
al preparations, liquid	14	50 p. c.
other	14	25 "
um	4	Free.
imported direct (*see* cane uice).		
t direct		7½ p. c. duty additional

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Metal coffin trimming	9	30 p. c.
Microscopes	6	25 "
Mill board	24	10 "
Mills, fanning	9	35 "
" portable saw	9	35 "
Milk food	14	30 "
Militia, Canadian, articles for	31	Free.
Mineral waters	22	"
Mineralogy, specimens of	26	"
Mining forks	9	35 p. c.
Mitts, all kinds	18	30 "
Models	31	Free.
Molasses, concentrated	21	1c. p. lb., 70° test, 3⅛c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70.
" other, imported direct	21	15 p. c.
" not direct	21	20 "
" for refining	21	5c. per I. G. additional
" sugar-house	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
Morocco skins, tanned	23	10 p. c.
Moss, crude	14	Free.
" for beds and mattresses	24	"
Moulds for gold beaters	31	"
Mouldings, gilded, &c.	4	30 p. c.
" wood, plain	4	25 "
Mowing machines	9	35 "
Muck iron	28	10 p. c.
Muffs, fur	18	25 "
Munjeet	14	Free.
Muriate of potash	14	"
Music, printed	1	10c. per lb.
Musical instruments, N.E.S.	2	25 p. c.
" for bands, &c	2	Free.
Musk	23	"
Muskets	8	20 p. c.
Mustard, cake	22	20 "
" ground	22	25 "
" seed	22	15 "
N		
Nail plate, iron or steel	18	25 p. c.

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
N		
Nail rods	28	17½ p. c.
Nails, clout	28	30 "
" composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	½c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
" horse shoe	28	30 p. c.
" Hungarian	28	30 "
" iron wire	28	30 "
" sheathing	28	20 "
" wrought or pressed	28	¾c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
Naphtha	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Navy, articles for	31	Free.
Neats-foot oil	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel	9	30 "
Netting, cotton	17	10 "
" silk plush	16	15 "
" woollen	15	10 "
Nets for fisheries	9	Free.
Newfoundland, products of	33	"
Newspapers	1	"
" miniature	1	30 p. c.

Articles.	Order.	Ta
Odors, preserved	31	15 p.
Oils, benzole	25	7½c. p
Oils, carbolic or heavy	25	10 p.
" coal	25	7½c. p
" " products of	25	7½c.
" cocoanut	25	Free.
" cod liver	25	20 p.
" essential, for manufacturing	14	30 "
" fish	25	20 "
" flaxseed	25	25 "
" kerosene	25	7½c. p.
" lard	25	20 p.
" lignite, products of	25	7½c. p.
" linseed	25	25 p.
" lubricating, costing 30c. p. I. G. and over	25	25 "
" lubricating, costing less than 30c. p. I. G.	25	7½c. p.
" lubricating, all other	25	25 p.
" medicinal	14	50 "
" naphtha	25	7½c. p.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Organs, cabinet, not more than 2 sets of reeds...	2	$10 each & 15 p. c.
" cabinets, over 2 and not over 4 reeds.....	2	$15 each & 15 p. c.
" cabinet, over 4 and not over 6 reeds	2	$20 each & 15 p. c.
" cabinet, over 6 sets of reeds...	2	$30 each & 15 p. c.
" pipe.....	2	25 p. c.
Organzine.....	16	15 "
Ornamental ironwork.	28	25 "
" **trees**.....	30	20 "
Ores.....	26	Free.
Orris root.....	14	"
Osiers.....	24	"
Ottar of roses.....	14	"
Overcoatings.....	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Oysters, canned, not over 1 pint	20	3c. per can.
" over 1 pint and not over 1 qt..	20	5c. "
" canned, over 1 qt. or fraction of a qt.	20	5c. per qt.
" in the shell.....	20	25 p. c
" prepared or preserved	20	25 "
Oysters, shell'd. in bulk	20	10c. p. gall.
Oxalic acid.....	14	Free.
P		
Packages, fish	20	25 p. c.
Packing, India rubber	24	5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Paddy	21	17½ p. c.
Pails.....	24	25 p. c.
Paintings.....	3	20 "
" of Canadian artists	3	Free.
" by artists of merit	3	"
Paint, fire-proof	14	1c. per lb.
Paints, ground.....	14	25 p. c.
Paints, N. E. S.....	14	20 p. c.
Palm leaf.....	24	Free.
" nut cake	24	"
" " meal	24	"
Pamphlets, advertis'g	1	$1 per 100.
" N. E. S.....	1	15 p. c.
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton.....	17	2c p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Paper, calandered.....	1	22½ p. c.
" N. E. S.....	24	20 p. c.
" glazed, plated, &c.	24	30 "
" hangings.	24	30 "
" " in rolls of 8 yards.....	24	2c. per roll.
" ruled.....	24	25 p. c.
" manufactures, N. E. S..	1	25 "
" union collar cloth, glossed	24	20 "
" " not glossed	24	5 "
" tissue	24	10 "
" waste	17	Free.
Paraffine wax.....	23	3c. per lb.
Parasols.....	18	30 p. c.
" materials for	28	20 "
Paris green.....	14	10 "
Pastes, medicinal.....	14	25 "
" toilet..	22	30 "
Patent leather	23	20 "
Patent medicines, liquid	14	50 "
" all other	14	25 "
Peaches.....	21	1c. per lb.
Pear, essence of.....	14	$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.
" trees.....	30	4c. each.
Pearl, ash	24	Free.
" mother of.....	27	"
" not polished	27	"
Pease	21	10c. p. bush.
Pelts.....	23	Free.
Pencils, lead.....	31	25 p. c.
Perfumed preparat'ns	22	30 "
" spirits in bottles not more than 4 oz. each.....	22	50 p. c.
" spirits in bottles, flasks or packages more th'n 4 oz. each.....	22	$2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c.

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
rfumery	22	30 p. c.
riodicals, illustrat'd advertising	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" N. E. S.	1	15 p. c
rsis	14	Free.
troleum	25	7½c. p. I. G.
" preparations of, bulk	14	4c. per lb.
" in bottles or pkgs. not over 1 lb	14	6c. per lb.
heasants	29	Free.
hials, glass	26	30 p. c.
hilosophical instruments	6	Free.
hosphorus	14	"
hosphor bronze	28	10 p. c.
anofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over 7 octaves	2	$25 each, & 15 p. c.
Pitcher spout pumps	28	35 p. c.
Plaids, cotton	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped	24	"
Plants	30	20 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, calcined	26	15c. per 100 lbs., or 45c. p. brl. not over 300 lbs.
" not calcined	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
Plasters, medicinal	14	25 p. c.
Plated ware	27	30 "
" for churches	27	Free.
Plates, boiler and Canada	28	12½ p. c.
" engraved	3	20 "
" for ships	28	Free.
Platinum wire	28	"
Playing cards	1	6c. per pack.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Prayer books	1	5 p. c.
Precious stones	27	10 "
" imitation of	27	10 "
" not polished	27	Free.
Precipitate of copper.	14	"
Presses, printing.	9	10 p. c.
Prints	3	20 "
Printed matter, N.E.S.	1	30 "
Proprietary medicines in liquid	14	50 "
" all other	14	25 "
" containing spirits	14	$2 per I. G., & 30 p. c.
Prunella	17	10 p. c.
Prussian blue	14	20 "
Prunes, dried	21	1c. per lb.
Psalm books	1	5 p. c.
Pulp of grasses	24	Free.
Pumice	26	"
" stone	26	"
Pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Purses	23	30 "
Putty	14	25 "
" dry, for polishing	26	20 "
Q		
Quails, improvement of stock	29	Free.
Quartz, crystalized	26	"
Quercitrion	14	"
Quicksilver	14	"
Quills	32	20 p. c.
Quilts, cotton	17	27½ "
Quinces	21	30c. p. bush.
Quince trees	30	2½c. each.
Quinine	14	Free.
R		
Rags	17	Free.
" woollen	15	"
Rakes	9	35 p. c.
Rails, iron	28	15 "
" steel	28	Free.
Railway bars, iron	28	15 p. c.
" " steel	28	Free.
" cars	28	30 p. c.
Raisins	21	1c. per lb., & 10 p. c.
Rasps	9	35 p. c.
Raspberries	21	4c. per lb.
" essence of	14	$1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c.
" wine of (*see* ginger wine)	22	
Ratan, split	24	25 p. c.
" unmanufactured	24	Free.
Reapers	9	35 p. c.
Receipts, printed	1	30 p. c.
Red cedar	24	Free.
" lead	14	5 p. c.
" liquor	14	Free.
Red prussiate of potash	14	10 p. c.
Reeds, unmanufact'red	24	Free
" for organs	2	25 p. c.
Rennet	23	Free.
Resin	24	"
Rhubarb root	14	"
Ribbons, all kinds	18	30 p. c.
Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas	28	20 "
Rice	21	1c. p. lb.
" flour	21	2c. "
" uncleaned	21	17½ p. c.
Rifles	8	20 "
Rings, for umbrellas	28	20 "
Rivets, iron or steel	28	1c. p. lb, & 15 p. c.
" ¼in. in diameter, or less	28	35 p. c.
" copper	28	30 "
Rockingham ware	26	30 "
Rods, nail and spike	28	17½ "
" roll'd, round wire	28	10 "
" " steel	28	5 "
Rose lakes	14	20 "
" wood	24	Free.
Roots, medicinal	14	"
Rounds, iron	28	17½ p. c.
Rubber fillets	17	Free.
" hard, crude	24	"
" recovered	24	"
" substitute	24	"
Rubies, not polished	27	"
Rugs, all kinds	13	25 p. c.
Ruling machines	9	10 "
Rum	22	$1.75 p. I. G.
" shrub	22	$1.90 "
Runners, for umbrellas	28	20 p. c.
Rye	21	10c. p. bush.
" flour	21	50c. p. brl.

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.	Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S			Scientific societies, books printed by..	1	Free.
ddlery and parts of	10	30 p. c.	Schiedam schnapps ...	22	$1.90 p. I. G.
fflower	14	Free.	Schools, articles for...	6	Free.
" extract of	14	"	Screws, N E. S.....	28	30 p. c.
ffron.	14	"	" wood screws.....	28	35 "
" extract of	14	"	Scythes.....	9	$2.40 p. doz.
" cake	14	"	Sea grass	24	Free.
fes, iron.....	28	25 p. c.	" weed.....	24	"
" doors for	28	25 "	" " N. E. S	24	"
go flour	21	2c. per lb.	Seeds for agricultural purposes (*See* Garden seeds).		
ils	19	25 p. c.	" medicinal	24	"
il twine	19	5 "	Seines for fisheries	9	"
lad oil	25	20 "	Senate, articles for....	31	"
l ammoniac.....	14	Free.	Senna	14	"
l soda.	14	"	Separators	9	35 p. c.
lmon, pickled	20	1c. per lb.	Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 "
lt, cake	14	Free.	Settlers' effects	31	Free.
" from U. K., or for fisheries....	26	"	Sewer pipes.....	12	25 p. c.
" N. E. S., in bulk	22	8c. p. 100 lbs.	Sewing machines	9	$2 each and 20 p c.
" in bags, barrels, &c.....	22	12c. "	Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p. c.
lts, German potash.	14	Free.	" imitat'n porcel'n	26	20 "
ltpetre.....	14	20 p. c.	" lamp.....	13	30 "
lves, medicinal.....	14	25 "	Shade trees.....	30	20 "
nd	26	Free.			

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Shirt fronts, paper, &c.	18	30 p. c.
Shirtings, cotton	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Shirts, cotton	17	30 p. c.
" woollen	15	7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Shoes, India rubber	24	25 p. c.
Shoes, leather	18	25 p. c.
Shot guns	8	20 "
Show cases	24	$2 each and 35 p. c.
" cards, pictorial	1	6c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Shoulders, meat	20	2c. per lb.
Shovels	9	35 p. c.
Shrubs	30	20 "
Side lights	13	30 "
Sides, meat	20	2c. p. lb.
Silex	26	Free.
Silk cocoons	23	"
" in the gum	16	15 p. c.
" manufactures, N.E.S.	16	30 "
" plush netting	16	15 "
" raw	13	Free.
" sewing	16	25 p. c.
" twist	16	25 "
" velvets	16	30 "
" waste	23	Free.
Silver coin	27	"
" for manufacturing	28	"
" German, manufactures of	28	25 p. c.
" leaf	27	25 "
" manufactures, N.E.S.	27	20 "
" nickel	28	25 "
" rolled	28	10 "
Skates	28	30 "
Skins, dried	23	Free.
" pickled	23	"
" salted	23	"
" tanned, N.E.S.	23	20 p. c.
" undressed	23	Free.
Slabs, iron	28	10 p. c.
Slate, mantels	12	30 "
" other manufactures	12	25 "
" roofing, black or blue	12	60c. p. sq'are
Slate " other colors	12	$1 p. c.
" school & writing	26	25 p. c.
Sleighs	28	30 "
Snuff	22	30c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
Soap, brown and yellow, common	23	1½c. per lb.
" Castile & white	23	2c. "
" perfumed	22	10c. " & 10 p. c.
" powders	22	3c. per lb.
Socks	15	10c. " & 25 p. c.
Soda ash	14	Free.
" ashes	24	"
" bichromate of	14	"
" caustic	14	"
" nitrate of	14	"
" sal	14	"
" silicate of	14	"
Sodium, sulphide of	14	"
Soil pipes, cast iron	28	30 p. c.
Spading forks	9	35 "
Spades	9	35 "
Spanish cedar	24	Free.
" grass	24	"
Spar, ornaments of	31	30 p. c.
Sparkling wines (*see* champagne).		
Specifics, liquid, for any diseases	14	50 "
" all other "	14	25 "
Spelter	28	Free.
Sperm candles	23	25 p. c.
" oil	25	20 "
Spices, unground	22	10 "
" ground	22	25 "
Spikes, composition	28	20 "
" cut	28	½c. p. lb., & 10 p. c.
" rods	28	17½ p. c.
" wrought and pressed	28	¾c. p lb., & 10 p. c.
Spirits, not sweetened	22	$1.75 p. I. G.
" perfumed, 4 oz. bottles	22	50 p. c.
" " over 4 oz. bottles	22	$2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c.
" sweetened	22	$1.90 p. I. G.
" N.E.S.	22	$1.90 "
" unenumerated	22	$1.75 "

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Spirits of wine	22	$1.75 p. l. G
Spokes	10	15 p. c.
Spools, cotton	17	20 "
Sprigs	28	30 "
Spring steel, wire of	28	Free.
Spruce logs, export duty	24	$1 p. M. ft.
Spurs for earthenware	26	Free.
Squares, iron	28	17½ p. c.
Squills	14	Free.
Starch	24	2c. per lb.
Statuettes	31	30 p. c.
Steam engines, fire	9	25 p. c.
" " locomotive	9	25 "
" " portable	9	35 "
" " ships'	9	25 "
" " stationery	9	25 "
" " other	9	25 "
Stearine	23	3c. per lb.
Steel bars	28	$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.
" for saws	28	Free.
" " skates	28	"
" " ships	28	"
" " umbrellas, &c.	28	20 p. c.
" " manufactures	28	Free.
" " shovels and spades	28	"
" ingots	28	$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.
" manufactures, N. E. S.	28	20 p. c.
" needles	28	30 "
" old	28	Free.
" rails	28	"
" railway bars	28	"
" scrap	28	"
" sheets	28	$3 p. ton, & 10 p. c.
" for straw cutters	28	Free.
" wire, 15 gauge	28	"
" " coarser	28	20 p. c.
" " rods, rolled round	18	10 "
" " for manufactures	28	5 "
" plate bill-heads	1	30 "
Stereotypes of commercial blanks	28	20 "
" of books	28	10 "
" N. E. S.	28	5c. per lb.
Stick extract of liq'rice	14	1c. per lb. & 20 p. c.
Stilts for earthenware	26	Free.
Stockings	15	10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Stone, cement	26	$1 per ton.
" dressed	26	20 p. c.
" flagstones	26	$1.50 p. ton.
" grindstones	26	$2.00 "
" rough	26	$1.00 "
Stone ware, jugs, crocks, &c	26	2c. per gal.
"	26	30 p. c.
Stones, inlaid or incrusted	27	Free.
Stoves	28	25 p. c.
Stove bolts and nuts	28	35 "
Strawberries	21	4c. per lb.
" essences of	14	$1.90 p. gal. & 20 p. c.
" wine of (*see* ginger wine)	22	
Straw board	24	40c. per 100 lbs.
" forks	9	35 p. c.
" plaits	24	Free.
Strip fencing	28	1½c. per lb.
Structural iron work	28	25 p. c.
Sugar, candy	21	1¼c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
" imported direct for refining	21	1c. p. lb., 70° test, and 3⅓c. p. 100 lbs. for ea. deg. above 70.
" not direct	21	7½ p. c. of duty additional.
" above No. 14	21	1½c. per lb., & 35 p. c.
" not above No. 14	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
" syrups	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
Sulphate of ammonia	14	Free.
" iron	14	Free.
" lime	14	"
" quinine	14	"
" soda	14	"
" zinc	14	5 p. c.
Sulphide sodium	14	Free.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Sulphur	14	Free.
Sunshades	18	30 p. c.
Suspenders	18	30 "
Swine, improvement of stock	29	Free.
Syrups, medicinal	14	50 p. c.
" sugar	21	1c. per lb., & 30 p. c.
T		
"T" iron	28	12½ p. c.
Table ware	26	30 "
Tables, bagatelle	31	35 "
" billiard (*see* billiard tables)	31	
Tacks	28	30 p. c.
Tafia	22	$1.90 p. I. G
Tagging metal	28	Free.
Tails, undressed	23	"
Tallow	23	1c. per lb.
Tampico fibre	24	Free.
" white and black	24	"
Tanners' bark	24	"
Tapestry carpets	13	25 p. c.
Tar, coal	24	10 "
" pine	24	Free.
Tarpaulin	17	30 p. c.
Tassels	31	30 "
Tea, from U.S.	22	10 "
" all other	22	Free.
Taraxacum	14	"
Teasels	31	"
Teak, African	24	"
Telegraph instruments	6	25 p. c.
Telephones	6	"
Telescopes	6	"
Tents	19	25 p. c.
Terra cotta, ornaments of	31	30 "
" japonica	14	Free.
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks.	17	12½ p. c.
" " on spools.	17	20 "
Threshers	9	35 "
Tickets	1	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Tiles, drain	12	20 p. c.
" fire	12	20 "
Timber, round, unmanufactured	24	Free.
Timber, sawn, not shaped	24	Free.
" N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Tin, manufactures, N. E.S	28	25 "
" blocks, pigs, bars, &c.	28	Free.
" cans, not exceeding 1 qt	28	1½c. each.
" cans, exceeding 1 qt	28	1½c. additional for each qt. or part of.
" caps for umbrellas	28	20 p. c.
" colors	14	Free.
" crystals	28	20 p. c.
" foil	28	Free.
" ware	28	25 p. c.
Tinctures	14	50 "
" containing spirits	22	$2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
Tippets, fur	18	25 p. c.
Tires, locomotive	28	10 "
Tissue paper	24	10 "
Tobacco	22	30c. per lb., & 12½ p. c.
" unmanufactured	22	Free.
Toilet preparations	22	30 p. c.
Tomatoes	21	30c. p. bush.
" in cans (*see* corn in cans)	21	
Tonics	14	50 p. c.
Tools, edge	9	30 "
" mechanics'	9	30 "
Tooth powders	22	30 "
Topaz	27	Free.
Tortoise shell	23	"
Tow of flax	19	½c. per lb.
Towels	17	25 p. c.
Toys, all kinds	5	30 "
Tragacanth	14	Free.
Travellers' baggage	31	"
Tree-nails	31	"
Trees, forest	30	"
" fruit, apples	30	2c. each.
" N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Trimmings, coffin	9	30 "
Troches	14	25 "
Trunks	23	30 "
Trusses	7	25 "

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tubing, bra	28	10 p. c.
" copp'	28	10 "
" iro- tl		
" iron		
" "		
" zinc.....		
Tubs		
Turmeric		
Turpentine, r..		
" spirits of ...		
Turtles.....		
Turquoise		
Tuscan plaits		
Tweeds		
Twine for fisheries....	9	
" N.E.S.....	19	
" sail	19	5 "
Twist, silk.....	16	25 "
Type	28	20 "
" metal	28	10 "
U		
Ultramarine blue.....	14	Free.
Umber, raw.....	14	20 p. c.
Umbrellas	18	30 "
" materials for.....	28	20 "
Undertakers' hardw're	9	30 "
Unenumerat'd articles	32	20 "
Union collar cloth paper, glossed, &c.	24	20 "
" not glossed.....	24	5 "
Upholsterers' hardw're	9	30 "
V		
Vaccine	31	Free.
Valentines.....	1	25 p. c.
Valerian.....	14	Free.
Valises.....	23	30 p. c.
Vanilla, essence of.....	14	$1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c.
" beans.....	14	Free.
Varnish.....	24	20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c.
" for ships' use.....	24	Free.
Vaseline, in bulk	14	4c. per lb.
" in bottles, not over 1 lb.	14	6c. "
Vegetables, potatoes..	21	10c. p. bush.
" in cans (*see* corn)		
" fibre.....	24	Free.
" " natural	24	"
" labels for.....	1	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
" manures.....	14	Free.
" others, N.E.S.....	21	20 p. c.
Vegetable substances for beds.....	24	Free.
Vehicles	10	35 p. c.
" settlers' effects..	31	Free.
Velveteens	17	20 p. c.
Velvets, cotton.....	17	20 "
" silk.....	16	30 "
Veneers	24	Free.
" ivory.....	24	"
Venetian carpets.....	13	25 p. c.
Verdigris.....	14	Free.
Vinegar.....	22	15c. p. I. G.
Vitriol, blue	14	Free.
W		
Wadding, co'ored, &c.	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Waggons, farm.....	10	35 p. c.
Wall paper, N.E.S....	7	30 p. c.
Wall paper, in rolls of 8 yards, &c.....	1	2c. per roll.
Walnut wood.....	24	Free.
Ware, China and porcelain.....	26	30 p. c.
" earthen stone, &c	26	30 "
" table, glass.....	26	30 "
Waters, medicinal	14	50 "
Warps, colored	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, on beams	17	1c. p. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " No. 60....	17	15 p. c.
" not colored.....	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Washers, iron	28	1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Washes, perfumery....	22	30 p. c.
Waste, for paper.....	17	Free.
Watch actions.....	6	20 p. c.
" cases.....	6	25 "
" and jewel cases.	31	30 "
" movements.....	6	20 "

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Watches	6	25 p. c.
Water colors, by Canadian artists	3	Free.
" other	3	"
Water pipes, cast iron	28	30 p. c.
" lime	12	40c p. barr'l.
Wax, paraffine	23	3c. per lb.
" " candles	23	5c. "
Weighing beams	28	30 p. c.
Welding compound, cherry heat	14	Free.
Well pumps	28	35 p. c.
Whale bone	23	Free.
" oil	25	20 p. c.
Wheat	21	15c. p. bush.
" flour	21	50c. p. barrel
Wheelbarrows	10	30 p. c.
Wheel, parts of	10	15 "
Whips	10	30 "
Whip gut	23	Free.
White, fine washed	14	20 p. c.
White glass, enamell'd	26	30 "
" " obscured	26	30 "
Whiskey	22	$1.75 p. I. G.
White lead, dry	14	5 p. c.
" " in pulp	14	5 "
" zinc	14	5 "
Whiting	26	Free.
White shellac	24	"
" wood	24	"
Willow	24	"
Winceys, N.E.S	15	22½ p. c.
" cottons	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c.
Window glass, common	26	30 p. c.
Windows, stain'd glass	26	30 "
Wines, except sparkling (*see* ginger wine)	22	
Wine, spirits of	22	$1.75 p. I. G.
Wines, sparkling (*see* champagne)	22	
Wire, brass	28	Free.
" buckthorn & strip	28	1⅛c per lb.
" cloth	28	20 p. c.
" copper	28	Free.
" covered	28	25 p. c.
" fencing, barbed	28	1½c. per lb.
" 15 gauge or smaller	28	Free.
Wire, iron or steel, 15 g. and coarser	28	20 p. c.
" platinum	28	Free.
" rigging	11	"
" rods for wire manufacture	28	35 p. c.
" rods, steel	28	5 p. c.
" spring steel, 9 gauge	28	Free.
" steel	28	20 p. c.
" work	28	25 "
Wooden ware	24	25 "
Wood for fuel	24	Free.
" manufactures	24	25 p. c.
" mouldings, gilded	4	30 "
" mouldings, plain	4	25 "
" screws	28	35 "
" sawn or split	24	Free.
" veneers	24	"
Wool, class one	23	3c. per lb.
" other, N.E.S	23	Free.
Woollen manufactures	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" fabrics, N.E.S	15	22½ p. c.
" rags	15	Free.
Worm gut	23	"
Worsted, manufactures of	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
" N.E.S.	15	22½ p. c.
Writing slates	26	25 "
X		
Xyotite	14	Free.
Y		
Yarn, cotton, not colored, &c.	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, colored, &c.	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, for manufactures	17	Free.
" hosiery, not colored	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.
" hosiery, colored	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.

APPENDIX A.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Concluded.*

Artiales.	Order.	Tariff.	Articles.	Order.	Tariff.
Y			Yellow metal.....	28	Free.
			Z		
arn, knitting, not colored	17	2c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	Zinc, blocks	28	Free.
" knitting, colored	17	3c. per lb., & 15 p. c.	" chloride of.....	14	5 p. c.
			" colours	14	Free.
" woollen, fingering, &c.....	15	7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c.	" manufactures, N. E.S.	28	25 p. c.
			" pigs	28	Free.
" woollen knitting	15	7½ " "	" salts of.....	14	5 p. c.
" " worsted.	15	7½ " "	" sheets.....	28	Free.
east cakes, 1 lb. or over	14	6c. per lb.	" sulphate of.....	14	5 p. c.
" 1 lb., compressed	14	6c. "	" tubing	28	10 "
" less than 1 lb....	14	8c. "	" white	14	5 "

APPENDIX B.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, MAY, 1887.

The duties of Customs imposed by the "*Act respecting the Duties of Customs*," chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, on the articles mentioned below, are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively, and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty mentioned below and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say :—

1.	Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated	1c. each.
2.	Advertising pictures, pictorial show-cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and being for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, card board or other material	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
3.	Barrels containing salted meats	20c. each.
4.	Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink	30 p. c.
5.	Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds	30 "
6.	Braces or suspenders	35 "
7.	Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing	10 "
8.	British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing	1c. per lb.
9.	Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn	10c. per gross, and 25 p. c.
10.	Buttons, all other, N.E.S.	25 p. c.

CARRIAGES.

11.	Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars	$10 each, and 20 p. c.
	Costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars	$15 each, and 20 p. c.
12.	All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over	35 p. c.

13. Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering	$2 per lb., and 25 p. c.
14. Clay tobacco pipes	35 p. c.
15. Clothes wringers	$1, and 30 p.c.
16. Cocoa matting	30 p. c.
17. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for	35 p. c.
18. Collars of cotton or linen	24c. per doz., and 30 p. c.
19. Colored fabrics, woven, of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material, except silk, N. E.S.	25 p. c.
20. Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds	30 "
Cottons.	
21. Bed comforters or cotten bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	35 p. c.
22. Cotton sewing thread on spools	25 "
23. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset-makers for use in their factory	25 "
24. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, N. E.S.	32½ "

IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:—

39. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured..... $2 per ton.

40. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel..... $2 "

41. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron..... ..... $4 "

42. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings..... $9 "

43. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S..... $13 "

44. Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, 15 gauge and coarser, N.E.S..... 25 p. c.

45. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, N.E.S..... 20 "

46. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, N.E.S, including nail plate of iron or steel, 16 gauge and thicker..... $13 per ton.

47. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel not less than 30 inches wide and not less than ¼ inch in thickness..... 12½ p. c.

48. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge..... $13 per ton.

49. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge..... 12½ p. c.

50. Railway fish plates..... $12 per ton.

51. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S..... ½c. per lb., and 10 p. c.

52. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard..... 12½ p. c.

53. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ⅜ of an inch thick, nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges..... 12½ p. c.

54. Iron bridges and structural iron work..... 1¼c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.

55. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S..... 1½c. p. lb., bu not less tha 35 p. c.

56. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4c. or less per pound..... 30 p. c., bu not less tha $12 per ton

Except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be ..... $8 per ton.

57. When of greater value than 4c. per lb..... 12½ p. c.

58. Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for..... 30 "

59. On all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering..... ½c. per pou additional

60. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

61. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.

62. Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S..... $25 p. ton, b not less tha 30 p. c.

63. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S. $16 p. ton, b not less tha 30 p. c.

64. Cast iron pipe of every description..... $12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.

65. Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway or tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture..... 1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.

66. Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs, N.E.S., without reference to the stage of manufacture..... $30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.

67. Fire engines..... 35 p. c.

68. Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S..... 30 p. c.

Provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of..... $2,000 each.

69. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture..... 35 p. c.

70. Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel..... 15 "

71. Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel..... 15 "

72. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inch in diameter and over, but not over two inches, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries..... 20 "

73. Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter..... 15 "

74. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes..... $\frac{6}{10}$c. per lb., and 30 p. c.

75. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, of iron or steel..... 35 p. c.

76. Skates..... 20c. per pair, and 30 p. c.

77. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for..... 25 p. c.

78. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length..... 6c per lb.

One inch and less than two inches..... 8c. "

Less than one inch..... 11c. "

79. Hardware, viz.:—Builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs 35 p. c.

80. **Mus**ts, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments ..... 20 "
81. **Iron** steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut bolt blanks, less than three-eigths of an inch in meter ..... 1½c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
82. **Nails** and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other w..., and horse, mule, or ox ..... 1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
83. **Cut tac**... exceeding sixteen ounces to the ..... 2c. per 1,000.
84. **exceedi**... sand ..... 2c. per lb.
85. **Wrough**...rs, iron or steel rivets, **bolts**... nuts and bolt blanks, **and fi**...nks, N.E.S. ..... 1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
86. **Cut nails and spik**... ..... 1c. per lb.
87. **Swedish rolled iron** ... half inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails ..... 20 p. c.
88. Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. .... $6 per ton.
89. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured ..... 30 p. c.
90. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills, and folders ..... 15c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
91. Leather, sole ..... ½c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
92. Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not colored, waxed or glazed ..... 15 p. c.
93. Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled ..... 25 "
94. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled ..... 30 p. c.
95. Liquorice root, paste extract of ..... 2c. per lb.
96. Maccaroni and vermicelli ..... 2c. "
97. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over ..... 10 p. c.
98. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet ..... 15 "
99. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides ..... 15 "
100. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides. .... 25 "

101. Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S... 35 "
102. Mucilage ..... 30 "
103. Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada ..... 25 "
104. Oil cloth, floor..... 5c. per sq. yd., and 20 p. c.
105. Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for..... 5c. per sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
106. Opium (drug) ..... $1 per lb.
107. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet..... 25c. per box.
In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet..... 13c. per half box.
In cases and all other packages..... 10c. per c. f.
In bulk ..... $1.60 p. 1,000.
In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel..... 55c. per barrel
108. Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of 8 yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—
a. Brown blanks..... 2c.
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins..... 3c.
c. Single print bronzes ..... 7c.
d. Colored bronzes ..... 9c.
e. Embossed bronzes..... 11c.
f. Colored borders, narrow ..... 8c.
g. Colored borders, wide ..... 10c.
h. Bronze borders, narrow..... 15c.
i. Bronze borders, wide..... 18c.
j. Embossed borders..... 20c.
109. Paper of all kinds, N.E.S..... 25 p. c.
110. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books... 35 p. c.
111. Paper, tarred..... ½c. per lb.
112. Peach trees..... 4c. each.
113. Photographic dry plates..... 15c. per sq. ft.
114. Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves ..... $25, & 20 p. c.
All other square pianofortes..... $30, & 20 "
Upright pianofortes ..... $30, & 20 "
Concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes..... $50, & 20 "
115. Pickles in bottles, and in jars, pottles, or other vessels..... 40c. per gall.
116. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard ..... 35c. "
And in brine..... 25c. "

117. Pla[te]d cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, v[a]lue not exceeding under $3.50 per dozen ..... 50c. per doz., and 20 p. c.

118. Plat[e]d ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, w[h]ether plated wholly or in part..... 30 p. c.

119. Plum[b]ago ..... 10 "

120. Plu[m]bago, all manufactures of, N.E.S..... 25 "

121. Pot[a]toes ..... 15c. per bush.

122. Print[ing] [ma]g machines and paper cu[t]ting ..... 10 p. c.

123. Raspb[erry] ..... 1c. each.

124. Rice.. ..... 1¼c. per lb.

125. Rose bus[hes] ..... 5c. per plant.

126. Salt, coa[rse] ported from the United K[ingdom], or salt imported for th[e] ies, which shall be free of duty ..... 10c. p. 100 lbs.

127. Salt, fine, ... 10c. "

128. Salt in bags, barr[els] ges..... 15c. "

129. Sand paper, glass, mu[slin] aper ..... 30 p. c.

130. Sauces and catsups, in bottle ..... 40c. per gall., and 20 p. c.

131. Screws of iron, steel, brass or metal, not otherwise provided for..... 35 p. c.

132. Seedling stock for grafting, viz.: Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees..... 10 p. c.

133. Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines ..... $3 each, and 20 p. c.

134. Shirts of cotton or linen..... $1 p doz., and 30 p. c.

135. Slates, school and writing slates ..... 1c. each, and 20 p. c.

136. Slates, roofing slate, black or blue..... 80c. p. square.
" red, green and other colors..... $1 "
(In each case when split or dressed only.)

137. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S..... 1c. per sq. ft., and 25 p. c.

138. Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal..... 10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.

139. Spectacles and eye glasses ..... 30 p. c.

140. " " parts of, unfinished.. ..... 25 p. c.

141. Tomatoes, fresh ..... 30c. per bush., and 10 p. c.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

142. Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, N.E.S..... 35 p. c.
143. Chopping axes..... $2 p. doz., and 10 p. c.
144. Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes..... 5c. each, and 25 p. c.
145. Hay knives, and four, five and six pronged forks of all kinds..... $2 p. doz., and 20 p. c.
146. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements not otherwise provided for... 35 p. c.
147. Picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel..... 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
148. Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks..... $1 p. doz., and 25 p. c.
149. Trunks of all kinds, pocket books and purses..... 30 p. c.
150. Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches and other like articles, of any material..... 10c. each, and 30 p. c.
151. Varnishes, lacquers, japan, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, N.E.S..... 20c. per gall., and 25 p. c.
152. Vegetables (including sweet potatoes), N.E.S..... 25 p. c.
153. Veneers of wood, sawn only..... 10 "
154. Watch actions or movements..... 10 p. c.

WOOLLENS.

155. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods, costing 10c. per yard and under..... 22½ p. c.
156. Costing over 10c. and under 14c..... 25 "
157. Costing 14c. and over..... 27½ "
158. As regards items 155, 156 and 157, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.
159. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel, of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for..... 10c. per lb., and 25 p. c.

the Army and Navy :—Arms, ammunition or mi
musical instruments for bands, militar
munitions of war.

162. Books, educational, imported exclusively by au
of schools for the blind, and deaf and dum

163. Brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of m

164. Coal, anthracite.

165. Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached,
dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italia
ton, worsted or silk fabrics.

166. Gannister.

167. Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, da
saudarac, shellac and tragacanth.

168. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under ¼ i
eter, when imported by wire manufacture
their factories

169. Locomotive tires of steel in the rough.

170. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.

171. Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not fi
factured.

172. Rolled rods of steel under ¼ inch in diameter or
square, when imported by knob or lock m
or cutlers for use exclusively in such man
their own factories.

173. Steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per
for use in railway tracks.

174. Steel valued at 2½c. per lb. and upwards, fo
manufacture of skates.

175. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to
factured, being part of or recovered fron

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts	$1.50 per 128 cubic feet.

The foregoing provisions shall be held to have come into force on the thirteenth day of May in the present year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to apply and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day.

All goods actually purchased on or before the said thirteenth day of May at any place out of Canada, for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before the said day; but these provisions shall cease to have force and effect on the first day of July in the present year, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or any British possession, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid, until the first day of November in the present year.

ADDENDA.

Page 19, par. 37. During the last session of Parliament it was decided to nite the departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, under the title of the lepartment of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister designated ccordingly, and in the place of the two Ministers of the amalgamated depart- ents, to appoint two Comptrollers, who shall vacate their offices on any change f Government, but shall not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. Provision as also made for the appointment of a Solicitor General in connection with the lepartment of Justice.

Page 20, par. 41. Revising officers, returning officers, election clerks, &c., re only disqualified from voting in the electoral districts in which they are ngaged as such. They can vote in any district in which they do not hold any ne of such positions.

Page 27. Through a typographical error, the date of Hon. A. W. McLelan's ppointment as Postmaster General is given as in 1877 instead of 1887.

Pages 29 and 30. "Ontario." Sir Alexander Campbell was appointed Lieu- nant Governor on the 8th February, 1887.

Page 35. "British Columbia." Hon. Hugh Nelson was appointed Lieutenant lovernor on the 8th February, 1887.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Wm. Smithe in March, 1887, the following changes in the Executive Council were made :—

Premier, Attorney General and President of the Council, Hon. A. E. B. Davie.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. Forbes George Vernon.

Page 37. Sir Charles Tupper resigned the position of High Commissioner in ondon, on accepting that of Minister of Finance, but continued to attend to the atics of the office, and is now again in England acting as High Commissioner.

Page 47, par. 75. In the table, the percentage of persons born in the British les should read 10·87.

Page 69, par. 98. If the number of persons, viz., 3,694, which comprised the opulation of the territory taken from Manitoba and added to Ontario, be deducted om the census figures of 1881, the increase in the total population of the Province ill be found to have been 74·49 per cent.

Page 144, par. 226. The year 1885 is given as an average date, the latest is ranging from 1883 to 1886.

ge 147, par. 236. Since this paragraph was written Lady Cartier has died.

enrolled vessels

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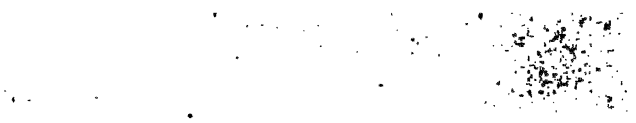

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